TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1906, on 22:23 miles open.

A STATE OF THE STA	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	SRUN.
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week r per mile of railway or previous 13 weeks of half-year	22,020 286,248*	5,721 6 0 257 5 8 67,283 0 0*	25,345 0 1,46,178 0†	987 0 0 44 6 5 5,773 0 0†	9 0 0 0 6 6 126 0 0‡	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 6,717 & 0 & 0 \\ 302 & 2 & 7 \\ 73,182 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	963 12,530§	225 2,918§	1,188
Total for 14 weeks	308,268	73,004 0 0	1,71,523 0	6,760 0 0	135 0 0	79,899 0 0	13,493	3,143	16,636
COMPARISON.					12 0				
otal for corresponding week of	24,027	5,876 8 3	14,795 20	655 0 0	8 0 0	6,539 8 3	858	198	1,056
previous year. r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.		264 5 8		29 7 5	0 5 9	294 2 10			
tal for corresponding 149 weeks	290,267	66,649 11 0	1,73,270 20	5,793 1 0	115 15 3	72,558 11 3	13,569	3,139	16,708

^{*} Added No. of passengers 15 and deducted Rs. 20 On account of difference between approximate and audited figures for week ended 11th August 1 Do. Mds. 102 , , , , 32 1906.

§ Addied figures up to 11th August 1906.

906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open ileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.
*22-28 *22-25 *22-25 *22-23 *22-23 *22-23 *22-23 *22-23 *22-23 *22-23 *22-23 *22-23 *22-23 *22-23	Week ended 7th July " 14th " " " 21st " " " 21st " " " 4th Aug " 18th " 25th " " 15th " " 15th " " 23nd " " 23nd " " 23nd " " 30th Oct	No. of passengers.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rs. 155 113 6 9 13 122 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	R.s. 11, 264 6, 166 5, 388 4, 391 5, 999 4, 943 4, 262 4, 428 4, 318 6, 203 5, 126 6, 046 5, 648 6, 717	R.s. 507 277 242 198 270 229 199 194 234 231 272 254 302	No. 1,252 8 11 1,190 5 : 1,256 4 1.126 3 1 1,100 4 1 1,100 4 1 1,188 3 1 1,188 3 1 1,188 4 6 1,188 4 6 1,188 5 1 1,188 6 10
	Totals up to date	308,268 73,004	1,71,523 6,760	135	79,899	257	16,636 4 12

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905-concluded.

1905.

2 23 First 8 days 2 29 Week ended 151 2 3	Aug.	33,950 26,398 15,036 15,506 21,980 21,279 16,249 16,899 19,339 20,267 1s,033 18,097	B.s. 5,782 7,842 6,519 3,679 3,494 5,499 4,239 4,239 4,244 3,745 4,394 4,248 3,906 3,942 5,877 66,650	Mda. 11,209 9,826 5,291 4,222 13,446 4,943 42,165 7,738 7,701 10,749 10,087 17,287 13,8,11 14,796	8.s. 39.4 28.3 21.2 17.1 27.6 22.7 62.7 41.1 31.1 46.2 43.7 69.4 63.3 65.5	Rs. 19 9 4 14 9 6 6 8 9 6 8	B.s. 6,195 8,134 6,735 3,864 8,779 5,732 4,872 3,903 4,060 4,864 4,604 4,606 6,581 6,540	8.s. 279 364 303 174 170 258 219 176 183 219 211 207 206 294	No. 1,298 1,252 1,010 1,384 1,196 1,032 834 1,780 1,186 1,186 1,186 1,142 1,056	Rate- Rs. A. P. 4 12 4 6 7 11 6 10 8 2 12 8 3 2 7 5 8 10 5 13 6 2 3 3 6 4 1 3 15 3 15 4 0 6 3
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* Audited figures.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1906 on 162.36 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MBRCHAN		FFIC.	ZRA	L	Other e			Tot	al	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	BS RUK
	No. of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.		Receip	ts.		(estim	ate	d).	earni	ngs.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
	1	Rs. A. P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	٨.	P.	Rs.	٨.	P.	Rs.	A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 13 weeks of half-year	25,689 852,395*	21,099 0 0 129 15 3 2,57,694 0 0	1,84,802 16,85,255		16,411 101 1,73,974	1	0 3 0†	52 0 679	0 0	0 1 0‡	87,562 231 4,32,347	5 7	9,362 117,965§	3,676 50,858§	13,00
Total for 14 weeks	878,084	2,78,793 0 0	18,19,557	0	1,90,385	0	0	781	0	0	4,69,909	0 0	127,327	54,534	181,86
Istal for corresponding week of previous year. Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	23,626	21,618 2 11 133 2 6	1,23,586	0	15,743 96	10 15		100	1 5		37,421 230		8,062	3,590	11,68
Total for corresponding 14; weeks of previous year.	389,521	2,97,895 6 1	24,82,815 9	20	2,26,772	8	0	801	11	9	5,25,469	9 10	109,660	54,342	164,00

Rs. 4,037
, 2,127
On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended line August 1906.

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching	Traffic.	Merchand		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train m	ileage.
*162*36 *162*36 *162*36 *163*36 *162*36 162*36 162*36 162*36 162*36 162*36 162*36	Week ended 7th July 14th 21st 28th 4th Aug 11th 18th 28th 18th 28th 18th 25th 6th 6th Oct Totals up to date	No. of pasengers. 31,157 23,355 27,386 26,476 28,312 27,784 27,651 29,808 28,258 24,690 20,167 23,034 29,263 25,689 378,084	R.s. 21,273 20,955 20,413 18,131 19,151 17,835 20,761 22,028 21,849 20,208 17,884 16,862 29,344 21,049 2,78,793	M Ds. 1,34,000 98,220 1,49,343 1,71,547 1,08,463 81,520 1,56,105 1,33,765 1,34,383 1,21,591 1,23,821 1,04,497 1,34,302	Rs. 13,005 16,313 16,782 16,381 12,802 9,547 13,128 13,395 13,188 11,728 11,701 13,848 10,411	R.s. 58 54 71 87 39 58 40 42 51 54 51 52 52 731	R.s. 34,336 36,223 37,266 34,539 31,992 27,240 35,496 35,496 35,496 35,496 35,496 34,560 29,663 28,675 34,244 37,562 4,69,909	8.8, 211 223 230 213 197 168 209 219 217 206 183 177 211 231	No. 13,124 14,036 13,717 12,986 12,667 13,084 13,088 12,821 12,863 12,865 12,713 13,038	Rat. A. 2

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905-concluded,

62°36 Pirst 8 days of July 62°36 Week ended 15th , 62°36 22th , 62°36 25th , 12th .	No. of passengers. 32,268 29,337 27,096 27,252 26,176 26,426 25,705 24,052 68,358 25,907 21,040 19,758 22,930 23,626 389,621	Re. 24,092 22,387 19,733 19,942 18,903 19,446 18,499 18,352 39,111 19,386 18,960 17,243 20,283 21,618 2,97,695	M.D.s. 2,64,455 1,47,254 1,60,854 2,63,735 1,68,867 1,16,699 85,527 2,40,494 1,65,001 1,68,211 2,11,273 2,23,260 1,49,556 1,23,538	Rs. 20,023 13,305 17,037 24,858 16,189 10,573 9,608 16,427 16,460 19,002 16,996 15,611 14,940 15,744	Rs. 63 63 62 48 38 46 59 46 76 68 112 44 47 60	Rs. 44,178 35,745 36,832 44,848 35,130 30,065 28,146 34,825 55,647 38,456 36,058 32,898 35,220 37,422 5,25,470	Rs. 272 220 227 276 216 185 178 214 343 237 232 203 217 230	No. 14,024 12,280 10,970 11,978 10,938 11,928 11,928 11,253 10,637 14,280 11,685 11,100 11,426 11,653 11,653 11,652	Rs. A 3 2 2 3 3 3 4 0 3 3 3 2 111 2 8 4 2 14 2 1 4 2 1
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[·] Audited figures.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of truffic for the week ended 6th October 1906 on 768 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAF		Other earnings	Mark 1	TRAPPIC	TRAIN-MILI	BERUK.
Constitution (Constitution)	No. of passengers.	- Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise,	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Мрв. в.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
per mile of railway previous 13 weeks of half-	46,060 59°97	31,835 0 0 41.45	5,10,449 0 662.06	71,798 0 0 93°12	8,692 0 0 11.27	1,12,325 0 0 145*84	11,623 15*13	17,874 23°18	29,497 88°3
previous 15 woods of mail	563,194~	3,34,529 0 0	46,27,493 0	6,44,881 0 0	89,461 0 0	10,68,871 0 0	147,830	223,178	371,008
Total for 14 weeks*	609,254	3,66,364 0 0	51,37,942 0	7,16,679 0 0	98,153 0 0	11,81,196 0 0	159,453	241,052	400,505
COMPARISON.									
alfor corresponding week of revious year mile of railway correspond-	43.413	81,773 0 0	2,59,798 0	43,477 0 0	6,942 0 0	82,192 0 0	10,321	19,154	29,475
week of previous year	58.91	43:11	351.08	58.75	9.38	111*24	14.00	25.88	\$9.8
revious year	520,949	3,21,638 0 0	33,24,550 0	5,71,435 0 0	73,977 0 0	9,67,110 0 0	144,312	254,214	398,526

Includes Noskhalt Railway earnings Rs. 22,903 and train-mileage 11,956.
The increase of Rs. 30,133 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905 is due to heavy bookings of Rangoon rice from Chittagong due to failure of rice crops lastern Bengal and Assam.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

	S FOR WEEK I OCTOBER 1966			TS FOR WEEK OCTOBER 19			PRIL 1906 TO OCTOBER 1906.			PRIL 1905 TO 77 OCTOBER 1905.	H	Total	Total
fean- leage wked.	Receipts.		Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts,	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	increase in 1906.	decrease in 1906.
771	Rs. 1,12,325	Rs. 145.84	740	Rs. 82,192	Rs.	771	Rs. 21,13,028		740	Rs. 16,68,090		Rs. 4,44,938	

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 6th October 1906 on 1,548 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAPPIC.		AND MINERAL PPIC.	Other earnings (estimated),	Total	TRAFFIC	O TRAIN-MI	LES SUS.
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
The state of the s		Rs.	MDs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			1
al traffic for the week on 548 miles open	253,456 163.73	(a) 92,240 59.59	9,13,200 589°92	(b) 1,24,910 80.69	(c) 18,470 11.03	2,35,620 152.21	48,320	(d) 40,509	88,829
previous 13 weeks of half-	3,544,507	18,10,011	90,88,610	9,79,877	2,19,001	25,08,889	631,461	432,373	10,63,834
Total for 14 weeks	8,797,957	14,02,251	99,96,810	11,04,787	2,37,471	27,44,509	679,781	472,882	11,52,663
COMPARISON."									
al for corresponding week previous year on 1,467 miles mile of corresponding week forevious year al to corresponding thate of revious year	219,865 149.87 3,539,280	85,151 58*04 18,39,998	5,86,334 399'68 1,00,07,393	70,863 48*31 11,06,653	12,058 8:22 2,22,309	1,68,072 114*57 26,68,960	46,067 680,262	(f) 29,396 461,626	75, 463 11,21,888
mings per Coaching, Goods and lotal tran-mile respectively uring the week bitto for the corresponding set of previous year		1'91		3°08 2°41	·21	2·65 2·23	*****		

(a) Increase chiefly under local and foreign outward.
(b) General increase mainly under foreign inward and outward, grain for Bengal.
(c) Ditto 'principally under steamboat.
(d) Includes 7,748 miles of bullast trains.
(e) Ditto audited figures up to week ending 1st September 1906.
(f) Ditto 5,976 miles of ballast trains.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th October 1906 on 1,271 miles open.

	COACHING	G TRAFFI			MERCHANDI		AND MINI	BRAI	11	ther earn		Tota	1		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	RS RUL
	No. of passengers.	Coachi			Weight ourried.		Receipt	6.	1	steam-bo		earnin	gs.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
		Rs.	A. :	P.	Mps.	8.	Rs.	A. P	.1	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	٨.	P.		-	
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	871,840 293	1,64,920		0	21,49,170		4,58,040 356			25,790	0 0			0.	69,040	63,013	123,0
For previous 13 weeks of half-	4,647,973	19,12,761	0	0	2,42,92,356	0	38,75,060	0 (0	3,24,488	0 0	61,22,300	0	0	777,614	608,003	1,475,0
Total for 14 weeks	5,0.9,819	20,77,681	0	0	2,64,41,596	0	43,28,100	0 (0	3,60,278	0 0	67,68,059	0	0	836,654	762,016	1,598,6
COMPARISON.							100		1						24	The second second	
To al tor corresponding week of previous year	416,989	1,89,759	0	0	16,51,991	0	3,50,661	0	0	23,527	0 (5,62,947	0	0	57,430	56,546	113,9
(1.230 miles)	339	154	. 0	0	1,313	0	285	0	0	1	0 (410	0	0			
Total to corresponding date of	4,601,141	19,23,24	6 0	0	2,13,34,713	19	38,27,831	0	0	3,85,804	0	61,36,909	0	C	781,601	648,274	1,429,8

Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 25.023.
 † Audited up to week ending 18th August 1906.
 Increase is chiefly in jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th October 1906 on 85 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFF	ic.		MERCHAND		AND MINI	RA	- 1	Other earn		87	Total			TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	NS BU
	No. of passengers.	Coach			Weight carried.	1	Receip	ts.		ferry).			earnii	ıga.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Tot
		Rs.	٨.	P.	MD.	в.	Rs.	A. 1	Р.	Rs. A	. r	.	Rs.	۸.	Р.			
Total truffe for the week Or per mile of railway	20,100	10,420 121			69,450 803		5,570	0		240	0		16,230 189			3,562	2,218	8,
For previous 13 weeks of half-	4,81,906	1,23,816	0	0	6,72,720	0	63,879	0	0	2,947	0	0	1,90,643	0	0	57,537	24,133	81,
Total for 14 weeks	4,61,006	1,34,236	0	0	7,42.170	0	69,419	0	0	3,187	0	0	2,06,872	0	0	61,099	26,351	87,
COMPARISON.												1						
Total for corresponding week of	21,000	11,703	0	0	62,786	0	5,109	0	0	150	0	0	16,964	0	0	2,678	1,966	4
Per mile of ratiway corresponding	315	136	0	0	7.0	0	59	0	0	8	0	0	197	0	0			-
Total to corresponding date of	4,41,146	1,27,611	. 0	0	7,90,843	0	60,287	0	0	2,210	0	0	1,90,088	0	0	45,287	25,201	70,

^{*} Audited up to week ending 18th August 1906.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY-NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th Oct. ber 1906 on 33.6 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAPF1	0.		MERCHAND	RAF	EIC.	ERA		Other earn		(8	Total			TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	LES I
VE MY WAR	No. of passengers.	Coschi			Weight ourried.		Recei	pts.		(including ferry).			earning	ς8.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	. 1
		Ra.	٨.	P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	A. 1		Rs. A		P.	Re.	٨.	P.			
out traffic for the week	3,010 90	1,210 36	0	0	19,370 576		1,660 49		0	10	0	0	2,880 85	0		490	1,302†	
or previous 13 weeks of half-	31,919	11,353	0	0	4,17,165	0	18,198	0	0	241 (0	0	29,7#2	0	0	5,004	12,651	_
Total for 14 weeks	84,949	12,563	b	0	4,36,535	0	19,858	U	0	251 (0	0	32,672	0	0	5,494	13,953	-
COMPARISON.	a agent a same				- 122 5									4				1
otal for corresponding week	2,886	1,212	0	0	17,030	0	1,604	0	0	5	0	0	2,881	u	0	490	514	18
or mile of railway correspond-	116	36	0	0	507	0	50	0	U				86	0	0			
otal to corresponding date of previous year	42,320	14,916	0	0	1,58,8.8	. 0	13,854	0	D	200	0	0	28,970	0	0	6,945	5,859	

Audited up to week ending 18th August 1900,
 Includes pallast train miles 600.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th October 1906 on 50.69 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE TRAF		1	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.			
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.	-	(including ferry).	earnings,	Coaching.	Merchan- disc.	Total	
fotsl traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 13 weeks of half-	9,910 196	Rs. A. 1 2,940 0 58 0	0	MD8. 65.760 0 1,297 0	Rs. A. P. 3,420 0 0 67 0 0)	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,410 0 0 126 0 0	2,098	782	2,980	
year*	116,939	85,148 0	0	4,19,002 0	21,740 0 0	1	451 0 0	17,339 0 0	15,841	7,067	22,908	
Total for 14 weeks COMPARISON.	126,849	38,088 0	0	4,84,762 0	25,160 0 0	-	501 0 0	63,749 0 0	17,939	7,849	25,788	
lotal for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of rail way correspond-	9,501	2.917 0	0	35,792 0	1,870 0 0	ĺ	60 0 0	4,847 0 0	1,162	554	1,716	
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date of	185	t7 0	0	697 0	36 0 0	1	1 0 0	94 0 0				
previous year	123,555	35,072 0	0	5,38,654 0	26,519 0 0	1	418 0 0	62,009 0 0	16,170	7,130	23,300	

^{*} Audited up to week ending 18th August 1906.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 1,271 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFI	c.			FIIC.	1	Other earnings		Total		TRAFFI	TRAIN-MIE	RS RUS.
	No. of pussengers.		Coaching receipts.			Receipts.	-	steam-boat).		earnings.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	MDs.	8.	Rs. A. P.	1	Rs. A. P	1	Rs.	. Р.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 14 weeks of half-	350,030 2/5	1,60,760				4,75,010 0 0 374 0 0		23,150 0 0 (a)1 0 0	6	3,58,°20 (0 0	60,007	65,237	125,244
your*	5,014,993	20,66,555	0 0	26,236,600	8	42,99,497 0 0		3.62,155 0 0	67	7,28,207	0	840,658	702,960	1,603,618
Total for 15 weeks	5,365,023	22,27,315	0 0	28,492,030	0	47,74,507 0 0		3,85,305 0 0	7	73,87,127	0	900,665	828,197	1,723,862
COMPARISON.							1							
otal for corresponding week of previous year	307,113	1,35,671	0 0	1,781,115	0	3,84,752 0 0	-	19,313 0 0		5,39,736	0 0	58,052	56,942	114,894
(1,230 miles)	250	110	0 0	1,448	0	313 0 0	1	1°0 0	1	421	0 0			
previous year	4,908,254	20,58,915	0 0	23,115,828	0	42,12,613 0 0	1	4,03,117 0 0	66	6,76,615	0 0	839,053	705,116	1,544,70

⁽a) Excluding steamer earnings, Re. 22,331.

* Addited up to week enoung 25th August 1906.
Increase is chiefly in jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Keturn of traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 86 miles upon.

A STATE OF THE STA	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC		MERCHAND		FIC.	ERA		Other ear		Total	1		TRAPSIC TRAIS-MILES BUN.						
	No. of Conching passengers. Conching receipts.									Receip	ts.		ferry)		earning	gs.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	4. P.	Mps.	8.	Rs.	A. :	Р.	ks.	A. P.	Rs.	٨.	P.							
Total traffic for the week Orp r mile of railway	89,100 455	13,530 145	0 0 0 0	80,560 937	0	8,580 100	0			0 0	21,180 246			3,656	2,224	5,8 80				
For revious 14 weeks of half-	459,312	1,33.857	0 0	763,399	0	71,407	0	0	3,787	0 0	2,09,051	0	0	62,696	21,978	87,674				
Total for 15 weeks	498,472	1,46,387	0 0	842,959	0	78,987	0	0	3,857	0 0	2,39,271	0	0	66,852	27,203	93,354				
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond-	21,602	8,103	0 0	64,275	U	4,879	0	0	137	0 0	13,119	0	0	9,612	1,660	4,272				
Total to corresponding date of	251	94	0 0	747	0		0			0 0	158	50		-	-	-				
previous year	492,748	1,35,713	0 0	855,121	0	65,146	0	0	2,347	0 0	2,03,206	0	0	47,899	26,861	74,760				

^{*} Audited up to week ending 25th August 1906.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY-NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 33:6 miles open.

	COACHING	COACHING TRAPPIC. M			MERCHAND To		AND MIN	BRA	256	Other earnings.		Total			TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES RUN,			
	No. of passengers.	Coach			Weight carried,		Receip	ta.		ferry		E	earnings.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
	Ser agranda and a series	Rs.	Δ.	P	MDs.	в.	Rs.	A. 1	2	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	۴.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	3,470 103	1,330 40	0		35,180 1,047		2,200 65	0		10	0	0	3,540 105			522	(a)1,270	1,792
For previous 14 weeks of half- year*	34,969	12,664	0	0	367,880	0	17,948	0	0	273	0	0	30,825	0	0	5,740	14,547	20,287
Total for 15 weeks	38,439	13,934	0	0	403,060	0	20,148	0	0	283	0	0	34,365	0	0	6,262	15,817	22,079
COMPARISON.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1			- x , 2-3		10.00			Albert 1			at 19th Junio		- In			
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,850	928	0	0	16,098	0	1,267	0	0	8	0	0	2,203	0	0	483	505	998
ing week of previous year	85	28	0	0	479	0	38	0	0	****			66	0	0			***
previous year	45,171	15,844	0	0	174,906	0	15,121	0	0	208	0	0	81,178	0	0	7,428	6,364	13,792

Audited up to week ending 25th August 1906.
 (a) Includes ballast train-miles 600.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 50'69 miles open.

	OOACHIN	e Traf	PIC.	MERCHANI		FFIC.	KRAL	Other ea	rnir	gs	Tota			TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	Es RUN.
	No. of passengers.	Coacl		Weight carried.		Receip	ts.	(inclu ferry			earnin			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 14 weeks of half- year's	13,260 262 126,226	Rs. 3,510 69 37,479	A. P. 0 0 0 0	M Ds. 62,020 1,224 498,018	0	7,270	A. P. 0 0 0 0	Rs. 70	0	0	Rs. 10,850 214	0	0	1,400	1,100	2,50
Total for 15 weeks	139,486	40,989	-	560,033	-	33,142	-	586	-	-	63,867 74,717	-	0	18,119	9,049	28,56
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,294		0 0 0	58,70¢	34.0	2,637 51	0 0 0		0		4,394	17.50	034	1,113	603	1,71
Total to corresponding date of previous year	130,849	36,786	0 0	597,860	0	29,156	0 0	461	0	0	66,403	0	0	17,283	7,733	25,01

^{• *} Audited up to week ending 25th August 1906.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

			Rs.	4.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
ctober 1906	Goods		11.876	0 0	00	21,266	0	0
905	Coach	ing .	10,444	0 0	0 0	20,983	0	0
			Increase			283	0	0
er 1906 1905	::							
		I	ncrease			,5	8	9
	-:	Ξ				2,53,795 2,61,263	CONTRACT A	0
		I	ecrease			7,468	0	0
	905 er 1906 905	Goods Other Coach Goods Other Coach Goods Other 1906	Goods Other earnings Other earnings Coaching Goods Other earnings Coaching Goods Other earnings T T T T T T T T T T T T T	Coaching	Coaching	Coaching	Coaching	Coaching



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the Supplement separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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LIBERALITY OF BABU RADHA KISHOR BHATTACHARJI.

No. 2299T.-M., dated Darjeeling, the 26th October 1906.

From-H. J. McIntosh, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To-The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 207/R.109, dated the 11th October 1906, in which you report that Babu Radha Kishor Bhattacharji has made a free gift of his proprietary interest in a plot of land of the value of Rs. 1,245 for a public square at Bhaurpokher, within the Patna Municipality.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of his liberality and public spirit.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 29th October 1906.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfallat		mmon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
110.	Trame of district.	Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	onaracter of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, atc.
1	2	3	4		
1	BURDWAN	Inches. 0.97	71/2	71	Weather foul. Paddy affected in some places on high lands for want of rain. Harvesting of paddy going on. Lands being prepared for sowing rabi crops; and sowing begun in some places. Fodder and
2	Віквним	Nil	7	7	water sufficient. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient.
3	BANKURA	0.53	8	8	Weather cloudy and rainy. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of rabi going on. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee at Vishnupur. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
4	MIDNAPORE	0.66	8	9	Weather cloudy. Prospects of winter rice dependent on further rain which is badly wanted at Tamlook, Sabang and Naraingarh. Til, cotton and sugarcane thriving. Rabi crops being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Dantan.
5	HOOGHLY		61/2	61	Rainfall at Sadar not reported Rainfall general in the district. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted in Serampore. Prospects of sugarcane and aman paddy fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	Howrah	0.45	7	7	Yesterday's and to-day's rain has done much good to standing crops. Jute fibre being extracted. Common rice selling at 8 seers per rupee at Ulubaria. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
7	24-Parganas	0.49	71/2	7½	Weather seasonable. Good rain in Barasat. More rain wanted in places in the Barasat and Diamond Harbour subdivisions. Lands being prepared for rabi crops. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in places. State of standing crops good. Prospects good. Number of persons on relief during the week in different thanas—Sonarpur 150, Tollygunge 164, Bistupur 1,453, Behala 201, Canning 537, Mahestala 337,
					Baruipur 1,656, Falta 1,008, Mograhat 2,140, Diamond Harbour 322, Mothurapur 140, Kulpi 237, Joynagar 2,568, Dum Dum 67, Khardaha 91, Barrackpore 30. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	Nadia	0.95	8	8	Harvesting of aus and jute finished. Lands being prepared for rabi crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
9	Murshidabad	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of jute finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
10	Jessore	0.41	71	7	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of jute is over except in Magura. Sowing of rabi crops still in progress. Prospects of aman paddy good except in Lohagara and Avadanga. No damage to crops by insects. High prices and slight distress. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

	Name of district.	Reinfall at	Price of e	ommon rice, in per rupee.	
No.	Aumor district	station.	This week.	Previous week,	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	8	4	5	6
		Inches.		100 AC	
11	KHULNA	0.30	71	7	Weather windy and rainy. Rainfall general. Outturn of autumn rice estimated at 78 per cent. Prospects of winter rice fair. Sowings of rape and mustard and of tobacco estimated at 13 and 6 per cent., respectively of normal area. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
12	PATNA	Nil	$ \begin{cases} 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 14 \end{cases} $	84 132* }	Weather seasonable, but cloudy at times. Sowing of rabi in progress. Standing crops including tobacco prospering, but paddy decaying in some places on high lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for eattle sufficient.
18	GAYA	Nil	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 8\frac{3}{16} \\ 14\frac{6}{16} \end{array}\right.$	811 145 145 145	Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Sowing of rabi crops going on Prospects of paddy crop generally good. Prices fairly stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
14	Sнанавар	Nil	{ 10† 13*	13* }	Sugarcane doing well. Rabi sowings going on. Rain badly wanted for paddy on high lands in Bhabhua, Buxar and Sadar subdivisions. Maize selling at 16 seers a rupee at Sasaram. Old common rice selling at 8 seers a rupee at Sadar. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
15	SARAN	Nil	$\begin{cases} 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 13 \end{cases}$	8 12 3 * }	Weather cloudy. Rabi sown about 75 per cent. of the normal area. Rain very urgently wanted for winter rice. Irrigation being resorted to where possible. Daily average number of persons relieved from the District Board Fund during the week—7 men, 41 women and 81 children in the Siwan subdivision; figures for four centres not received; besides 92 men, 179 women and 274 children on average daily gratuitously relieved by the Hathwa Raj. 44 men, 65 women and 32 children on average daily on the test-works in the Siwan subdivision; and 362 men, 388 women and 320 children on average daily on the Raj relief works. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
16	Champaran	Nil	{ 9½ 11¼*	9½·}	Weather hot in the day, but slightly cold at night. Rain urgently wanted for winter rice and rabi sowings. Threshing of bhadoi nearly finished. Rabi sowings in progress. Slight damage done by locusts in Majhowlie and Jagapatti and in the Bettiah subdivision. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
17	Muzaffarpur	Nil	71 (9 13*}	Weather occasionally cloudy. A little hot in the day, but cold at night. Winter rice suffering much from want of rain throughout the district. Rain also wanted for rabi sowings, which are in progress. Cholera still prevalent, but decreasing in the Sitamarhi subdivision. General health good. Common rice selling at 7½ and 7½ seers a rupee at Hajipur and Sitamarhi respectively. Makai selling at 13 and 11 seers a rupee at Hajipur and Sitamarhi respectively. Daily average number of men on gratuitous relief 5,243. Figures for four centres not received. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

		Rainfall at	Price of co	mmon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
No.	Name of district.	Sadar station.	This week,	Previous week.	
ı	2	3	4	5	6
18	Darbhanga	Inches. Nil {	7½ 11½*	75 12*	Weather seasonable. Condition of paddy crops not favourable for want of rain. Rabi sowings in progress. Number of persons relieved at kitchens on the last day of the week—Sadar thana 3,101, Bahera 6,837, Roserah 11,667, Samastipur subdivision 1,168, Madhubani subdivision 2,633. Number of persons on test-works for the last day available—Manihas 130, Ojhoul 141, Anar nil, Basaitha 1,000, Ratwara 128, Chakmehsi 186, Hathourighat 56, Sakarlohra 194, Gangdah 221, Saleypur 603, Dasauth 273, Balha 815, Tolaparsa 396, Larjaghat 75. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
19	Monghyr	Nil {	7 12*	63 13*	Weather cloudy. Prospects of winter rice fairly good. Sowings of rabi going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
20	BHAGALPUR	Nil {	81 101	815 10*	Sky cloudy. Aghani crop doing well in Madhipura and in greater portion of the Banka subdivision, but suffering much for want of rain in Supaul. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Madhipura and Dhuria. Fodder and water sufficient.
21	PURNEA	Nil	6	7 12*	Rain wanted in parts for the standing crops Lands being prepared for rabi crops. Winter paddy damaged partially by drought. High price of food-grains prevailing. Agricultural loans being given. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
22	DARJEELING			6 12*	Report not received.
23	Sonthal Par-	0.21	65/8 18/16	715* 15*	Weather cloudy. Prospects of winter rice good except in portions of Godda and Rajmahal, when rainfall has been deficient. Cattle-disease reports from Jamtara subdivision. Fodder and walk sufficient.
24	CUTTACK	, Nil	10,	101	Laghu saradh ripening. Guru saradh in ear. Arha sugarcane and mung thriving. No cattle-diseas Fodder and water sufficient.
25	BALASORE	0.35	10	11	Weather rainy. Saradh in ear. Harvesting of junt and biali, finished. Sugarcane and vegetables do well. Prospects fair. No cattle-disease. Fold and water sufficient.
26	ANGUL .	0.11	111	11	Weather cloudy. Drizzling to-day. Miscellaneo crops growing well.

^{*} The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at	Price of co	mmon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
110.	rame or protect,	Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	states of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, sic.
1	2	3	4	Б	6
		Inches.			
27	Puri	3.68	101/2	101	Weather cloudy. Sugarcane getting on well. Cotton thriving. Re-weeding of saradh paddy going on. Laghu paddy in ear. Mustard being sown.
	Manufacture (Manufacture (Manuf		100 mm		Miscellaneous crops doing well. Price of common rice stationary, No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
28	SAMBALPUR	1.51	11	10}	Rainfall local. Harvesting of mal dhan and urid in progress. Reaping and threshing of autumn rice in progress. Prospects of standing crops and maghitil good. Outturn of mat than in Bargarh tahsil estimated at 8 annas. Cattle-disease in six villages of the Sambalpur tahsil. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
29	Назавіванн		10	91	Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of rabi going on. Common rice selling at 7½ seers at Giridih. Cattle-disease reported from three thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
30	RANCHI	0 03	101	. 10	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of paddy and sowing of rabi commenced in places. Standing crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from three thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU	Nil	1011	1011	Weather seasonable. Rabi sowings still going on. Condition of standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from five thanas. Fodder and water abundant.
32	Manbhum	0.09	10½	9	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Wheat not yet sown Cattle-disease reported from thans
	Control of the Contro			*	Purulia and Gobindpur. Fodder and water suffi- cient.
38	Singнвним	0.40	9	9	Harvesting of aus paddy finished and that of winter paddy commenced. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Sera kela. Cattle-disease reported from than Uhakradharpur. Fodder and
					water sufficient.
34	Cooch Behar	Nil	631	62/5	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for tobacco, wheat and mustard going on. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Mathabhanga and Dinhata. Fodder and water sufficient.

General Summary.—There was no rain in the two Bihar Divisions except in the Sonthal Parganas where the rainfall recorded for the week amounted only to 0.21 inches. In Puri and Sambalpur the rainfall was somewhat heavy; and in the rest of the Province, it was generally light. Rain is still needed in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, and in most of the Bihar districts for the aman paddy crop. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops, the sawings of which have commenced in several districts. Slight damage by locus's is reported from Champaran. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—Slight damage by locus's is reported from Champaran. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—24-Parganas 11,101, Saran 674, Muzaffarpur 5,243, Darbhanga 25,406—total 42,424. The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 1,211, Darbhanga 4,218. Cattle-disease is prevalent in ten districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cholera is reported to be continuing in Muzaffarpur. The price of common rice has risen in eight and fallen in ten districts.

C. A. OLDHAM,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, The 30th October 1906.

Imports of Francipal Articles into the Calcutta Trade Block

				FOOD-GRA	INS				FIBROUS 1	PRODUCTS	OILS	RED8
Whence imported	Rice	Paddy*	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food- grains	Total	Jute, raw	Gunny bags†	Linseed	Mustard seed
RENGAL	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds
Burdwan Birthum Bankura Midnanore Hooghly 4-Parganas Nadia durshidahad essore Kuulna	250,150 311,235 92,144 612,959 841,823 721,042 9,982 50,152 76 1,156	152,670 4,568 30,704 138,847 88,005 35,559 1,910 31 4,300 16,375	345.556 314,090 111,334 699.738 336,826 743,226 11,176 50,172 2,764 11,390	555 8 213 1,768 52 9,466 7,312	65 17 59 573	13,041 1,074 19,834 13,575 6,245 144,284 18,099 31,290 3,262	18 718 16 762 14,574 1,576 794	359,185 315,907 111,334 719,801 412,983 749,563 179,500 77,732 34,848 14,771	95 50,121 409,644 24,222 9,755 40,128 27,007	83,797 11,025 10,115 60,020 11,788,440 38,467,305 90,034 16,360 35,670 92,890	2,558 1,034 5,606 6,307 4,676 82,482 9,084 11,915 1,702	2,91: 778 831 617 204 998 4 682
Total Bengal	2,820,719	472,869	2,686,262	19,374	826	250,704	18,458	2,975,624	561,784	50,653,356	125,364	7,021
BIRAR Gaya Gaya Ghanabad Garan Ghanabad Garan Garan	1,632 8,281 412 6 	1	1,633 8,281 412 6 	22 774 4,828 20 	766	190,837 165,109 216,004 2,170 4,049 1,639 4,560 118,556 9,729 2,288 18,286 6	22,759 6,370 2,131 674 33,429 14,278 3,658 6,806 29,713	215,230 178,534 224,141 2,850 37,498 16,342 8,779 147,202 45,863 2,969 45,826 9	698 66 66 6,561 166,963 9,935 2,958 36,366	1,890 43,365 1,330 14,455 3,325 1,750 1,436 2,135 3,500 71,760 3,045 14,420 595	247,734 66,165 60,473 73,637 102,113 228,575 214,941 91,822 70,110 5,156 5,516	16,296 4,275 1,071 7,756 18,92; 6,711 27,144 54,545 36,451 2,051 7,060
Total Bihar	14,764	1	14,765	48,727	775	731,223	129,766	925,256	223,821	162,995	1,172,322	182,29
ORISSA Outtack Balssore Pari Sambalpur Mourbhanj State	34,157 320,008 68,267 138,279 34,189	2,427 523,392 3,784	35,674 522,128 68,267 188,279 36,554	522		2,108 5,929 231		37,777 528,579 68,267 135,326 36,755	7,161 59,551 382	5,005 31,772 2,590 175 875	1,087	478 86
Total Orises	594,990	329,603	800,902	522	TE	8,263	47	809,734	67,094	40,417	2,141	1,000
CHOTA NAGPUB Hazaribagh 'alamau 'anghum Singhbhum Rangpur (Tributary State).	8 20,130 130,210 344	7,577 7,151	24,866 ¢ 134,679 344			18 262		24,879 134,941 344		630 70 1,015 9,765 465	1,002 20,872 3 1,608	826 275 218
Total Chota Nagpur	150,692	14,728	159,897			280		160,177		11,935	23,485	1,319
Potal of the Provinces under the Lieute- nant-Governor of Bengal.	3,151,075	817,201	3,661,826	68,623	1,601	990,470	148,271	4,870,791	852,699	50,868,703	1,323,312	191,642
OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES OFFICE B and Assam P of Agra and Oudh anjab	695,278 116,879 1,154 606	125,561 534	773,764 116,243 1,154 606	721 1,973 767,578 137,990	467 45 15,976 15,631	23,249 46,243 242,501 111,319	2,068 810 22,836 5,869	800,259 165,284 1,050,045 271,415	1,166,782 2,953	4,500 669,440 3,990 18,725	47,551 448,896 672	162,125 714,529 25 6,04
ind and British Balu-				100 000		940 997		409,152	796	6,125	49,366	4,76
Central Provinces and Berar. Sombley	6,686 22 3,711	396	6,694 22 3,711 210	1,225		240,397 8 43,864 724	183	29 47,708 2,159	+ ··· 12	1,088	12,215	20,61 9,013 29,306
India. 3BIND TOTAL (1906	3,974,411 4,402,117 2,684,887	943,645 426,197 706,675	4,564,190 4,668,488 3,126,508	1,140,162 4,007,073 7,345,978	33,725 41,122 28,093	1,698,770 2,329,883 2,566,059	161,945	7,616,842 11,208,511 13,201,081	2,023,152 968,831 1,343,441	51,572,568 6,911,643 11,666,654	1,882,012 1,815,267 4,987,697	1,388,02 1,721,53 1,789,090

One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
 † Including gunny-cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag,

I

by Rail, Road, River, Canal and Sea (coastwise) in the four months of April to July 1906.

					SUC	HAR	To.	BACCO	
Tea, Indian	Cotton,	Silk, raw	Coal and coke	Indigo	Refined	Unrefined	Unmanu- factured	Manufactured	Whence imported
Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	BENGAL
3 36	36 36 198 547 634 12,474 3,264 224 1,064 321	228 222 161 3,588 67	26,413,667 		26 2 338 41,403 4 65 372	8,439 11,942 56,116 3,671 220 50,208 11,976	224 	58 373 146 3,368 2,022 6 8	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Hooghly 24-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jossore Khulna
139	18,798	4,266	26,474,858		42,234	142,572	41,271	5,981	Total Bengal
7 2 2 	434 202 44 293 195 49 768	1 1 11		6	1,043	2,087 1,442 2,832 2,233 2,233 276 455 728 8 	10,947 5 160 2,731 9,419 839 79,810 1,102 2,936 3,173	3,739 3,171 124 2	Patna Gaya Shahabad Suran Champaran Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Sonthal Parganas Darjeeling Cooch Behar
	Hart S				1,040	10,003	111,125	7,036	Total Bihar
1	53 107 184	=			=		202	 	ORISSA Outtack Balasore Puri Sambalpur Mourbhanj State
1	344						262		Total Orisea
725	2 189		583,863 381 24,946,821 25,631,065						CHOTA NAGPUR. Hazaribagh Palamau Manbhum Singhbhum Gangpur (Tributary State) Total Chota Nagpur
75,568	21,340	4,278	52,006,923	12	43,277	152,635	152,599	13,017	Total of the Provinces under the
39 418,971 254 2 3 23 137	14,977 82,981 55,163 35,687 	1,036 80	41,590	12 	1,044 32,894	251 4,012 55 -	707 97,395 140 5 335 23	123 24 75 38 25 140 673 3	OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES. Burma E B and Assam U P of Agra and Ondh Penjab Sind and British Baluchistan Central Provinces and Berss Bombay Madras Rajputana and Central India
494,992 419,690 492,145	291,990 424,615 156,096	5,351 5,416 4,391	\$2,047,513 47,140,516 44,361,927	24 833 1,565	78,245 102,516 84,052	157,103 212,519 213,150	251,174 291,374 294,042	14,115 14,377 13,804	1906 1905 1904 GRAND TOTAL

No II

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No I were imported into the Calcutta Trade Block in the four months of April to July 1906.

				Food-G	RAINS			FIBR PROD		OILSE	BDS
	ROUTHS N	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains	Jute, raw	Gunny- bags*	Linseed	Mustard seed
Ky boat		Mds 1,085,582	Mds 61,745	Mds 18,281	Mds 52	Mds 159,031	Mds 1,884	Mds 585,430	No 47,437,840	Mds 61,723	Mos 5,745
. river	steamer	47,442	1,721	2,135	17	37,143	5,972	182,963	107,730	14,152	151,107
	(E. I. Railway	565,969	215,666	955,792	32,464	1,063,725	154,718	208,727	635,600	1,659,239 92,182	1,199,323 8,307
	E. B. S. Rail- way (includ- ing B. C. kailway)	190,886	174	1,522	720	116,077	15,221	910,296	2,109,205		0,001
	AB. Railway	3		*****	******			7,488	54,110	110	
se Fail	BN. Railway	978,852	420,320	161,707	5	128,676	137	20,513	96,880	53,803	5,798
	Bombay Rail-					126,864		******			******
	Ways Howrah-Amta and Howrah- Sheakhala Light Rail- wayst	1,531	39	••••		25		1,805	12,005	105	
road		343,500	35,127	4		3,603		46,129	1,107,323	698	40
" sea		760,646	208,853	721	467	63,626	2,068	59,801	11,875		17,709
,,	(1906	3,974,411	943,645	1,140,162	83,725	1,698,770	179,995	2,023,152	51,572,568	1,882,012	1,888,029
Tota		4,402,117	426,197	4,007,078	41,122	2,329,883	161,945	968,831	6,911,643	1,815,267	1,721,525
2011	1904	2,684,837	706,675	7,345,978	28,093	2,566,059	134,443	1,343,441	11,666,654	4,937,697	1,789,009

							Suc	PAR	Това	000
	ROUTES.	Tea, Indian	Cotton,	Silk, raw	Coal and coke	"Indigo	Refined	Unrefined	Unmanu- factured	Manufac tured
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
By beat		3	12,988	5	21,589		2,055	85,958	28,706	2,563
. river	steamer	250,440	34,626	1,203	44,590		25	217	11,361	1,670
	CE. I. Railway	1,014	96,973	454	38,346,291	24	1,107	14,153	25,767	4,121
	E. B. S. Railway (including B. C. Railway)	204,640	10,433	3,672	999	**····	382	16,881	176,054	•••••
	AB. Railway	36,100	10,436		*****		*****		129	2
es rail	BN. Railway	141	8,005		13,605,278		*****	150	107	606
	Bombay Rail-		62,686			******			253	· ······
	ways Howrah-Amta and Howrah- Sheakhala Light Rail- beays†		30111	••••	•••• J			22	*****	
., road			2,623		28,766		39,740	39,722	7,835	4,476
, sea		2,654	53,220	17			34,936		972	678
1 000	ſ 1906 ···	494,992	291,990	5,351	52,047,513	24	78,245	157,103	251,174	14,115
Total		419,690	434,615	5,416	47,140,516	883	102,516	212,519	291,374	14,377
2.01	1904	492,145	156,096	4,391	44,361,927	1,565	84,052	213,150	294,042	13,804

^{*} Including guiny-cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag † Trade carried by these Railways was not registered previous to April 1905

. No III

Imports of certain Articles into Calcutta by Sea (Foreign and Coastwise) in the four months of April to July 1906

	COTTON P	IECE-GOODS	COTTON	YARN		
	European	Indian	European	Indian	Salt	Kerosene oil
rom Foreign Countries—	Rs.	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
United Kingdom	5,93,34,332		42,728		2,348,612	222
Other countries	4,19,512		1,802	******	1,874,640	252 530,343
Total	5,97,53,844		44,530		4,223,252	530,595
Bombay	1,01,229	TK 00 000		-		
Sind and British Baluchistan		15,83,988		45,295	358,333	
Madras	2,532		******	*****	******	
Other ports in Madrae	•••••	3,31,513		593	*****	
Alleney	•••••	2,561		*****	n	
Rurma			•••••	73	*****	
Other words	27,953	17,409	*****	94		902,837
Other pures				42		
Total	1,31,714	19,35,471		46,097	358,333	902,837
(1906	5,98,85,558	19,35,471	44,530	46,097	4,581,585	1,433,432
Total 1905	5,92,10,787	14,81,183	50,039	39,505	3,796,453	7,458,416
1904	5,21,91,527	16,97,277	35,226	56,515	4,430,859	1,540,959

No IV

- Exports of Principal Articles from Calcutta by Sea (Coastwise and to Foreign countries) in the four months of April to July 1906

	Rice P	addy	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Wheat flour	and	Other food- grains	Total	Jute, raw	Gunn	
				Mdo	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	1	No
Doastwise-	Mds	Mds	Mds 53,565	Mds 119		584	136	54,404	2	0 5,17	1,250
Bombay	53,565		80,000					599		2,26	3,450
Sind and British Baluchistan	599		599		7 00K	55,678	5,837	70,188		1000	4,850
Madras	614		614	424	7,635	00,010				0.4	0.454
Other ports in Madras	139,462	905	140,028		5,424	17,143		162,595		-	9,454
Kattywar								1,798			3,000
Pondichery					1,235	558		1,700			
Goa								3,522			3,000
Allepey	3,522		3,522		09 700	89,036	8,074	207,256	1	25 7,33	30,510
Burma	15,331		15,331	1,047	93,768	85,000					
Other Indian	18		. 18	232	3,073	4,359	10	7,692		_	78,705
Total	213,111	905	213,677	1,822	111,135	167,358	14,057	508,049	2	45 16,1	54,219
	-										
To Foreign coun-											
tries-			158,481	115,518		149,177	99	423,275	528,5	508 17,4	28,730
United Kingdom	158,479	3	1,982,664	23,493	23,809	107,279	21,320	2,158,565	1,000,0	069 161,8	342,78
Other countries	1,982,662	7	2,141,145	139,011	23,809	256,456	21,419	2,581,840	1,528,	577 179,9	71,51
Total	2,141,141				101.011	423,814	35,476	3,089,889	1,528,8	822 195,4	25,73
(1906	2,354,252	912	2,354,822	140,833	134,944	1,007,002	66,565	7,555,358		872 200,0	11,39
Tofal 1905	3,865,662	29,581	3,884,150	2,449,693	159,692	1,432,432	36,718	9,902,200	929,0	065 169,	514,92
(1904	2,805,067	2,046	2,806,345	5,467,019					1		
						Contand		-		Tin	
	Linseed	Mustard seed	Tea, Indian	Cotton,	Silk, raw	Coal and coke	Indigo	Re- fined	Un- refined	Un- manu- fac- tured	fac-
	Linseed	Mustard		raw		coke		fined	refined	manu- fac-	fac- tured
Coastwise—	Linseed	Mustard	Indian Mds	Mds	Mds	ooke Mds	Mds			manu- fac- tured	fac- tured
Coastwise-		Mustard seed	Indian	raw		coke		fined	Mds.	manu- fac- tured	Mds
Bombay Sind and British	Mds	Mustard seed Mds	Indian Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036	Mds	Mds 2,988	Mds.	manu- fac- tured Mds	Mds
Bombay	Mds	Mustard seed	Indian Mds 8,112	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330	Mds	Mds 2,988	Mds.	manu- fac- tured	Mds
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in	Mds	Mustard seed	Mds 8,112	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036	Mds 24	Mds 2,988	Mds.	manu- fac- tured Mds	Mds
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madrus	Mds	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073	Mds 24	Mds 2,988	Mds.	manu- fac- tured Mds	Mds
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madras Kattywar	Mds	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593	Mds.	Mds	Mds (
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madras Kattywar Pondichery	Mds	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593	Mds.	Mds	Mds 3
Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madras Kattywar Pondichery	Mds	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593 13	Mds.	Mds	Mds (
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madrus Kattywar Pondichery Gca Allepey	Mds	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593	Mds.	Mds	Mds (
Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madras Kattywar Pondichery Gca Allepey Burma Other Indian	Mds	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593 13	Mds.	Mds	Mds 6 33 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madrus Kattywar Pondichery Gca Allepey Burma Other Indian ports	Mds 46	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3 2,887	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987 82 3,729,200	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593 13 4,368 6,948	M ds.	Mds 937 29,985 9,074	Mds (
Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madras Kattywar Pondichery Gca Allepey Burma Other Indian	Mds 46	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987 82 3,729,200 111,418	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593 13 4,368 6,948	M ds.	Mds 937 29,985 9,074	Mds 6 33 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madrus Kattywar Pondichery Gea Allepey Burma Other Indian ports Total	Mds 46 7 53	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3 2,887	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987 82 3,729,200 111,418	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593 13 4,368 6,948	M ds.	Mds 937 29,985 9,074	Mds 6 33 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madras Kattywar Fondichery Gca Allepey Burma Other Indian ports Total To Foreign coun tries—	Mds	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3 2,887	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987 82 3,729,200 111,418	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593 13 4,368 6,948 14,910	M ds.	Mds 937 29,985 9,074	Mds 6 33 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madrus Kattywar Pondichery Gca Allepey Burma Other Indian ports Total To Foreign coun tries— United Kingdon	Mds 46 7 53	Mustard seed Mds	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3 2,887 1 12,144	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987 82 3,729,200 111,418 21,374,096	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593 18 4,268 6,948 14,910	Mds	Mds	Mds Mds 1,44 2,6
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madrus Kattywar Pondichery Gca Allepey Burma Other Indian ports Total To Foreign countries United Kingdon Other countries	Mds	Mustard seed Mds 7,734 70,769 65,141	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3 2,887 1 12,144	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987 82 3,729,200 111,418 21,374,096	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 598 18 4,268 6,948 14,910	Mds	Mds	Mds 6 33 10 11 1,44
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madrus Kattywar Pondichery Gca Allepey Burma Other Indian ports Total To Foreign coun tries— United Kingdon	Mds	Mustard seed Mds 7,734 70,769 65,141	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3 2,887 1 12,144	Mds	Mds 25 31 56 1,110 3,983 5,093	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987 82 3,729,200 111,418 21,374,099	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 593 13 4,368 6,948 14,910 107	Mds	manu- fac- tured Mds 957 29,985 2,074 33,016	Mds 6 33 4 10 11,44 2,66
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madrus Kattywar Pondichery Gca Allepey Burma Other Indian ports Total Total To Foreign coun tries— United Kingdon Other countries Total	Mds	Mustard seed Mds 7,784 70,789 65,141 135,910	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3 2,887 1 12,144 271,526 67,176 338,702	Mds	Mds 25	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987 82 3,729,200 111,418 21,374,096 10,035,636 31,409,78	Mds 24	Mds 2,988 598 4,268 6,948 14,910 3 107 2 15,017	Mds	manu- fac- tured Mds 957 29,985 2,074 33,016 29 11,866 11,895 44,913	Mds 6 33 4 4 10 11,44 2,6
Bombay Sind and British Baluchistan Madras Other ports in Madrus Kattywar Pondichery Gca Allepey Burma Other Indian ports Total To Foreign countries United Kingdon Other countries Total	Mds	Mustard seed Mds 7,734 70,769 65,141 135,910 143,644	Mds 8,112 360 627 154 3 2,887 1 .12,144 271,526 67,176 338,702 350,846	Mds	Mds 25 31 56 1,110 3,983 5,093	Mds 9,220,330 4,430,036 1,823,073 1,661,645 147,136 76,222 174,987 82 3,729,200 111,418 21,374,096 10,035,473 10,035,631 31,409,733 20,760,776	Mds 24 24 3 .7988 3 2,396 5 3,188 6 6,84	Mds 2,988 598 18 4,268 6,948 14,910 2 15,017 7 17,986	Mds	manu- fac- tured Mds 957 29,985 2,074 33,016 29 11,866 11,895 44,917 79,166	Mds 6 33 10 1.44 2.66 2.66 2.66 2.66 2.66 2.66 2.66 2

No V

Exports of certain Articles from the Calcutta Trade Block by Rail, Road, River, Canal and Sea (coastwise) in the four months of April to July 1906

					COTTON PIE	CE-GOODS*	COTTON	TARN	0-14	Kerosi	ENE OIL	Gunny-
					European	Indian	European	Indian	Salt	From Calcutta	From Budge. Budget	bags‡
To the state of	BENG	AL			Rs	Rs	Mds	- Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
Burdwan Birbhum	:::		<u></u>	::	8,42,638 5,31,082 1,70,427	52,153 8,329 1,673	843 416	5,216 5,672 3,369	185,077 73,917 41,230	4,754 27	9,676	235,710 140,700 71,785
Bankura Midnapore Hooghly 4-Parganas	::		:	::	10,70,076 7,23,915 10,64,291	1,54,819 1,58,850 2,00,975	3,261 1,927 1,605	5,069 189 180	214,849 106,323 86,184	18,845 48,769	7,165 13,770 262,207	220,951 132,684 73,142
Jalcutta Nadia Murshidabad Jessore	::	::		::	12,64,897 -3,72,749 4,91,225 3,32,183	24,517 8,682 1,25,274 91,175	5,094 489 3,211 338	1,830 752 1,102 383	116,549 50,107 69,427 54,276	3,690 1,107 14,257 17,355	11,170 12,542	141,369 33,596 17,460 6,095
Khul na Tota	Beng	gal			68,62,883	8,26,447	17,184	23,762	997,939	109,27	397,398	1,073,492
	ВІНА	В							000		×0.404	198 966
Patna Gaya Shahabad Saran				::	12,53,938 13,26,388 13,58,334 13,57,190	11,214 3,183 6,409 27,866	1,615 378 96 442 71	2,783 6,229 1,447 565 725	93,411 93,662 73,884 94,743 106,920	14 3 8 1	8 17,299 6 14,312 9 10,911	586,966 203,490 187,705 97,825 128,485
Champaran Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Monghyr		::		::	15,33,021 13,60,129 16,43,985 8,38,835 11,71,521	14,206 12,647 10,448 5,040 24,209	83 67 188	835 2,409 3,301 2,144	154,044 145,629 81,700 129,583		8 30,184 1 29,984 0 23,211 24,713	181,055 198,870 261,030 227,885
Bhagalpur Purnea Sonthal Para Darjeeling	***	::	::		14,09,797 5,95,774 3,92,136 2,09,160	9,418 1,598 19,938 2,487	347 521 121	3,992 3,100 2,550 173	168,326 97,235 33,247 15,346	19	6 34,680	65,870 80,850 26,075 5,320
Cooch Behar Tota	al Bib	ar			1,44,50,208	1,48,663	4,343	30,253	1,287,730	2,65	304,788	2,251,426
	ORIS	8A			2,59,003	16,161		6,386	5,162	6	888	48,960
Cuttack Balasore Puri Sambalpur	 	::	::		1,92,927 22,835 1,03,570	1,534 - 1,233 528	1,078	. 16,083 37 677 18	156,493 2 11,532 4,801	15	3,936 22 272 9	277,200 17,150 88,795 6,335
Mourbhanj S	al Ori	ssa			5,98,644	19,456	1,081	23,201	177,990	3	48 5,096	438,440
Сн	OTA I	AGPU	JR								52 6,00	7 2,660
Hazaribagh Palamau Manbhum Singhbhum Gangpur (T	 e.hu*s	rv Šta	 ute)	::	6,59,493 79,049	3,45 4,11 11,65 68	3 87	1,355 6 7,841 476 18	36,734 23,458 134,608 33,038 15,974	3	2 1,78 270 12,11 49 3	50,400
	al Cho				19.24.408	19,29	1 89	9,696	240,81	3	103 19,95	2 175,56
Total Expo under the of Bengal	Lieu	o the	Prov	ince	8 2,31,86,143 r	10,13,85	7 22,697	86,912	2,713,479	112,9	727,23	3,938,918
OTHER PI		CES A			2,72,540	18,19		20,051 9,434	27 1,416,196		89 430,196	631,280
E B and As U P of Agr Panjab Sind and B	a and ritish	Oudh	histan		1,18,40,752 1,40,25,054 28,64,370 7,995 4,07,633	1,12,88 52,71 10 10,9	6,133 19 2,187 00 30 13 54	1,843 120 24 616	182,509 11 2,797	1,8	74 247,350 72 10,108 33 9,864	1,733,795 2,265,970 2,280,005 376,670 6,747,475
Central Pro Bombay Madras Rajputana Nizam's Te Mysore Allepey	and C	Centra	I India		64,850 3,76,158 3,92,735 17,146	1,08 3,38 78	54 36 50 196 86	4,714 9 134			76 4,206 5,238	58,730 18,655 2,940 3,000 43,000
Port Blair		: :	(1906	6	5,32 5,43,10,68 5,43,44,02	1 16,27,0		1 122,427	4,315,01 4,129,45	156, 37 131,	427 1,434,61 069 1,285,97	4 26,800,777 2 33,676,461

^{*} The value rates are fixed quarterly and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter the Represents the trade registered at the traffic-registering stations only Including gumny-cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag

No VI

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No V were exported from the Calcutta Trade Block in the four months of April to July 1908

							COTTON	PIECE-GOODS*	Cotto	YARN	1	Keros	ENE OIL	
							European	Indian	European	Indian	Salt	From Calcutta	From Budge- Budge	Gun
							Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	N
By boat		***		***		***	6,15,500	1,67,600	2,622		598,553	74,109	5,987	1 0
" river		***		***	***	***	60,56,341	95,259	37,666	1,125	784,307	8,816	345,320	140,
	TE I Railway	***	***	***	:		3,21,88,087	3,56,942	9,537	43,344	1,576,012	8,782	616,182	403)
	E B B Railway	(includ	ling B	C Ra	ilway)	1,01,10,469	5,32,659	19,578	13,460	798,576	15,043	446,092	5,224,1
	A-B Railway	•••	•••	•••			- 7,50,292	1,37,463	4,988	1,960	57,186	850	1,290	497,
" rail	B-N Railway	***					17,04,261	33,217	25	30,789	359,835	930	13,350	21,1
	N-W Railway	***			***	•••	3,52,987	1,574	1,112			152		1,061,
	Bombay Railway	8		•••		***	7,29,372	12,069	200	2,039		11	20	1,428,0
	Howrah-Amta Light Railway	and	Ho	wrah-	Sheak	hala	2,84,286		818		4,638	505	******	1,831,8
, road		•••		***	•••		10,52,209	2,61,153	1,853		32,214	47,229	2,007	
,, sea					•••		4,66,877	29,076	2,519	31,493	103,661	***************************************	4,366	13,871
						1								
				[19	06		5,43,10,681	16,27,012	80,918	1,24,160	4,315,012	156,427	1,434,614	26,800,77
		Tot	al	{ 19	05		5,43,44,025	7,32,808	77,611	1,22,427	4,129,437	131,069	1,285,972	33,676,46
				(19	04		4,43,40,419	3,95,570	74,492	1,06,781	3,687,583	214,462	1,803,101	39,816,007

[•] The value rates are fixed quarterly and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter † Including gunny-cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag † Trade carried by these railways was not registered previous to April 1905 ;

October 30, 1906.

F. NOEL-PATON, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. T. W. RICHARDSON, Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,

W. W. CLEMESHA, CAPTAIN, I.M.S.,

. Vital Statistics of the districts of Bongal for the month of August 1906.

		•	BIRTHS	THS.					2000				DEATHE	up.										
		Population		gotaeluqoo	CHOLERA.	ERA.	SMALL-POX.	POX.	PLAGUE,	i,	PEVEE.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHGA.		RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		INJURY.	OTHER	BR CAUSES.	To	TAL OF ALL CAUSES.	AVER CORRE NO PREV	AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
Divisions,	DISTRICTS.	under regis- tration,	Number registered	Hatio per 1,000 of p	Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 ol population per annum,	Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per connum.	Number register- ed.	population per	Number register- ed, Ratio per 1,000 of population per	population per annum.	Eatio per 1,000 of population per	snnum.	ed. Ratio per 1,000 of per population per	annum. Number register- ed,	Ratio per 1,000 of population per sunnum,	Vamber register-	to 000,1 yet of the per 1,000 of per	Vumber register-	Satio per 1,000 of population per population per	RWMAH
Burdwan	ding Sera	1,538, 902, 1,116, 2,789, 1,049,	2,618 1,538 2,958 8,060 1,715		98 1115 882 11	.48 1.20 1.32 1.32 1.32	22,5288	98.	11111					A SHADE OF	-		49 36 41 48 62 60 111 36 55 60		-		All of the second		E TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF T	
Presidency	24-Pargmas Calcentra Madia Murchidabad Jesore Fauns		2,005 1,283 1,283 2,135 2,158 2,628 5,834		1,963					-		15:36 15:36 17:40 19:30 15:60 18:60	202 202 113 20 113 20 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		38 -60 38 -19 35 4-92 1 -008 2 -01	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		854 895 895 895 895 895 895 895 895 895 895	7.76 7.78 11.336 3.78 3.94 6.13	1,429 3,686 1,780 2,780 8,784 8,784	20.16 21.24 21.12 24.73 18.36	3,892 1,661 3,630 3,674 3,548	255.44 257.44 257.40 357.00 257.00	
Patms	Gaya Shahabad	2,069,933 1,962,696 2,409,509 1,730,463 2,754,730	7,980 6,801 6,815 6,815 6,684	46.44 40.39 53.84 53.00 99.04	2,399 903 765 1,446 736	13.93 3.73 9.60 4.08 9.00 9.00	10 7 7 2 2	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	81 LE 12 LE		6,292 36 4,919 30 3,479 17 8,389 23 4,524 19		The second second second second				0 0 8 2 2 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	തിപ്പ്തിപ്,		7,883 10,505 7,282 77,77 6,101		7,616 8,371 6,530 7,392 6,765	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Darjeeling Sontbal Parganas	2,068,804 2,088,953 1,874,794 249,117 1,869,737	6,351 5,988 3,295 541 5,609		412 1,493 52 52 1,791	8 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			170	0003			T management					1,072 1,072 723 723 166		6,966 6,293 7,232 3,978	1991	8,604 8,100 6,041 5,329 8,973	Accomplished and particular	
Orissa	Cuttack Balasore Puri Sambalpur Angul and Klondmals	2,062,758 1,071,197 1,017,284 636,880	6,463 2,256 3,065 2,060	37.56 36.29 36.19 38.76	. 20 S	1 20 .84 2.40	DECEMBER OF THE		11.11	1111				- 17	100 130 1100 130 1100 130				9.76 9.48 14.16 10.80	7,094 4,528 2,380 2,381		867 4,308 4,969 2,571		
Cheta Neg		1,177,961 1,187,925 619,600 1,301,364 613,579	5,055 4,919 4,656 1,948	51.68 49.68 55.93 49.84 58.04	841 85 114 306 4	8.528 .844 9.16 9.76	- 01 - 01 [10.	11111	्रान्ने ले १ । । । ।		28.68 1 20.92 3 26.04 3 19.56 18.73	109 1:08 375 379 17 34 19 19 5 09		4 5 8 8 1 8 4 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9					4,608 3,023 1,937 2,961	26.16 46.92 36.48 37.44 97.94	Data not 3,069 2,663 1,577 2,949	6	Not under gistration.
	Total	50,528,044	131,519	31.30	15,099	3.48	919	13	1 8	1 0	-	20.16 4,439	96. 689	6 1,037	1	1 4	1	102	20.00	1,146	29.32	1,019	19.93	
	district	49,891,164	129,159	31.08	15,022	3.60	919	87.	184	1 860.	898	90.28 4,262	96. 796		6T. 966	1		26.290	6.94	138.315	39.76	132,790	31.93	
	Average of the parties ing month of previous five years	1	162,435	39-00	11,485	3.26	1,048	78.	Data not	1	83,297 19	19.98 4,240	96. 08		Data not	3,554		28,226	6.79	132,790	31.99		,	
	Difference + or -		-32,976	66.4-	+8,537	1.84	189	1.19	Mailaole	1		1 36	98 Rons	-	augole.	1	1	1		1				

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BRIGAL,

The 25th October 1906.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of August 1906.

W. W. Clemesha, Captain, I.M.S., Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for I

	REMARKS.					
NDING PRE-	per 1,000 pulation mnnan	of to	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	32.16	:	1
AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PRE-	ber re-		70 40 104 88 88 81 83 84 64 1,93 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 11	6,001	1	ı
ALIA V	noiseluge munna	of 10	0.00	66.40	32.16	-2.76
TOTAL OF	- have	Mumb etsta	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5,495	100'9	-208
CAUSES.	per 1,000 spulation	od to	9 40 9 5 6 4 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9	10.50	10.68	85
Отнвв	.bert	Namb	88 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1,906	2,001	-95
BY.	per 1,000 pprintion mnum.	od 10	200 17.20 200 17.20 200 17.20 200 17.20 200 17.20 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	7.9	09.	+.13
INJUBY.	-9-7 re-	Mumb Siste	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	142	122	+20
ATORY	per 1,000 58	od to	108 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	86.6	Data not available.	- 10
RESPIRATORY	red. ber 1,000 ga	Mumb	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	446	Data	
SRY AND	per 1,000 m	od 10	74456 11880 11800	3.00	3.48	85
DYSENTERY AND	19. 19. Ted.	Mumb	8888-1-18848884-1-10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	268	099	F6-
P	per 1,000 p	log 10	100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	9.00	86.11	86.64
Bee		Numb	22.22.23	1,697	2,105	88
	pulation s	Ratio i	1111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	92.	not ble.	
Drid	·pe.	Numb	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	8	Data not available.	
400	per 1,000 per pulation g	Per al	111118 11118 11118 11118 1111	16.	.13	+.13
SMALT. DOT	er re- red.	odmuN 1938i2	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	82	83	+30
ERA.	per 1,000 pulation mnum.	Ratio to poi per a	648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648	3.84	3.48	24
CHOLERA	er re- red.	Mumb sisten	2881 0 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	605	799	-57
HS,	per I,000 pulation mum.	log to	10.80 117.88 987.80 987.80 987.80 118.60 118.60 117.04 117	21.48	93.16	89.1-
BIRTHS,	er re- red.	Numb sister	4	4,017	4,327	-316
registr	1 10 bitti moits	Popula,	55, 266 29, 737 28, 383 44, 451 107, 594 40, 759 26, 374 26, 374 26, 374 26, 374 26, 374 26, 374 26, 374 27, 376 27, 376 28, 376 37, 376 376 376 376 376 376 376 376 376 376	984,486	i	li
	Towns.		1. Burdwan 2. Sankura 3. Midnapore 4. Hooghly and Chinsurs 5. Flowrah 6. Everandore 7. Cossipore-Chitqur 8. Maniktala 8. South Suburban 10. Garden Resch 11. Burnagore 12. Burnagore 13. Calcutta 14. Krishnagar 15. Samfjuur 16. Berhampore 17. Patna Chay 18. Bihar 19. Dinapore 19. Dinapore 19. Dinapore 20. Gaya 21. Arrah 22. Sasaran 23. Cangar 24. Betthan 25. Maraffarpur 25. Hurbhanga 26. Batjuur 27. Larbhanga 28. Burnah 28. Burnah 29. Lurikan 29. Lurikan 29. Lurikan 20. Uttaek 30. Uttaek 30. Busasore 30. Busasore 30. Busasore 30. Busasore 30. Puris	was with a	ing month of previous five years	Difference + or -
	DISTRICTS.	. 9	Burdwan Bankum Bidnapore Hocebly Bowrah 24-Farganas 24-Farganas Patns Fatns Cayleutta Murshidabad Patns Chanpara Bargur			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 25th Occober 1906.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

TRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1906-07.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of August 1906.

		Circle.				I Out		1	l Ba			Mic	Ho	SOUTH-WESTERN ;		na)	
		District,			190	Outtack .			Balasore .			Midnanore				Furdwan au Hooghly.	
				r Tak	Ken	Hig	_	Jaji	bud)		Tota	5	Pan Tids		Tota	and Eder	Tota
				Taldanda sys	Kendrapara do	High Level, Range I	Ditto, Ra	Jajpur Canal	Dudhai Canal High Level, Range III	Total O	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Midnapore	Panchkura Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	Total Midnapore Canal	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Eden Canal	Total of the corresponding period of last year.
	*	Osnal.		system	do	nge I	Range II	i	mge III	Total Orissa Canals	rrespondit	1	Ranges I	napore Ca	respondin	:	respondin
				1	i I	1	1	1	11	sle	ng period	1	and II	len	g period	i I	g period
	рвт.Кө	Estimated full disc	C. ft.	1,342	2,085	909	728	. 700	728		:	. 1,411	522	1	1	1,000	1
.dta	out ni	Average discharge	. C. ft.	1,126	5 1,537	8 463	8	948	196		11	123	1 40	1	1	388	ı
		Discharge utilized.	. C. ft.	853	1,342	349	45	291	370		1	140	19	1:	1	300	
land ar up	Pe ye	sera etamixorqqA Ranish betagirii 1 Saisub betagirii 1 edi lo bae edi ot	Acres.	58,400	98,046	27,158	5,775	17,809	43,460	244,649		780,03	3,202	53,292	1	20,651	
buat	to the end of the month, pproximate area of la under irrigation up to t same date last year.			60,000	6 76,833	3 22,952	5,772	15,134	41,925	222,622	1	53,242	2,099	55,341	1	23,272	1
		Long-term leases,	Acres, Acres	0 50,382	3 75,784	23,440	5,770	14,989	38,262	208,636	178,184	49,054	4,298	53,486	66,604	20,838	28,551
		Kharit.	. Acres.	7,966	18,627	8,672		9,837	4,574	6 (4)37,68	4 44,532	2,105	424	6 (6) 2,529	4 (6)7,522	(c)351	711
DETAILS OF		Rabi	es. Acres.	99	78	92			11	11	23	10	11			9	4
	SEASON I	Sugareane,	S. Acres.	49	!	35		34	170	289	217	i	11		1	1	1
AREAS LI	LEASES.	Hot-weather.	s. Acres.	89	- 1	- 1	1	13	400	416	437	:	11		,	:	
LEASED.		Total.	Acres.	8,018	18,627	3,707	20	2,884	5,144	38,386	45,176	2,105	424 ::	2,529	7,522	356	121
		Grand Total.	Acres.	28,100	94,411	27,156	5,776	17,878	43,406	247,022	223,360	51,159	4,722	56,015	71,126	21,194	23,672
R.	!	During month.		-	5.53	5-76	69.9	6.38	7.97	1	:	7.49	8-92		1	16.72	1
NEALL	1906-07.	To end qU month,	Inches, Inches.	31.03	24-21	26-67	28.05	25-58	32.15	1:	. :	36.03	28.05	1:	1	38-86	
D. T.	1900	During month.	Inches.		1.79	7.85	6.29	6.16	3.43	1	1	11.38	6.59	1	1:	10.09	1
	1905-06.	Up to end of month,	Inches.	28-80	27.16	24.90	24-75	26-77	55.94	1		42.23	36'61	1:	1:	29.89	1
		M M M M M M M M M		Average rainfall of	Autsal, Baha and Jagat. singpur. Average rainfall of Ker- dupatna, Marsaghai.	Kendrapara, Nurtang and Ichapur. Average rainfall of	Cuttack and Jenapur, Average rainfall of Jena-	Jajpur.	Akhoyapada.								

(a) Of this, 37,024 acres are under "Provisional lease," (b) Covering lease, (c) Of this, 241 acres are under "Bhadol."

		Districe,		Shahabad			- 5.		Ohserparan 4		Saran S		78
		Canst.		Western Main	Total Sone Canals	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Teur Canal	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Dhaka Canal	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Saran Canals	GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL OF THE COLUE-SPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.
	rr.Ker	Estimated fuli disobs	C. ft.	4.342 1,226 2,000 } 1,466	-	-	174	1	306				١٠.
•ці	uoui	Average discharge in	6. ft.	3,291 1,638 1,924 1,550		1	1	1	1	,		1:	1
		.bexilline @wadosid	0. ft.	\$04 801 1,563 1,388	1 :	1:	1			;	*	T.	
dn a	of lonth,	aesa stamizorqqa hirgarind betagiril om edi to bne edi ot	Acres.	23,008 102,051 148,763 8,649 95,080	372,551		e 129	1	260			1191,69	1
ou! pur	Approximate area of lar under irrigation up to il francialet year.	Acres.	23,184 100,239 170,172 3,537 92,575	389,707	1	. 1	. 1	. 1	1		890,943	1	
		Long-term leases.	Acres.	18,579 86,062 137,217 3,054 70,267	314,979	344,596	1	,		K		597,939	612,935
DETA		L'harif.	Acres.	5,079 14,431 25,965 701 21,601	717,73	36,204	1		210	1	Canz	108,488	88,375
ILS OF	SBASC	Rabit	Acres.	11111		1	- 1	- 1	1	1	Canals closed	10	4
AREAN	SEASON LEASES	Бикатевпе.	Acres.	11111	1				- 1			589	217
DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.	.88	Hot-weather.	Acres.	6,489 14,562 36 6,334	38,038	25,680	102		223	1		98,779	26,107
sm.		.letoT	Acres.	5,696 20,920 40,467 737 27,935	95,755	61,884	102		433	-		137,561	114,703
		Grand Total.	Acres.	24,075 106,982 177,684 3,791 98,202	410,784	406,480	103	:	483	1%		735,500	727,638
RAINPALE,	1906-	During month.	Inches. 1	} 974 14.84 6.49	ï	1	8.08	:	28-23	1			1
LEE,		to bus of UU month,	nches. It	26-28 30-87 24-44		,	62.79	-	62.29				1
RAINFALL,	(20/08-100°	The ring month. Up to end of up to month.	Inches. Inches. Inches.	10.17 24 11.51 25 19.82 34	1	1	38-95 7:	.	2 15.55	1			1
				24.71 22.72 34.56		- 1	73.54	ī. l	23.80	- T		1:1	1
		REMARKS.											

W. A. Inglis, Secretary to the Gost. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1906,

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of August 1906, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

		Tol	LAGI	s, 1906-07.				Tol	LAGE	, 1905-06.		
Canals.	Durin		.е	To end		he	Durin mor		10	To end		e
Orissa Canals. Taldanda Canal System	Rs. 1,230	۸.	P. 9	Rs. 6,777	A. 1	9	Rs. 1,062			Rs. 8,339	A. 10	P. 0
Kendrapara ditto	2,605	1	0	11,442		2	2,873			11,515	13	0
High Level, Range I Ditto, II	1,086		6	3,535		9	1,405 166	9	0	5,035	2 12	3
Ditto, III	84	6	5	230		8	50	6	0	242	1	6
Jajpur Canal	27	12	3	171	12	3	30	5	3	272	8	0
Total Orissa Canals	5,227	1	11	22,925	7	7	5,588	14	9	26,136	15	0
Midnapore Canal	3,667	3	3	25,456	0	0	5,229	13	6	32,709	14	3
Hijili Tidal Canal	6,811	0	3	36,685	12	3	5,977	6	0	32,715	13	6
Sone Canals.												
Patna Canal System	3,181	15	10	9,451	8	6	1,293	13	3	8,540	5	6
Arrah ditto	1,014		0	4,243	10	1	506		5	3,071	6	5
Buxar ditto	2,333	14	0	7,152	8	9	612	3	0	2,758	1	6
Total Sone Canals	6,529	14	10	20,847	11	4	2,412	13	8	14,369	13	5
GRAND TOTAL	22,235	4	3	1,05,914	15	2	19,208	15	11	1,05,932	8	2

CALOUTTA, The 22nd October 1906. W. A. Inglis, Secy. to the Goot. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of August 1906, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

		Toli	AGE,	1906-07.				Toli	LAGE	, 1905-06,		
Canals.	Durin mon			To end mon		10	Durin mon		,	To end mon		he
	Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Α.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala Madaripur Bhil Route	18,020 5,431 20,943	13	8 0 9 •	92,336 28,029 27,869	3 4 14	0 0 3*	18,088 8,612 11,620	6 3 4	6 6 0*	1,00,164 39,746 16,801	9	6 11 0*
Total	44,396	3	0	1,48,235	5	3	38,320	14	0	1,56,712	7	5
Orissa Coast Canal	2,731	8	0	15,070	12	3	2,112	12	0	11,431	3	0
Nadia Rivers	3,159	2	1	11,271	4	11	14,044	13	5	33,483	4	5
GRAND TOTAL	50,286	13	1	1,74,577	6	5	54,478	7	5	2,01,626	14	10

* Including tollage on steamers and flats,

CALCUTTA, The 22nd October 1906. W. A. Inglis, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 27th October 1906, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

			WERK EN	DING SATURD H OCTOBER 19	AY, THE	WERK EN 28TI	DING SATURDA OCTOBER 1903	Y, THE
NATURE	OF CARGO.		Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	ToDage.
				Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles	-	:	461 1,196 - 95 854	1,08,560 8,23,537* 82,950 1,68,280	1,017 5,514 1,103 2,223	489 444 46 612	48,127 1,21,853† 31,470 1,64,175	698 1,908 475 1,989
	Total		2,606	6,83,327	9,857	1,591	3,65,625	5,070

Weight by canal measurement, 3,45,799 maunds, bitto ditto 1,33,110t do.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 21st to 27th October 1906.

			3 of	barometer		TEMPE	RATURE			Hygron	ETRY.		WIND.			
Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun,	Number of hours bright sunshine,	Mean pressure baro at 32° Fahr.	Mean.	Maximum,	Range,	Minimum,	Mean wet bulb,	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded,	Rains,	Weather,
906.		•		Inches.			0		0	Inches	•	%			Inches.	
et.	21st	138-4	4.2	29.877	79.7	86.1	11.8	74.3	76.4	0.879	75.3	86	SW by W and NW by N.	51	Nil	Partially cloudy,
,	22nd	141•7	8.7	*887	80-9	88.2	13.7	74.5	75.5	•820	78.3	78	NW by N and N by W.	66	1.32	Chiefly elear,
	23rd	1'2"	8 7	•879	77:4	87-9	20.1	67:8	70.9	:667	67•2	69	N by W and calm.	59	Nil	Clear, .
10	24th	139-6	8.4	*867	76.4	85-9	18-1	67-8	69.9	•638	65-9	69	N by W and NNE	52	,,	Chiefly clear
	25th	185-6	8.3	-847	76.3	85-9	18:3	67.6	70.6	-669	67.3	72	N by W, NNW and calm.	37	D)	Chiefly clear
,	26th	138-9	8.4	•853	77.0	85.9	16.8	69.1	72-2	•723	69.5	76	NNW, N and	44	,,	Chiefly clear
	27th	140.9	7:0	*837	76•8	85.4	16.3	69.1	72.2	•781	69.8	77	NNE and ENE.	58	,,	Partially cloudy,

					Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days					29.864
The average pressure of the correspond	ling period	d for 24	vears. Sur		
General's Office	1000				29.860
STATE OF THE STATE					Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sun	shine				53.7
The maximum possible number of hours	of sunshine	B			79 9
					•
The mean temperature of the seven days				•••	77.8
The average temperature of the corres	ponding pe	riod for 2	4 years, Sur	veyor-	
General's Office		•••			79.8
The extreme variation of temperature	968 - 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**	Steel Steel Bridge	per para licitati dalle	20.6
The maximum temperature	400				88 2
- no military					Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one	hour				8
					%
The mean relative humidity					75
The average relative humidity of the	correspond	ling peri	od for 24	years,	
Surveyor-General's Office					78
					Inche.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 27th O	ctoper 1906		~		1.32
The average fall of the corresponding per	riod for 24	years, S	urveyor-Gen	eral's	
Office		***	•••	•••	1.65
The total fall from 1st January to 27th	October 190)6			53.35
The average fall of the corresponding pe	riod for 24	years,	Surveyor-Ger	neral's	
Office					64.27
Omce to and do	drood from	ove obear	votions		

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from eye observations.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. emometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the sw Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet ove the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the

veyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground. The rainfall reported on any day is a 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of that day.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; a, dew.

C. W. PEAKE, for Director-General of Observatories.

ETEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; Alipore (Calcutta), the 29th October 1903.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 31st March 1906 as compared with the same period of 1905.

	190	5.	190	6.	INCRI	ASR.	DECR	BASE.
STAPLES.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
A STATE OF THE STA	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
pparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accountrements, boots								
and shoes and shoes	3,965	4,393	9,620	6,430	5,655	2,047		
and shoes oal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways	1,34,92,786	17,49,826	1,77,37,410	25,80,499	42,44,624	8,30,673		
otton—	1,75,784	95,527	1,24,334	82,770			51,400	12,75
(1) Kaw	2,181	2,739	2,035	1,432			146	1,30
(a) Twist and Yarn, Europeau	35,085	15,314	34,570	13,210 1,60,120	1,633	14.216	515	2,10
(c) Piece-goods, European	1,48,705 33,616	1,45,904 8,998	1,50,338 49,200	45,202	15,584	36,204	*****	******
To Others	2,948 6,187	2,787 3,798	2,701 13,329	7,792	7,142	3,994	247	81
nemicals, excepting saltpetre		400000000000000000000000000000000000000	383	203	193		As a second of the	*****
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium 2.—Non-intoxicating	7,878	4,355	7,589	4,220	*****	******	289	1
ves and Tans-	122	21					122	
1.—Al (Morinda citrifolia) 2.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	199	125	332	181	133 992	56 396		
8Cutch	2,238	1,027 796	3,230 3,880	1,423 8,355	2,879	2,559		
5.—Myrabolams	19,312 23,870	4,520 1,703	17,059 17,811	4,236 1,508			2,253 6,059	2: 1:
6.—Tanning barks	16,602	12,707	16,685	13,931	83	1,194		******
8.—Others	11,482	5,956	13,516	6,328	2,034	372		
1.—Oilcake	72,377 42,313	12,253 5,438	90,716 83,940	19,428	18,339 41,627	7,175 4,623		
2.—Hay, straw and grass	15,068	6,448	24,673	12,763	9,605	6,315		******
eain and Pulse-	5,95,355	1,63,308	7,36,521	1,74,152	1,41,166	10,844		Tuesties in
1.—Wheat	97,756	22,117	80,320	15,963 36,219		30,476	17,436	6,1
8 - Rice in the husk	50,914 6,30,258	5,748 94,930	2,79,813 11,19,250	1,44,878	2,28,899 4,89,992	49,948		******
5Jowar and bajra	73,279 5,62,295	8,765 1,47,467	81,302 3,29,774	14,689 81,189	8,023	5,324	2,32,521	66,2
6.—Gram and pulse	1,09,072	21,562	1,55,896	32,422	46,824	10,860	2,02,021	00,2
ides and Skins-	1,03,326	64,929	1,67,014	93,091	63,688	28,162		
1.—Hides of cattle	43,434	24,356 210	65,656 2,239	36,534 881	22,222	12,178 671		
orns (Indian) and other fibres (excluding					1,072	0/1		
jute)	1,02,988	31,421	84,983	18,576			18,005	12,8
1-Rew	70,821	11,276	2,56,118	56,248 69,096	1,85,297	44,972		*****
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	1,36,470 88,131	77,457 21,323	1,47,311 64,103	38,849	10,841 25,972	17,521		8,3
a0								
1.—Unwrought	2,711	4,011 1,569	3,126	3,934	415			
2 Wrought, excepting boots and shoes	1,429		2,523	2,424	1,094	855	******	******
1.—Ale and Beer 2.—Spirits and wines of all kinds includ	14,704	4,583	15,333	5,810	629	1,227	*****	
		7,778	5,983	6,506	96			1,2
3.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and		100		440				
beer	874	199	1,514	440	640	241	*****	
tetals—	4,364	3,047	4,152	1,497			212	
	9,009					4,259	212	
1Brass, unwrought	12,649	6,240	29,063	10,479	16,414	9,200		******
1.—Brass, unwrought	505	375	375	10,479 259		*****	133	1
1.—Brass, unwrought	505 2,091	375 1,753	37½ 1,490	10,479 259 936			133	1 8
1.—Brass, unwrought	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715	18,969 6,659	50,390 1,35,940	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,875	3,159 8,225	2,667 1,716	133 601	1
1.—Brass, unwrought	505 2,091 47,231 1,27,715 1,38,274	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601	37½ 1,490 50,390	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,875 71,730	3,159	2,667 1,716 24,178	133 601	1 8
1.—Brass, unwrought	505 2,091 47,231 1,27,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632	50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 42,436 5,647	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,875 71,730 17,830 1,786	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104	133 601	1 8
1.—Brass, unwrought	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307	375 1,763 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481	375 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 45,436 5,647 7,139	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229	133 601	2,8
1.—Brass, unwrought	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014	37± 1,400 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 45,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,265	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,875 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104	133 601 5,168 .37,868	2,8
1.—Brass, unwrought	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,400	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553	372 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,45,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,265 8,960 8,620	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,875 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104	133 601 5,168	2,1
1.—Brass, unwrought	505 2,091 47,231 1,27,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,400 12,996	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,881	372 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 45,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,265 8,960 8,620 26,848	10,479 2539 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,852	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 1,887 12,157	133 601 5,168 .37,808	2,8
1.—Brass, unwrought	505 2,091 47,281 1,97,715 1,88,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 4,192	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391	37% 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,40,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,265 8,960 8,620 26,348 4,963	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,029 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 1,887	133 601 5,168 .37,808	2,0
1.—Brass, unwrought 3.—Do., wrought 4.—Do., wrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	505 2,091 47,231 1,27,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,024 694	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,650 116	37% 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,98,265 8,960 8,620 26,348 4,963 50,390 750	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,029 53,562 3,940 16,538 3,643 16,430	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,852	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 1,887 12,157 252	133 601 5,168 37,808	29,4
1.—Brass, unwrought 3.—Do., wrought 4.—Do., wrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 3,474 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,924 694 1,27,453	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,650 116 31,102	373 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,265 8,960 8,620 26,348 4,963 50,390 750 98,572	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 10,430 199 24,868	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 1,887 12,157 252	133 601 5,168 37,808	2, d
1.—Brass, unwrought 3.—Do., wrought 4.—Do., wrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	505 2,091 47,281 1,97,715 1,88,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,924 694 1,27,453 8,877 3,08,332	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,659 116 31,102 2,109 72,712	37% 1,490 50,390 1,55,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,265 8,960 8,620 26,348 4,963 60,390 750 89,872 10,340 6,27,967	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,029 53,552 3,940 16,538 3,643 10,430 12,535 2,435 1,447 2,436 1,440 14,572	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 1,887 12,167 262	133 601 5,168 37,808 8,534	2,4 29,4 29,4 6,4
1.—Brass, unwrought 3.—Do., wrought 4.—Do., wrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,024 694 1,27,443 8,877 3,62,332 25,673 75,381	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,650 116 31,102 2,109 72,712 6,021 15,003	37% 1,490 50,390 1,55,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,98,265 8,960 8,620 26,348 4,963 50,390 750 89,872 2,751 10,340 6,27,967 23,751 96,370	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,029 53,552 3,940 16,538 3,643 16,430 19,94 24,868 2,835 1,41,672 5,385	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 	133 601 5,168 37,808 8,534 87,881	2,6,1
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.— Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.— Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 3,474 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,024 694 1,27,453 8,877 3,62,332 25,673 75,381 4,460	375 1,753 18,960 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,659 116 31,102 2,109 72,712 5,003 4,605	373 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 45,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,265 8,960 8,620 26,848 4,963 50,390 750 39,872 10,340 5,27,967 23,751 96,370 23,249	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 10,430 199 24,808 2,835 1,41,672 5,385 19,165 22,380	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771 56 1,463 2,25,735 20,899 18,540	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 	133 601 5,168 37,808 8,534 37,881	2,0 29,4 29,4 6,1
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.—Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 3,474 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,924 694 4,192 58,924 6,873 75,391 4,630 12,706 12,7	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,650 116 31,102 2,109 72,712 6,621 15,003 4,606 12,496	373 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,265 8,960 8,620 750 30,340 5,27,967 23,751 96,379 28,349 23,108	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 10,430 19,24 24,868 2,835 1,41,672 5,385 19,165 22,380 12,163	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771 56 1,463 2,25,735	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 1,887 12,157 262 83 726 68,860	133 601 5,168 37,808 8,534 37,681	2,6 29,4 29,4 1,1,5
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.— Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manufactures of iron and steel 6.—Zinc and spelter 7.—Others 1.—Kerosine 2.—Castor 3.—Coccanut 4.—Mustard and rape 5.—Others 1.—Castor 2.—Earthnuts 3.—Linseed 4.—Poppy 5.—Rape and mustard 6.—Tin of injill 7.—Others 1.—Others 1.—Others 1.—Castor 2.—Earthnuts 3.—Linseed 4.—Poppy 5.—Rape and mustard 6.—Tin of injill 7.—Others 1.—Dubres	505 2,091 47,281 1,97,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 6,192 694 1,27,453 8,877 3,98,332 25,673 75,391 4,659 17,306	375 1,753 18,960 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,659 116 31,102 2,109 72,712 5,003 4,605	37½ 1,400 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,266 8,620 8,842 26,348 4,963 60,390 750 89,872 10,340 6,27,967 23,751 96,270 23,249 23,108	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 10,430 199 24,808 2,835 1,41,672 5,385 19,165 22,380	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,652 771	2,667 1.716 24,178 2,229 104 	133 601 5,168 37,803 8,534 37,581	2,0 29,4 29,4 1,5
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.—Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manufactures of iron and steel 6.—Zinc and spelter 7.—Others 1.—Kerosine 3.—Castor 3.—Coccanut 4.—Mustard and rape 5.—Others 1.—Castor 2.—Earthnuts 3.—Linseed 4.—Poppy 5.—Rape and mustard 4.—To jinjill 7.—Others 1.—Others 1.—Others 1.—To jinjill 7.—Others 1.—Dried fruits and nuts 2.—Ghee 1.—Dried fruits and nuts 3.—Dried fruits and nuts 3.—Dried fruits and nuts 3.—Dried fruits and nuts 3.—Dried fruits and nuts 3.—Potatoes	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 3,474 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,924 694 1,27,453 8,877 3,62,332 25,673 75,381 1,678 8,286 1,7306	375 1,753 18,960 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,659 116 531,102 2,109 72,712 6,021 15,003 4,605 12,496 6,149 40,162 26,705	373 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 20,8265 8,960 8,620 26,848 4,963 50,390 750 10,340 627,967 23,751 96,370 23,108 11,418 60,315 1,63,195	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 10,430 199 24,868 2,335 1,41,672 5,385 19,165 22,380 12,163 5,932 46,092 30,141	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771 56 1,443 2,25,735 20,899 18,530 5,802	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 12,157 252 83 726 68,860 4,162 17,875	133 601 5,168 37,803 8,534 37,581 1,922	2,0 29,4 29,4 2,5 6,3 1,3
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.—Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	505 2,091 47,281 1,97,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,924 694 1,27,453 8,877 3,09,332 25,673 75,381 4,650 11,678 52,886 1,77,926 49,402	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,659 116 31,102 2,109 72,712 6,621 16,003 4,505 12,496 6,149 40,152	37% 1,490 50,390 1,55,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,98,265 8,960 8,620 26,348 4,963 50,390 750 89,872 23,751 10,340 5,27,967 23,749 23,108 11,418 10,316	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,029 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 16,430 199 24,868 2,335 1,41,672 5,385 19,165 22,380 12,163	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771 56 1,463 2,25,735 20,899 18,540 5,802 7,429	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 1,887 12,157 262 83 726 68,860 4,162 17,875	133 601 5,168 37,803 8,534 37,581 1,922	2,6 29,4 29,4 6,3 1,4
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.— Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manufactures of iron and steel 6.—Zinc and spelter 7.—Others 1.—Kerosine 2.—Castor 3.—Coccanut 4.—Mustard and rape 5.—Others 1.—Castor 2.—Earthnuts 3.—Linseed 4.—Poppy 5.—Rape and mustard 6.—Till or jinjili 7.—Others 1.—Dried fruits and nuts 2.—Ghee 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 3.—Government 3.—Injusted and rape 6.—Till or jinjili 7.—Others 1.—Dried fruits and nuts 2.—Ghee 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 3.—Others 4.—Others 3.—Others 4.—Others 4.—	505 2,091 47,281 1,97,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,924 694 1,27,453 8,877 3,09,332 25,673 75,381 4,650 11,678 52,886 1,77,926 49,402	375 1,753 18,960 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,659 116 531,102 2,109 72,712 6,021 15,003 4,605 12,496 6,149 40,162 26,705	373 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 20,8265 8,960 8,620 26,848 4,963 50,390 750 10,340 627,967 23,751 96,370 23,108 11,418 60,315 1,63,195	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 10,430 199 24,868 2,335 1,41,672 5,385 19,165 22,380 12,163 5,932 46,092 30,141	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771 56 1,443 2,25,735 20,899 18,530 5,802	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 12,157 252 83 726 68,860 4,162 17,875	133 601 5,168 37,808 8,534 37,881 1,922	29,4 29,4 21,4 3,4 3,4 3,4 3,4 3,4 3,4 3,4 3,4 3,4 3
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.—Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	505 2,091 47,281 1,97,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 4,490 12,996 6,192 58,924 694 1,27,453 8,877 3,08,332 25,673 75,391 1,678 52,886 1,7,926 49,402	375 1,753 18,960 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,659 116 31,102 2,109 72,712 4,003 4,605 12,496 6,149 40,162 26,705 20,447	373 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 20,8266 8,020 26,848 4,963 60,390 750 10,340 62,7,967 23,751 96,370 23,108 11,418 60,316 1,65,195 75,093	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 10,430 199 24,868 2,335 1,41,672 5,385 19,165 22,380 12,163 5,932 46,092 30,141	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771 56 1,443 2,25,735 20,899 18,530 5,802	2,667 1.716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 1,887 12,157 262 83 726 68,860 4,162 17,875	133 601 5,168 37,808 8,534 37,881 1,922	2,6 29,4 29,4 1,1,1
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.—Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 3,980 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,924 694 4,192 58,927 3,807 3,75,391 4,689 17,306 11,678 52,886 1,67,926 49,402	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,659 116 31,102 2,109 72,712 6,621 15,003 4,605 12,496 6,149 40,152 26,705 20,447	373 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,139 20,8266 8,020 26,848 4,963 60,390 750 10,340 62,7,967 23,751 96,370 23,108 11,418 60,316 1,65,195 75,093	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,029 53,552 3,940 16,538 3,643 16,430 199 24,868 2,835 1,41,672 5,386 19,165 22,380 12,163 5,932 46,092 30,141 20,072	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771 56 1,463 2,25,735 20,899 18,540 5,802 7,429 25,691	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 12,157 252 83 726 68,860 4,162 17,875	5,168 37,808 37,808 1,923 260 4,731	29,4 29,4 2,5 6,7
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.—Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manufactures of iron and steel 6.—Zinc and spelter 7.—Others 1.—Kerosine 2.—Castor 3.—Coccanut 4.—Mustard and rape 5.—Others 1.—Castor 2.—Earthnuts 3.—Linseed 4.—Poppy 5.—Rape and mustard 6.—Tip rimili 7.—Others 1.—Others 1.—Others 1.—Castor 2.—Earthnuts 3.—Linseed 4.—Poppy 5.—Rape and mustard 6.—Tip rimili 7.—Others 1.—Dried fruits and nuts 2.—Ghee 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 4.—Others 1.—Dried fruits and nuts 4.—Ghee 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 4.—Comotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof 2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof 3.—Materials— (a) Steel rails and fish-plates	505 2,091 47,281 1,97,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 4,490 12,996 6,192 58,924 694 1,27,453 8,877 3,08,332 25,673 75,391 1,678 52,886 1,7,926 49,402	375 1,753 18,960 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,391 18,659 116 31,102 2,109 72,712 4,003 4,605 12,496 6,149 40,162 26,705 20,447	373 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,454 48,436 5,647 7,159 2,08,265 8,960 8,620 26,848 4,963 50,390 750 30,390 750 10,340 6,27,967 23,751 96,370 23,108 11,418 00,315 1,53,195 75,093	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 16,430 19,24,868 2,535 19,165 22,380 12,163 5,932 46,992 30,141 20,072	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,453 771 56 1,463 2,25,735 20,899 18,540 5,802 7,420 25,691	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 12,157 252 83 726 68,860 4,162 17,875	133 601 5,168 37,908 8,534 87,581 1,932 260 4,731	2,6
1.—Brass, unwrought 2.—Do., wrought 3.—Copper, unwrought 4.—Do., wrought 5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manufactures of iron and steel 6.—Zinc and spelter 7.—Others 1.—Kerosine 2.—Castor 3.—Cocoanut 4.—Mustard and rape 5.—Others 1.—Castor 2.—Earthnuts 5.—Linseed 4.—Poppy 5.—Rape and mustard 6.—Tinc jinjil 7.—Others 1.—Others 1.—Castor 2.—Earthnuts 3.—Linseed 4.—Poppy 5.—Rape and mustard 6.—Til or jinjil 7.—Others 1.—Dried fruits and nuts 3.—Castor 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 3.—Potatoes 4.—Others 3.—Dried fruits and nuts 4.—Dried fruits and nuts 6.—Til Dried fruits and nuts 6.—Til Dried fruits and nuts 6.—Til Dried fruits and nuts 6.—Dried fruits and nuts 6.—Others 6.—	505 2,091 47,281 1,27,715 1,38,274 34,774 2,936 12,307 2,46,068 4,490 12,996 4,192 58,024 694 1,127,453 8,877 3,62,332 25,673 75,381 11,678 52,886 1,7,926 49,402	375 1,753 18,969 6,659 47,552 15,601 1,632 9,481 83,014 1,273 1,553 4,381 3,301 18,650 116 31,102 2,109 72,712 6,621 15,003 4,005 12,496 6,149 40,152 20,705 20,447	373 1,490 50,390 1,35,940 1,46,434 48,436 5,647 7,139 2,08,265 8,960 8,620 26,348 4,963 50,390 750 30,390 750 10,340 5,27,967 23,751 96,370 23,108 11,418 0,315 1,518 1,518	10,479 259 936 21,636 8,375 71,730 17,830 1,736 6,929 53,552 3,940 3,440 16,538 3,643 10,430 199 24,868 2,535 19,165 22,380 12,163 5,932 46,092 30,141 29,072	3,159 8,225 8,180 13,662 2,711 4,980 4,130 13,452 771 56 1,463 2,25,735 20,899 15,540 5,802 7,429 25,691	2,667 1,716 24,178 2,229 104 2,667 12,157 12,157 252 83 726 68,860 4,162 17,875	133 601 5,168 37,803 8,534 37,581 1,922 260 4,731	2,6 29,4 29,4 1,4 1,4 14,

STAPLIS.			19	05.	190	06.	INCR	EASR.	DECE	BASE.
olarin s.			Weight.	Freight.	Weight	Freight,	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight
Saltpetre and other saline subst			Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1,-Saltpetre			37,525	16.139	72,924	33 21 4	85,399	17,076		
2,-Other saline substances	***			13,578	62,667	17,239	14,151	3,661		
Silk-							100	0,000		
i,Raw-				Service Consideration						
(a) Foreign								1		
(b) Indian	***		D OLK	2,000	1,281	539		******	2,634	1.4
2.—Piece-goods— (a) Foreign							bed by the Sound		2,003	1,4
(a) Foreign			285	541	847	318	*****	******		******
		•	209	041	0.81	318	262	*****	******	2
Spices-						1000	Control Control	Aug Sales	the bullet fire	
1 Retelnuts	***	MOTOR STATE	26,512	22,692	22,680	13,320	*****	*****	3,823	9,3
a Chillian			1,083 54,427	925 30,458	29,359	1,2: 0 20,529	524	305	******	******
4G nger	***	NOT THE REAL PROPERTY.	3,536	1,338	2,854	1,162	******	******	25,088 682	9,9
	***		2,470	2,643	3,983	4,276	1,513	1,633		1
	***		25,251	15,925	29,311	16,123	4,060	198		*****
Stere and lime		***	6,65,371	92,472	15,41,099	1,85,065	8,75,728	62,593		*****
lugar—						100 St. 100 St.				
1.—Refined	*** ***		57,752	30,405	85,161	39,083	27,409	8,677		
2.—Unrefined— (a) Sugar			1,76,184	45.675	9.05.409	1 10 000	1.03.000			
(b) Gur, rab, jaggree,	molasse	a and		90,070	3,05,493	1,12,237	1,23,309	66,562		*****
other saccharine	produc	е	F IN CRO	77,039	4,29,318	91,022		13,983	1,14,063	*****
rea-										
1 Foreign										
	***	47.00	2,057	2,486	4,620	4,003	1,663	1,607		*****
Cobseco	*** ***		51,956	24,143	75,969	27,813	24,013	8.670		******
Wood—							William Co.			
1Timber, unwrought		***	1,60,561	22.630	2,42,729	38,278	82,168	15,648		
	*** ***		16,704	7,019	24,693	8,081	7,989	1,062		
Wool- l-Ray			0.074	0.000	100 2 MA		77.785			
2 Manufactured-		****	3,074	2,890	3,489	2,205	415			6
(a) Carpets and rugs		Sec	2.207	1,707	1,395	1,449			812	n 2
(b) Piece-goods, Europ		**	1,421	793	531	259			840	5
(c) Ditto, Indian (d) Other sorts of many			761	544	461	307	*****		300	2
(a) Other sores of man	macture	8	1,336	938	1,675	1,043	345	105		****
il other articles of merchanciss-	-							A Paris		
a Winnerson		***	84,808	26,322	1,78,120	51,335	93,312	25,013	Ver. 1	*****
a Table and a second			1,03,521 7,224	6,239 1,347	1,67,067 3,916	7,099	63,546	860	in the same of	*****
The second secon		***	1,471	1,618	2,386	1,925	915	309	3,308	6)
6Seeds other than oilseeds		***	4,:02	603	3,962	3,071		460	140	*****
6,-Others		***	12,18,983	2,77,795	13,37,740	3,92,851	1,18,757	1,15,056		
	Total		2,25,18 959	41,42,323	2,92,81,098	55,89,978	6, 62,139	14,46,655		
illitary stores			48,446	86,949	73,367	77,795	4,921			
cal for railway	***	***	12,13,125	92,353	13,88,007	1,05,594	1,74,882	13,241		9,1
ailway materials		***	26,38,415	93,856	32,35,468	1,23,572	5,99,053	30,016		
ive-stock	• · · · ·			7,266	******	26,963		31,229		*****
	Total	100	2,64,16,145	44,08 215	3,39,57,940	59.23,202	75,40,995	15,14,987		
		A 100 100				1951 FOR 118	No. of the Land	SECOLUSION AND	100	*****

T. JACKSON,

for Chief Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOLDS DIVISION, CALCUTTA, the 24th October 1906.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of August 1906 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

io.	STAPLES.	1906,	1905.	in 1906.	Decreuse in 1906.	EXPLANATIONS OF PRUCTUATIONS B TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1	Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery,	43	153		110	
	milinery, uniforms, accountements, boots and shoes. Coal and coke carried for the Public and	36,627	41,630		5,003	The state of the s
2	Foreign Railways.	00,421			0,000	
	(1) Raw	102	35	67	277	
	(a) Twist and yarn, European	107 354	383 343	11	276	•
	(c) Piece-goods, European (d) Ditto, Indian	2,230 201	1,950 131	280 70		
4 5	Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	80	129		49	
	(1) Intoxicating, other than opium (2) Non-intoxicating—	4	6		2	
	(a) Medicinal preparations	12 78	8 17	61		
	Dyes and Tans—	er cellul	9.0		400	
	(1) Al (Morinda citrifolia) (2) Alizarine and Aniline dyes	55	37			
	(8) Cutch	******	*****	*****		
	(6) Tanning barks	220	226		6	
	(7) Turmeric	7	* 88		26	
7	Fodder— (1) Oilcake	1,069	877	192		
8	(2) Hay, straw and grass	1,623 154	1,383 105	240 49		
	Grain and Pulse-	3,366	E 405		0.000	
	(1) Gram and pulse (2) Jawar and bajra	12,691	5,405 3,238	9,453	2,039	or a continue for a constraint and particular
	(3) Rice in the husk (4) Do, not in the husk	28,763 310	6,039	22,724	359	Service Control of the Control of th
	(5) Wheat	921 185	785 270	136	135	
10	Hides and skins-	0.40	2,70	••••	150	A STATE OF THE STA
	(1) Hides of cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned		•••••			The second of th
	(b) Raw (2) Skins of sheep and other animals—	67	1,414	••••	1,347	The state of the s
	(a) Dressed or tanned (b) Raw	142	i71		29	The state of the s
11	Horns Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding	26 29	17 475	9	446	
	jute.			100		
13	(1) Raw	84,709 1,181	1,32,509 1,307		47,800 126	
14	(2) Gunny-bags and cloth Lac	84	64	- 20		
	(1) Unwrought (2) Wrought, excepting boots and shoes	9		p		
16	Liquors—			14,450,55	-	
	(2) Spirits of all kinds, including country	140	18	22	*****	
	(3) Wines	54	61		7	
	(4) All other sorts, including toddy and fer- mented liquors, other than ale and beer.					
17	Metals— (1) Brass, unwrought	85	21	35		
	(2) Do., wrought	486 110	294	192 110		
	(4) Do., wrought (5) Iron and steel—	16	63		47	
	(a) Cast (b) Unwrought	268	24 5	263	24	
	(c) Wrought (d) Manufactures	2,412	1,789	623	1,001	
18	(6) Others	300	296	4		
18	(1) Kerosine	11,733	14,462		2,729	
	(3) Cocoanut	124 685	127 492	*****	3	
19	(5) Others	160	55	193 105		
	(1) Castor	96		96		
	(3) Linseed	421 66	1,014	******	593	
	(5) Rape and mustard (6) Til or jinjili	1,366 261	1,685	66	319	
	Orium	180	69	111	****	
1	Paper and pasteboard	641	747		108	
3	Provisions— (1) Pried fruits and nuts	35	26	9		
1000	(2) Ghee	58	38	20	*****	

in.	STAPLYS.	1906.	1905.	in 1906.	Decrease in 1906.	EXPLANATIONS OF FLUCTUATIONS BY TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
23	Rajiway Plant, &c., for the Public and				No.	
	(1) Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.	·				
	(2) Carriages and trucks and parts thereof		78		78	
	(a) Steel rails and fish-plates (b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-					
	(c) Others	354	1,256		902	
24 25	Salt saltpetre and other saline substances—	3,829	6,267		2,938	
au.	(1) Saltpetre	74	309	==	235	
26	Silk— (1) Raw—				207	
	(a) Foreign	28	7	₂₁		
	(2) Piece-goods—					
	(a) Foreign				*****	
27	Spices— (1) Betelnuts	1,059	1,307		248	
	(2) Cardamonis		9	******	9	
	(3) Chillies	175	231 100		56 18	
	(4) Ginger	25	16	9		
	(6) Others	130	187		57	
88	Stone and lime	1,518	1,423	. 95		
29	8ugar— (1) Refined or crystallized, including sugar- gandy. (2) Unrefined— (a) Sugar (b) Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses, and other saccharine produce.	1,425 995 2,081	995 995 2,251	430	170	
10	Tea-					
	(1) Foreign (2) Indian	2,595	4,438		1,843	
31	Tobacco— (1) Unmanufactured (2) Manufactured—	2,546	3,041		495	
	(a) Cigars (b) Other sorts	238	52	186		
12	Wood-	2,149	1,321	828		
	(1) Timber, unwrought (2) Manufactures	241	114	£ 127		
38	Wool— (1) Raw	2	8		6	
	(a) Carpets and rugs	******	*****	*****	*****	
	(t) Piece-goods, European (c) Ditto, Indus		4		4	
14	(d) Other sorts of manufactures All other articles of merchandise	8,335	8,217	118		
	Total	222,954	255,811	37,132	69,989	

(ILLEGIBLE),
for Offg. Examiner of Accounts, E B. S. Ry.

CALCUTTA, the 24th October 1906.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1906 on 2,094:73 miles open.

	COACHING	G TRAFFIC	1.	3			AND MINERAL FFIC.		Other earnings	100	Total		TRAFFIC T	RAIN-MILES	RUN.
	No. of passengers.	Coachir receipt		W	Weight carried.		Receipts.		(estimated).	1	earnings.	-	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Tetal,
		Rs.	A. P.		Mds. s	8.			Rs. A. P.	.]	Rs. A. P.	J			
Fotal traffic for the week Jr per mile of railway For previous 14 weeks of half-year	422,656 6,321,771*	4,10,854 196 58,54,542	2 2	2	66,14,432 (8,27,78,989 (0	11,24,445 0 0 536 12 9 1,33,46,895 0 0	9	28,257 0 0 13 7 10 3,93,421 0 0	0	15,63,556 0 0 746 6 1	330	129,419	186,128	315,54 4,180 54
Total for 15 weeks COMPARISON.	6,744,4.7	62,65,396	0 0	5	8,93,93,321 0	0	1,44,71,340 0 0)	4,21,678 0 0		2,11,58,414 0	1 -	1,955,417	2,540,679	4,496.0
Potal for corresponding week of previous year. Per mile of rallway corresponding		4,33,585	3 1		50,43,453	0	8,29,841 10 6	100			12,92,774 8	0	122,534	152,940	275,4
week of previous year. Total for corresponding 151 weeks of previous year.		63,20,617		585	8,69,83,481 0	0	404 9 5 1,32,34,098 3 1	500	14 4 11 4,42,485 6 2		630 4 8 1,99,97,201 1 t	1	1,888,059	2,429,969	4,318,0

(a) Increese is chiefly in coal and food-grains,
Deducted No. of passengers 1,558 and 2,5258 and 4 Ditto Mds. 4,57,244 and 2,102 1046.

Best State of the week ended 18th_August 1966.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching	Traffic.	Merchan Mineral		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train n	nileage.
2,078°13 2,078°13 2,078°13 2,078°13 2,078°13 2,078°13 2,078°13 2,084°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73 2,094°73	Week ended 7th July " 14th ", " 21st ", " 28th ", " 4th Aug. " 11th ", " 18th ",	No. of passengers. 667,167 469,864 467,480 420,063 487,011 442,083 410,076 403,494 446,749 466,850 427,516 469,887 441,646 416,385 42,656 6,744,427	Rs. 4,43,481 4,04,840 4,65,442 4,03,345 4,43,318 3,93,213 3,75,272 3,63,781 4,13,519 4,21,402 4,25,895 4,89,555 4,04,033 4,10,854	Mds. 69, 19,072 63,54,825 57,13,738 45,39,696 5,95,837 53,22,354 5,48,275 57,44,952 64,43,747 64,80,890 65,15,856 63,51,477 38,74,025 65,71,945 66,14,433	Rs. 9,99,219 9,32,554 9,42,878 8,08,669 9,09,114 8,83,133 9,14,251 9,18,781 10,96,921 11,22,195 10,47,913 9,08,061 11,24,445 1,44,71,340	Rs. 25,036 29,603 27,975 28,873 28,810 27,974 28,766 28,391 27,729 28,53 28,099 28,099 28,099 28,099 28,099 4,21,678	Rs. 14,42,786 13,67,006 14,13,295 12,39,202 13,11,542 13,19,402 13,18,229 13,19,953 10,38,961 15,71,407 15,43,127 13,47,468 13,40,213 15,63,556	Rs. 694 658 680 596 636 631 626 734 710 717 737 629 640 746	No. 304,958 301,065 208,384 274,042 308,109 287,511 285,186 284,702 312,516 317,281 314,360 205,924 299,400 292,121 416,647	Rate Rs. 4. 11 48 8 411 48 48 48 48 48 49 49 49 414 415 500 46 6 49 415

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1966 in comparison with 1905-concluded.

2975.

2 041'33 2,041'31 2,041'31 2,041'33 2,041'33 2,041'33 2,046'98 2,050'29 2,050'29 2,051'07 2,051'07 2,051'07 2,051'07 2,051'07	5th Aug. 12th 12th 19th 19th 19th 19th 19th 19th 19th 19	No. of passengers. 569,904 670,099 425,583 422,019 873,857 382,791 395,255 443,159 403,136 409,400 439,829	Rs. 5,07,593 4,50,596 4,41,892 4,40,780 4,14,472 5,94,688 3,76,094 5,72,641 3,69,779 3,91,765 4,01,636 4,01,636 4,01,636	Mds. 73,45,162 55,14,313 54,65,115 60,89,686 60,12,732 54,23,230 49,30,968 64,79,724 68,75,259 62,93,480 57,0,210 51,58,016 54,22,807 52,28,286 50,43,453	Rs. 10,775,471 8,18,437 8,84,667 8,88,062 8,20,683 8,43,045 7,43,810 8,63,016 9,14,014 8,92,604 8,77,050 9,27,713 8,59,659 8,29,841	Ra. 31,669 29,993 28,775 27,926 28,304 25,863 26,601 26,808 3,449 30,213 39,737 31,121 29,638 32,551 29,348	Rs. 16,14,733 13,08,026 13,52,304 13,56,768 12,65,549 12,65,596 11,46,495 12,92,465 13,91,654 13,35,982 13,58,895 13,17,897 13,98,160 13,43,973 12,92,774	Rs. 791 641 662 665 619 614 561 613 643 683 655 639	No. 342,064 291,785 286,188 280,055 276,531 274,661 263,757 271,293 289,906 295,129 301,798 492,709 283,380 287,139 275,483	Rate. Rs. As 4 11 4 7 4 11 4 13 4 3 4 9 4 4 4 10 4 12 1 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 14 1 4 10 4 11
	retain up to date	6,486,988	63,20,617	8,69,83,481	1,32,34,098	4,42,496	1,99,97,201	645	4,318,028	4 10

* Audited figures.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1906 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFI	с.	MERCHAND	TRAI	FIC.	BR	500	Other ear			Tota	1		TRAPPIO	TRAIN-MILE	es rum.
	No. of passengers.	Coachi		Weight carried.		Recoi	pts.		(estima	ted).	earnin	gs.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise,	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P,	1000		
per mile of railway previous 14 weeks of half-year	22,703 307,044*	5,261 236 72,619		30,691		1,312 £9 6,750	0 0	0 4 0†	9 0 135	6 0	6	6,582 296 79,504	1	5	963 13,528‡	225 3,148‡	1,188
Total for 15 weeks	329,747	77,880	0 0	2,01,738	0	8,062	0	0	144	0	0	86,086	0	0	14,491	3,373	17,864
COMPARISON.																	
al for corresponding week of	23,070	5,255	10 9	19,491	20	857	5	0		15	6	6,118	15	3	1,019	247	1,296
revious year. mile of railway corresponding		236	6 9			38	9	1	0	4	3	275	4	1			
seek of previous year. al for corresponding 15\$ weeks f previous year.	313,337	71,905	5 9	1,92,762	0	6,650	6	0	121	14	9	78,677	10	6	14,618	3,386	18,00

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open nileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train m	ileage.
*22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23 *22*23	Week ended 7th July " " 14th " " 21st " 28th " 14th Aug " 11th " 18th " 28th " 18th " 28th " 28th " 28th " 3th Sept " 16th " 16th " 17th " 18th " 18th	No. of passengers. 41,964 10,096 24,540 5,737 21,707 5,008 17,7649 4,140 21,759 4,656 20,034 4,601 17,511 3,036 17,946 3,985 17,763 3,963 19,780 4,735 20,744 4,606 22,623 5,251 21,004 4,884 22,020 5,721 22,703 6,261	Mds. Rs. 14,889 553 10,816 416 11,170 574 6,948 243 10,176 330 7,934 330 10,605 435 8,284 347 10,483 459 12,142 512 20,243 786 18,033 755 25,345 987 30,691 1,312	Rs. 15 18 6 9 13 12 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 144	Rs. 11,264 6,166 5,388 4,391 5,999 4,943 3,864 4,428 4,518 5,203 5,126 6,046 5,648 6,717 6,552	R.s. 607 277 242 198 270 222 174 199 194 234 231 272 254 302 296	No. 1,252 1,190 1,256 1,266 1,208 1,100 1,229 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188	Rate. Rs. A. 8 15 5 2 4 4 3 14 4 15 4 7 3 2 3 11 3 10 4 6 5 5 1 4 12 5 18

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905-concluded.

1905.

12-23 23-25 23-25 22-25	First 8 days of July Week ended 15th , " 22nd " 29th , 5th Aug 12th , 12th , 26th , 26th , 16th , 16th , 7th Oct 14th	No. of passengers. 25,207 33,950 26,398 16,036 15,506 21,980 19,279 16,249 18,899 19,389 20,267 1,033 18,097 24,027 23,070	R.e. b, 782 7, 842 6, 519 3, 494 5, 499 4, 239 3, 494 4, 238 4, 394 4, 248 3, 906 3, 942 5, 877 5, 236	Mda. 11,209 9,826 5,291 4,292 13,446 4,943 42,165 7,738 7,701 10,749 10,087 17,287 13,811 14,196 19,491	Rs. 394 288 213 171 276 227 627 411 462 437 694 633 655 857	R.s., 19 9 4 14 19 6 6 5 8 4 8 9 6 6 8 8 6 6	R.s., 6,195 8,134 6,735 3,864 3,779 5,782 4,872 3,903 4,660 4,864 4,606 4,881 6,640 6,119	Rs. 279 366 303 174 170 268 219 176 183 219 211 207 208 294 275	No. 1,298 1,252 1,010 1,384 1,196 1,032 834 1,780 1,186 1,186 1,186 1,142 1,098 1,298	Rate. Rs. A. F. 4 12 4 6 7 11 6 10 8 2 12 8 3 2 7 5 8 10 5 13 6 2 N 1 3 6 9 4 1 7 3 15 4 3 15 2 4 0 2 6 3 1 4 11 7
	Totals up to date	313,837	71,908	1,92,762	6,650	122	78,678	234	18,004	4 5 11

^{*} Deducted No. of passengers 1,224 and Do. Mds. 476 Rs. 385 On account of difference between approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th August 1906.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1906 on 162.56 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFI	c.					Other earnings		Tot	Total		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.				
	No. of passengers.	Coach Receip		Weight carried		Receip	ts.		(estima		earni			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total	
	100	Rs.	A. P.	Mos.	8.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	۸.	P.				
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 14 weeks of half-year	25,204 377,030*	22,139 136 2,75,276	3 9	1,87,640 18,36,324	1	15,155 98 1,92,328	- 5			0 0 4 10 0 0‡	37,828	0	0	9,268	8,453 54,536§	12,72	
Total for 15 weeks	402,234	2,97,395	0 0	19,73,964	0	2,07,483	0	0	799	0 0	5,05,677	0	0	136,881	57,989	194,870	
COMPARISON.				~													
Total for corresponding week of previous year. Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	25,286	21,567 132	7 9	1,49,652	20	20,291 125		12.5		10 9	41,913 258	13		7,666	3,252	10,915	
Total for corresponding 15; weeks of previous year.	414,807	3,19,462	13 10	26,31,968	0	2,47,064	3	0	856	6 6	5,67,383	7	4	117,326	57,594	174,920	

Deducted No. of passengers 1,054 and Added Mds. 16,767 and Do. 5 Audited figures up to 18th August 1906.

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching T	raffic.	Merchandi Mineral T		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mi	ileage.
*162:36 *162:36 *162:36 *162:36 *162:36 *162:36 *162:36 162:36 162:36 162:36 162:36 162:36 162:36	Week ended 7th July 14th 121st 28th 28th 18th 18th 18th 18th 1st Sept 18th 18th 18th 29nd 29th 18th 1	28,355 27,976 26,476 28,312 27,724 26,507 29,808 28,258	Rs. 21,273 20,955 20,413 18,131 19,151 17,835 17,244 22,028 21,849 20,208 17,884 16,862 20,344 21,099 22,119	M D8. 1,34,000 98,220 1,49,343 1,71,547 1,08,463 81,520 1,54,767 1,56,155 1,33,785 1,21,521 1,94,497 1,53,821 1,94,497 1,54,302 1,57,640	Rs. 1 13,005 15,213 16,782 16,351 14,802 9,347 15,071 13,426 13,395 13,188 11,728 11,770 13,848 15,411 15,155	R.s. 58 54 71 57 39 58 59 42 51 54 51 52 52 52 49	Rs. 84,336 36,232 37,266 34,539 31,993 27,240 33,374 35,496 35,395 33,450 29,663 28,675 34,244 37,562 37,323	Rs. 211 223 230 218 1197 168 199 217 206 183 177 211 231 230 208	No. 13,124 14,036 13,717 12,984 12,667 11,953 13,372 13,068 12,863 12,863 12,863 12,863 12,713 13,038 12,721 1,94,870	Rate R.s. A 2 9 9 2 11 2 10 2 8 2 4 2 6 2 12 2 12 2 12 2 12 2 12 2 12 2 12

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905-concluded.

	ú	à	
	L	ы	
	ь,	y	m

Rs. 8,517 ., 1,943 ., 19 On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18a ., 19 August 1996.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 768 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	Сомент	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	FFIC.	Other earnings	SERVICE CONTRACTOR	TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.			
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.	
		Rs. A. P.	MD8. 8.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
tall traffic for the week per mile of railway r previous 14 weeks of half-	56,654 73°77	36,024 0 0 46'91	5,26,507 0 682.89	74,132 0 0 96'15	6,035 0 0 7'83	1,16,191 0 0	12,161 15'83	17,204	29,365	
year	610,923	3,66,431 0 0	51,20,777 0	7,20,344 0 0	99,175 0 0	11,85,950 0 0	159,994	22.81	38.1	
Total for 15 weeks*	667,577	4,02,455 0 0	56,47,284 0	7,94,476 0 0	1,05,210 0 0	13,02,141 0 0	172,155	260,611	403,401	
COMPARISON. Islator corresponding week of previous year	39,435 58:51 560,384	26,437 0 0 85'87 3,48,135 0 0	3,83,298 0 517'97 37,07,848 0	51,586 0 0 69.71 6,23,021 0 0	6,986 0 0 9'44 80,963 0 0	85,009 0 0 115.02 10,52,119 0 0	11,046 14.99 155,358	18,205 24°60 272,419	29,251 39*59 427,777	

[•] Includes Noakhali Railway earnings Rs. 24,827 and train-mileage 12,810.

The increase of Rs. 31,182 as compared with the corresponding period of 1995 is principally due to heavy bookings of Rangoon rice from Chittagong due to failure of crops in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

			BECRIF 14T	BECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH OCTOBER 1905.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1sT APRIL 1906 TO 13TH OCTOBER 1906.			PRIL 1905 TO 14 OCTOBER 1905.	Total	Total	
ean- leage rked.	Receipts.	mile	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	increase in 1906.	decrease in 1906.
771	Rs. 1,16,191	Rs. 150°89	740	Rs. 85,009	Rs. 115:02	771	Rs. 22,33,973		740	Rs. 17,53,099		Rs. 4,80,874	

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 13th October 1906 on 1,548 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE Tra	AND MINERAL PPIC.	Other earnings (estimated).	Total	TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES HUN.			
The property of the second sec	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.	
	(C) 499 (180 C)	Rs.	MDs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1	1	1	
traffic for the week on 8 miles open	252,030 162.81	(a) 94,900 61°30	9,63,870 622:66	(b) 1,45,230 93.82	(c) 21,160 13.67	2,61,290 168 79	48,066	(d) 43,588	91,654	
ar (e)	3,797,957	14,02,251	99,96,810	11,04,787	2,37,471	27,44,509	679,781	472,882	11,52,663	
Total for 15 weeks	4,049,987	14,97,151	1,09,60,680	12,50,017	2,58,681	30,05,799	727,847	516,470	12,44,317	
COMPARISON.						•	. 16			
l for corresponding week previous year on 1,467 miles	213,202	89,023	6,26,247	75,499	12.019	1 76,541	44,278	(f) 31,900	76,178	
mile of corresponding week previous year	145.33	60*68	426.89	51:47	8:19	120.34				
to corresponding date of	3,752,482	14,29,021	1,06,33,640	11,82,152	2,34,328	. 28,45,501	704,540	493,526	11,98,066	
nings per Coaching, Goods and tal train-mile respectively tring the week		1.97		3.83	-23	2.82				
Ditto for the corresponding sek of previous year		2 01		2'37	.12	2*32	mm-			

(a) Increase mainly under local and foreign outward.
(b) General increase chiefly under foreign inward with long lead.
(c) Increase principally under steam-boat.
(d) Includes 7,996 miles of ballast trains.
(e) Ditto audited figures up to week ending 1st September 1996.
(f) Ditto 7,258 miles of ballast trains.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

. (INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th October 1906 on 1,271 miles open.

The Control of the Co	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDIS TR	AF	AND MINERAL	Other es	arnir	igs	Total		THAPPIC	TRAIN-MIL	RS RUN.
177.50 m. 171.511.6 171.511.6	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	1	Receipts.	(inclusteam-			earning	ga.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	. P	Мрв. в	8.	Rs. A. P.	Re	. А.	P.	Rs.	A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	335,930 264	1,49,770	0 0 0	21,95,680	0	4,63,580 0 0 365 0 0		60 0 1 0		6,35,410 484		60,007	65,237	125,244
Or per mile of railway For previous 15 weeks of half-				- OF 41 PRO	0	47,80,650 0 0	3,86,18	84 0	0	73,89,731	0 0	902,448	826,589	1,729,037
Total for 16 weeks	5,736,361	23,72,667	-	Tolkenson Sub M	0	52,44,230 0 0	4,08,24	4 0	0	80,25,141	0 0	962,455	891,826	1,854,281
COMPABISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	320,000	1,55,580	0 (17,29,692	0	3,80,502 0 0	18,3	64 0	0	5,54,446	0 0	56,739	60,233	116,97
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	265	127	0 0	1,406	0	309 0 0	A	1 0	0	437	0 0			
(1,230 miles) Total to corresponding date of previous year	£ 994 150					45,93,115 0 0	4,23,4	81 (0 0	72,31,091	0 0	896,392	765,349	1,661,74

Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 20,660.
 Audited up to week ending 1st September 1906.
 Increase is chiefly in jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th October 1906 on 86 miles open.

Alberta de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata de la contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata de la contrata del contrata del contrata del contrata del contrata de la contrata del	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A	ND MINERAL	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	8 RUE.
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(including ferry).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 15 weeks of half- year* Total for 16 weeks	\$9,060 454 5,00,142 5,39,202	Rs. A. P. 12,340 0 0 144 0 0 1,47,401 0 0 1,59,741 0 0	66,020 0 768 0 5,49,251 0	Re. A. P. 4,770 0 0 55 0 0 79,923 0 0 84,693 0 0	170 0 0 2 0 0 3,675 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17,280 0 0 201 0 0 2,30,999 0 0 2,48,279 0 0	8,656 66,809	2,224 25,760 27,984	92,569 98,449
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year Total to corresponding date of previous year	354		0 900 0	6,011 6 0 70 0 0 71,158 0 0	0 100	15,526 0 0 180 0 0 2,18,732 0 0		1,738 28,599	5,10 79,86

^{*} Audited up to week ending 1st September 1906.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY-NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th October 1906 on 33.6 miles open.

The state of the s	COACHING	TRAPPIC		MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL	Other earnings	T (A Beer		TRAPPIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUE
	No. of passengers.	Coachir receipt		Weight carried.	Receipts.	ferry).	earnings		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
ortal traffic for the week or per mile of railway or previous 15 weeks of half- year Total for 16 weeks	3,820 114 37,812 41,632	Rs. 1,310 39 13,862 15,172	0 0	27,610 0 822 0 4,05,547 0	2,460 0 0 73 0 0	10 0 0	3,780 112 34,748	0 0 0 0 0	522 6,828	1,270† 17,323 18,593	23,
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date of previous year	99	1,251 37 17,095	0 0	511 (44 0	1 0	0 82	0 0		580 6,744	16

[•] Audited up to week ending 1st September 1905, † Includes ballast train miles 600.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th October 1906 on 50.69 miles open.

	COACHIN	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				~ P	Other earnings (including			Total			TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES BUN.			
COR CONTROL OF THE CO	No. of passengers.	Coachi			Weight carried.		Receipt	s.		ferry)			earnin	gs,		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.	
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 15 weeks of half-	13,200 260	Rs. 3,710 73		0	MDS. 69,640 1,374		Rs. 7,730 153	0	0 0	Rs. 50 1	A. 0 0	0	Rs. 11,490 227	0	P. 0 0	1,400	1,100	2,500	
year*	137,996	40,485	0	0	5,69,953	0	33,274	0	0	590	0	0	74,349	0	0	18,779	10,669	29,448	
Total for 16 weeks	151,196	44,195	0	0	6,89,593	0 .	41,004	0	0	640	0	0	85,839	0	0	20,179	11,769	31,948	
Total for corresponding week of previous year		2,313			44,139			0		46	0	0	4,787			1,118	646	1,764	
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date of	165	45	0	0	859	0	47	0	0	1	0	0	93	0	0		*****	*****	
previous year	139,303	39,099	0	0	6,41,499	0	31,585	0	0	507	0	0	71,191	0	0	18,401	8,379	26,78	
		3.63.6										- 1						12.2012	

^{*} Audited up to week ending 1st September 1906.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Δ.	P.
Approximate e	arnings for the week ending 20th	October 1906	3 Goo	ods oer earnin	 gs	7,695 9,800 78	0 0	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	17,573	0	0
∆ udited earnin	gs for the corresponding period of	1905	} Goo	ching ods er earnin	gs	8,840 9,855 84	0 0	00	18,779	0	0
					Decre	ase		•••	1,206	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th October 1906 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905				•••		:::		•••	314 368	9	1 6
					Decree	180			23	10	4
Reccipts from 1st July to 20th October 1906 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905			:::			:::			2,71,368 2,80,042		기회는 1985
					Decre	ase		,	8,674	0	0
									THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN	_	-



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT-LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 18th October 1906.

RESOLUTION-No. 2679T,-R.

READ-

The Report of the Board of Revenue on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for the year 1905-06.

The Report was submitted punctually this year.

2. Number of Estates under Management.—The number of estates under management at the close of the year was 164 as against 168 in the previous

year in the Province as then constituted.

3. Payment of Revenue and Cesses.—The total payments on account of revenue and cesses due to Government represented 89 0 per cent. of the demand as against 96.0 in the previous year. The greater part of the balance is due from the Tagore estate.

4. Collection of Rent and Cesses. The total collection of rent and cesses due to estates was 96.1 per cent. on the current demand as against 96.0 per

cent. in the previous year.

5. Balances. - The total uncollected balance due to estates under management amounted to Rs. 51,02,436 or 74.7 per cent. of the current demand of the estates, as against Rs. 70,83,361, or nearly 77 per cent. in the preceding year. In the Presidency Division the increase is more than three lakhs, due mainly to the assumption of charge of the Panihati, Bhukailas No. III and the Janbazar estates. The increase in some of the estates in the Patna Division is due to the damage done to the bhadoi crops by heavy floods during the year. In the Bhagalpur Division the balances have increased owing chiefly to the addition of the Banaili (7 annas) estate, which was taken in charge during the year. In the Dompara estate in the Orissa Division it is reported that the balances cannot be materially reduced till the completion of the settlement and the introduction of the certificate procedure. The heavy balances in some of the estates in the Chota Nagpur Division are attributed to partial failure of crops. There was a decrease in the number of certificates filed during the year, which amounted to 7,425 as against 9,016 in the previous year. The decrease was shared by all the divisions. The number of rent suits filed during the year showed a slight increase, being 2,135 as against 2,062 in the previous year.

6. Reduction of Debts.—Altogether Rs. 24,01,483 were paid in liquidation of debts as against Rs. 47,34,774 in the previous year, in the Province as then constituted. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,17,26,500 as against Rs. 1,77,50,515 at the close of the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the assumption of charge during the year of the

Banaili estate, the debts of which amount to over 48 lakhs.

7. Cost of Management and Expenditure on Improvements.—The total cost of management was 9.2 per cent. of the current demand as against 10.6 in the preceding year. The percentage was below the prescribed limit in the Presidency, Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions, while in the Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions it was 11.6 and 16.0 as against 11.4 and 14.5, respectively, in the previous year.

The total expenditure on works of improvement and schools and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,36,563 as against Rs. 2,49,935 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that advantage will be taken of the development of the Agricultural Department to secure greater continuity and

system in the carrying out of agricultural experiments.

8. Tours of Managers. - The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that there has been some improvement in respect of tours of Managers of estates. The tours of the majority of the managers extended over 90 days or more. In the cases of those who failed to spend the prescribed period on tour the reasons have been fully explained by the Board.

9. Education of Wards .- The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Board will submit a separate report on the subject of the education of the wards,

which is one of very great importance.

10. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Board for their careful supervision and efficient administration of the estates under their charge during the year. The good services of the officers commended by them will be noted by the Appointment Department of this Government.

11. The following extracts from the report are published for general

information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. W. CARLYLE,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Report of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, on the Administration of Wards and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces during the year 1905-06.

Para. 3. Of the 168 estates which were under management at the close of Number of estates under the year 1904-05, 36 estates, including Bhukailas management.

No. I. which, during the year under report, had been transferred to the district of Tippera, were made over to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Thirty-seven new estates were brought under management, including the six estates of the district of Sambalpar, which was added to this province in October last, making a total of 169 estates under management during the year under report. Five estates were released during the year, and the number under management at the close of the year was 164.

- 5. The percentage of rent and cesses paid on the amount due decreased Rent and cesses due to superior from 72.8 in 1904-05 to 60.6 in the year under report.
- 6. The collection of rent and cesses due to the estates was 96'l per Collection of rent and cesses cent. on the current demand, as against 96'0 per due to the estates. cent. in the preceding year.

Presidency Division.—Since the submission of the returns, the actual collections in the Bawali wards' estate have been reported to be 67.7 per cent. on the current demand, against 39.8 per cent. shewn in Appendix I. The lower percentage was due to the exclusion from the report of a sum of Rs. 11,622 collected jointly by the Common Manager of the whole Bawali estate and credited to the general funds. The Common Manager who has also been appointed Manager of the wards' estate has been instructed by the Collector to shew its receipts separately. The high prices and failure of crops in East Bengal affected the collections in the two Bhukailas estates (82 1 and 57.4), the major portions of which lie in that Province. The Janbazar estate (35.6) was under management for a few months of the year only.

Patna Division.—The collections on the Bharathpura estate (84.7) which was taken in charge during the year suffered from disadvantages unavoidable during the first year of the Court's management. In the Mahtha (82.9) and the Narhan (85.3) estates the poor results are ascribed to the damage done to the bhadoi and aghani crops by the floods.

Bhagalpur Division.—The Banaili (7 annas) estate (7.8) was taken in charge only a month before the close of the year. The whole estate is leased out to the 9-annas proprietors, who adjust the bulk of the rent against the interest due to them, and pending arrangements for a further loan from them, the adjustment was not made before the close of the year. The collections in the Khagra estate were 118.9 per cent, of the current demand. This result is particularly satisfactory in view of the fact that proposals for the release of the estate, which have since been carried into effect, were under discussion during the year, and great credit is due to Mr. M. M. Halliday, the Manager, for the good collections, more especially as it was only necessary to file certificates and rent suits in 72 cases.

Chota Nagpur Division.—In Ranchi, the low percentage (84.3) of collections was due, it is stated, (1) to the settlement operations, (2) to the realization of costs of settlement, and (3) to the partial failure of the rabi crops. The Deputy Commissioner, however, thinks that there was lack of effective supervision over the tahsildars as the permanent Manager was on sick leave, and an officiating Manager was in charge during the collecting season. The bad results in the Pandra 2nd and 4th kismats estate (68.0) in Manbhum are due chiefly to the non-realization of royalties from lessees of coal mines. In the Kashipur ward's estate, the poor collections were due to the fact that the estate only came under management in the middle of October with very large arrears outstanding against it. Moreover the accounts of the estate were in some confusion. In the Dhalbhum estate in Singhbhum, the rent payable by the Dhalbhum Syndicate to the estate has not yet been ascertained.

13. The question of carrying out programmes of agricultural improvements and experiments in wards' estates has been Agricultural experiments and under consideration during the year, and it is proposed to discuss it at the Commissioners' Conference. improvements. More definite arrangements than at present exist are Farms.

required in order to secure continuity which alone can give useful results, and it is hoped that it will be possible to take advantage of the development of

the Agricultural Department so as to ensure this object.

Sripur farm, Haiwa estate, Saran.—During the year a change was made in the management of the farm, which has now been placed under Mr. Mackenzie, a practical planter and agriculturist and an expert in cattle-breeding, who performs the double duties of Superintendent of the farm and Circle Officer. In view of the establishment of the Pusa Institute and the Divisional farm at Bankipore, this farm is to continue as a demonstration station only and the net cost of working it is not to exceed Rs. 10,000. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to advise on the steps necessary to bring about this result. Cattle-breeding, it is reported, has made good progress, and the young stock are said to be promising. So far they have consisted of the calves that were brought in at foot when the cows were purchased, or those bred from the kheri or local bulls which were subsequently condemned. The farm only obtained a good bull of superior class in November 1904, and real improvement begins with the stock subsequently obtained. The weather was very favourable for the rabi harvest, and the threshing of oats and other grain was completed unusually early.

14. Bu dwan Division .- In the Nyagram estate attestation and operations under section 103A of the Bengal Tenancy Act were finished, and the final publication of the records Survey and record-of-rights.

was commenced during the year.

Presidency Division .- The Backergunge properties of the Tagore and Bhukailas Nos. II and III estates are under settlement. During the year attestation work in 68 out of 82 villages of the former estate was completed, and that in respect of the remaining villages is still in progress. The record-ofrights has been published in respect of 211 villages. The records of 124 finally-published villages have been received, and 127 cases under section 105 and eight under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act instituted. They are all pending. The record-of-rights in respect of fifteen villages appertaining to the Bhukailas No. II estate was published during the year. In the Syudpur trust estate the survey and record-of-rights in respect of dihis Siromani and Maheswarpasa have not yet been completed. Attestation work is now going on.

Patna Division .- In Patna, the preparation, in accordance with the settlement records, of the rent-rolls of the villages of the Guzri estate, situated in the district of Purnea, will shortly be completed. In the Deo ward's and Deo Rani's estates in Gaya such rent-rolls have been prepared, mutations are being recorded, and the necessary registers are being kept up. The boundary marks were inspected by the Manager, and a register of boundary stones has been opened in the Deo ward's estate. The work of revision of rents in the Hatwa Raj estate in Saran has made satisfactory progress. The number of mutations has increased considerably in respect of purchased holdings, and efforts are being made to bring the records, up to date. The records are also kept up to being made to bring the records up to date. The records are also kept up to date in the three petty estates in that district. In the Bettiah estate in Champaran, the khatians of the newly-purchased Motihari mahal are being copied in the Collectorate and will be supplied shortly. There were 1,470 applications for mutation in villages held direct. The thikadars reported 273 mutations, 1,084 resettlement of vacant tenancies and 511 settlements of waste lands. Endeavours are being made to ensure further improvement and to induce all thikadars to report mutations regularly. Four thousand stone pillars purchased during the year are being sent out to tahsildars and Factory Managers for the replacement of damaged and missing pillars. Mutation registers have not been maintained in the Mahtha's estate in Muzaffarpur, but the present Managers has issued instructions for the opening and maintained. but the present Manager has issued instructions for the opening and maintenance of these registers. In the Narhan estate the working rent-roll of all the

estate villages, except one in the Patna district, has been adjusted according to the settlement papers, and 819 mutations were registered during the year.

Bhagalpur Division.—General operations under the Bihar and Sonthal Parganas Settlement Departments for a survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights have been going on during the year in all districts of the Division, except Darjeeling, and these embrace the properties under the Court of Wards situated within the areas dealt with. In Monghyr only the traverse survey was done, but the settlement operations will eventually extend to the villages belonging to the Ratan estate south of the Ganges. In the Bhagalpur district settlement operations are now in progress in the south, and before long the whole of the Banaili estate will have been settled. In Purnea the record for most of the Khagra estate has been completed, but in some villages only attestation has been finished, and cases under section 103A of the Tenancy Act are being heard. In the Sonthal Parganas, Pakour was the ward's estate dealt with during the year, and there attestation was finished and the draft record published in the Bengali villages. Survey operations will extend to the Rohini and Punasi estates during the ensuing field season. This will be the third settlement of that part of the district since the enactment of Regulation III of 1872.

Orissa Division.—The survey and settlement of the Dompara estate in Cuttack were begun during the year. The relaying of traverse lines was completed, and 15,301 acres of the total cultivated area of 16,000 acres were cadastrally surveyed. Records were written for 4,681 acres. The proposed work in the Parikud estate in Puri has been postponed to the current year. In Sambalpur the operations were completed in all but two estates.

Chota Nagpur Division.—In Ranchi seven of the estates were under survey and settlement during the year. In another estate, the settlement of which is being carried out separately, the record-of-rights is being prepared by a Deputy Collector. The Pachete estate in Manbhum spent Rs. 520 on the survey and settlement of three villages and Rs. 161 in the measurement of certain properties. The Patkum and Katras estates also spent small sums for the measurement of certain lands. In Singhbhum, in which the survey and settlement of all the estates, except Dhalbhum, were completed in 1903-04, some of the terms of the patta and record of-rights as drawn up by the Settlement Officer in 1903, have been objected to by the Raja of Porahat, who is the superior landlord of all the encumbered estates in the district, except Dhalbhum. Government has appointed Mr. A. N. Moberly as Settlement Officer for the purpose of revising the record-of-rights, and this work is now in progress.

Operation of the Certificate Procedure.

Operation of the Certificate Procedure.

Operation of the Certificate Procedure.

All the Disjoint All the Disjoint Procedure as a satisfactory decrease in the number of certificates filed during the year under report which (after seclusion of figures for the transferred districts) amounted to 7,425 as against 9,016 in the previous

year. All the Divisions shared in the decrease.

21. During the year under report the Court of Wards Act, IX (B.C.) of 1879, was amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1906. The most important provisions introduced by the new Act are as follows:—

(i) Under the old Act the Court of Wards incurred considerable risks when it borrowed money for the purpose of paying off debts carrying high rates of interest. This was due to difficulty in promptly ascertaining the amount of indebtedness of estates. It has, therefore, been enacted that creditors shall be required to register all debts within a period of six months from the assumption of charge of a ward's property; that they shall furnish particulars and documents in support of their claims; that debts not so registered shall, save when the Court relinquishes charge, as provided in the new section 10E, become extinguished, and that when claims have been received within the period specified, the Court of Wards shall investigate them and decide which of them are to be admitted wholly or partly, or are to be wholly or

partly rejected. It has also been provided that all proceedings in the Civil Courts shall, if necessary, be stayed during the first year of management. It is open to the Court of Wards, when admitting a claim, to make proposals in writing for its reduction; an acceptance of such a proposal will be binding on the claimant; if he refuses it, he will be able to sue for the claim in a Civil Court, if it was registered within the prescribed period. The Court of Wards will thus know the total liabilities of the estate before borrowing, and, where the estate is inextricably involved, will be able to relinquish charge.

- (ii) Section 13A has been inserted in order to enable surplus money from Trust Funds to be invested in loans to wards' estates. It gives power to the Court of Wards to retain charge of estates after the death of the proprietors concerned, or after they cease to be disqualified, till all the debts and liabilities of these estates are cleared in full. The Court of Wards had this power hitherto only in regard to estates of persons disqualified under section 6(e), but the new Act has extended it so as to cover proprietors of the other classes mentioned in section 6. This will greatly facilitate the power of the Court of Wards to borrow money at a low rate of interest.
- (iii) Section 34A added by the new Act provides for the recovery of expenses incurred by a Collector in taking action under sections 31, 22 or 33, if the property is not taken charge of.
- (iv) Part VII of the Court of Wards Act regarding suits has been made applicable to the case of the properties of all wards of the Court, except in respect of suits instituted or pending in the High Court.
- (v) All employés of the Court of Wards have been declared public servants for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code.
- (vi) For the purposes of Part VII and sections 60 and 60A of the Court of Wards Act, a person whose property is under the Court of Wards by virtue of the second clause of section 11, or charge of whose property has been retained under section 13A, shall be considered to be a "ward," but only in respect of such property.
- (vii) The method of publication of certain notices under the Act has been clearly stated.

The estates in the district of Sambalpur, which has been lately added to this Province, are managed under the Central Provinces Court of Wards Act, XXIV of 1899, and the rules framed thereunder. The Commissioner is the Court of Wards for these estates. The amendment of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, is still under consideration.

23. Miss Cornelia Sorabji continued to hold the appointment of Legal Adviser to pardanashin ladies under the Court of Wards.

Legal Adviser to pardanashin to the ladies of seven estates in this Province, in most cases on several occasions. She also visited several estates in the districts which now belong to Eastern Bengal and Assam. She was able to prevent litigation between the proprietrix of the Narhan estate and her son-in-law, and has devoted much attention to the health and education of the daughter of the proprietrix. She has conducted much business on behalf of the Maharani of Bettiah, and has removed a good deal of friction in regard to the management of the Lugma and Ratan estates in the Bhagalpur Division. She also rendered great assistance in the difficulties which arose in connection with the assumption of charge of the Janbazar estate. Apart from purely business matters, Miss Sorabji's visits and companionship have conduced most beneficially to the welfare of the ladies with whom she has come in contact, and the Board desire to express their appreciation of the value of her services.

Since the close of the year the terms of Miss Sorabji's appointment have been revised with the approval of Government. Her retainer has been raised from Rs 200 to Rs. 800 a month, and it is proposed that she should periodically visit all the estates in the Province which are the property of pardanashin ladies or of which the proprietors are under the guardianship of pardanashin ladies. Arrangements are now being made to give effect to these proposals. The Board consider it desirable that Miss Sorabji should not merely be employed to settle difficulties after they have arisen, but that she should gain confidence beforehand, so as to be able to prevent troubles from occurring or from assuming serious proportions. If the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam accept the new arrangements, it is proposed that the Bengal Government should continue to share Miss Sorabji's services with that Government.

40. During the year under report one hundred estates were under management under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Number of estates. Estates Act, VI of 1876, nineteen estates having been brought under protection during the period. Three estates were restored to their proprietors, leaving 97 estates under management at the close of the

44. Debts amounting to Rs. 5,33,248 were paid during the year under report and Rs. 40,68,930 remained due by the Debts of estates. estates under management at the close of the year.

Hazıribagh. - In one of the estates in this district the debts other than arrear rents and cesses have been paid off in full. In six of the remaining estates payment of debts was in excess of the provision in the schemes, while in the others it fell short. The deficiency in the case of the Doranda estate is due partly to the special grants made for the diragaman ceremony of the proprietor's wife and the sradh ceremony of the proprietor's uncle, and partly to heavy law expenses; in the Dharguli estate to a special grant of Rs. 4,000 for the marriage expenses of the proprietor's daughters; in the Nowdiha estate partly to heavy law expenses and partly to a special grant made for the performance of the stadh ceremony of the eldest wife of the proprietor; in the Morna estate to the collections of an important made for the proprietor. tant mukarrari tenure having come to a standstill owing to the proprietor putting forward a claim for the resumption of the tenure in consequence of the death of the original mukarraridars; in the Kapka estate to a special grant on account of the marriage of the daughter of one of the proprietors and also to money having been kept in hand to meet the expenses of another marriage in the proprietor's family in the beginning of the current year; in the Hosir I estate to the payment of arrear rents and of costs of suits in respect of two villages; in the Hosir II estate to short collections; in the l'alganj estate chiefly to the non receipt of the expected award for the lands taken up for the Gaya-Katras Railway; in the Kheshmi estate partly to the postponement of the sale of a portion of the estate by which it was estimated that Rs. 60,000 would be raised, and partly to the exclusion from the rent roll of the estate of the demand of a village and to the cost of litigation in connection therewith; in the Chakmanjo estate to payment of heavy law charges; and in the Jeridih estate to the short collections of the year under report.

Ranchi.—No schemes have been sanctioned for three of the encumbered estates under management in this district. The scheme of the Kulmunda estate was found unworkable and a revised one has since been sanctioned. The entire Parba estate was in the possession of a zarpeshgidar when brought under management. The Deputy Commissioner proposes to submit a revised scheme after cancelling the zerpeshgi lesse. The Jingi estate which, according to the sanctioned scheme should have been released in the year 1902-03, has been retained under management owing to the debts due by it not having been fully paid off. The Deputy Commissioner proposes to submit shortly a revised scheme for this estate. In ten estates the payment of debts was in excess of the provision in the schemes, while in the remaining estates it fell short. short payments were due partly to short collections of rent and partly to unforeseen expenditure, especially under the head "Law Charges" in some of

the estates.

Palamau.—Schemes have not been sanctioned for six out of the 21 encumbered estates in Palamau. In seven of the remaining fifteen estates, the payments exceeded the provision in the schemes, while in the remaining eight they fell short. In Manka and Pankri the deficiencies were small. In Jaipur the deficiency was due to short collections; in the Tori estate partly to excess law charges and partly to poor collections; in the Babhandih (R. Singh) estate to the grant of Rs. 1,500 for a marriage in the proprietor's family; in the Babhandih (L. B. Singh) estate to the cost incurred in the institution of certain suits; and in the Karar (U. C. Singh) estate to short collections. The Deputy Commissioner has not explained the deficiency in the Burhibeer estate.

Manbhum.—In one of the estates no scheme has yet been sanctioned. In three of the remaining estates, the payments exceeded the provision in the schemes, while in the other estates they fell short. The deficiencies in the Tundi and Patkum estates are reported to be due to some of the creditors to whom debts were payable not having come forward to receive payment within the year. In the Bharamahal estate the deficiency was due to the payment of Rs. 1,000 to the proprietor for a marriage ceremony. In the Naro estate it was partly due to short collections and partly to the payment of arrear rent and to the grant of Rs. 299 to the proprietor on account of a social ceremony. In the Manbazar and Torang estates the deficiencies were due chiefly to short collections.

Singhbhum.—In two estates only did the payments fall short of the provisions in the scheme. In the Kera (G. D. Singh) estate, this was partly due to short collections and partly to the payment of Rs. 241 to the proprietor for repairs to his houses. In the Kera (J. N. Singh) estate it was due chiefly to the payment to the proprietor of Rs. 300 for the marriage of his daughter and of

Rs. 100 for repairs to his houses.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL-TURE, BENGAL, FOR THE PERIOD OF 15 MONTHS FROM 1ST APRIL 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT-AGRICULTURE.

Darjeeling, the 31st October 1906.

RESOLUTION-No. 3089T.R.

READ-

The Report of the Department of Agriculture, Bengal, for the period of 15 months from 1st April 1905 to 30th June 1906.

Read again-

The Resolution on the Report of the Agricultural Branch of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1905.

The last Report submitted on Agriculture was for the year ending 31st March 1905. To secure uniformity in regard to the period covered by the reports of the Provincial Agricultural Departments and the dates of their submission, and to make the reports available at the same time for the compilation of the general report of the Inspector-General of Agriculture, the Government of India, in their letter No. 6-231-1, dated the 8th March 1906, directed that the period covered by all reports of the Department of Agriculture should be the year ending the 30th June, and that the reports should be submitted by the Provincial Directors of Agriculture by the 15th September. The present Report, therefore, covers the period of 15 months from the 1st April 1905 to the 30th June 1906. It was submitted with commendable punctuality.

2. Charge.—The Department was in charge of Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, as a branch of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, till the 16th October 1905. On the 17th October 1905, Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham was placed on special duty for the purpose of organising a separate Department of Agriculture. On receipt of the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appointment, Mr. Oldham was appointed to be the Director of the Department of Agriculture from the 3rd April 1906.

3. Organisation of the Department. - The lines on which the Department was to be organised were indicated in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of this Government on the Report for the year ending 31st March 1905. Mr. Oldham, after taking charge, prepared a detailed scheme for the development of the Department extending over ten years. The scheme is under the consideration of Government. A site for the Provincial Agricultural College has been selected at Sabaur near Bhagalpur; the lands required have been acquired; and plans of the necessary buildings have been prepared. Owing to a large increase in the number of applications for seeds and implements, the establishment of a seed and implement store became an urgent necessity. A godown near the office of the Director of Agriculture has been hired for the purpose; a stock of seeds and implements has been collected; and a Superintendent has been appointed to look after the store. Steps have also been taken to form two separate collections of implements, manures, and seeds to be sent round, in charge of competent officers, to fairs and agricultural and industrial shows, for exhibition and demonstration. The preparation of the weekly weather and crop statistics has been made over to the Department; and the preparation of all rainfall statistics has also been transferred to it from the office of the Meteorologist, Calcutta.

Scientific Experiments. - Experiments in the cultivation of jute were carried out on the lines indicated by the Inspector-General of Agriculture, and the results have been summarised in the Report. A note showing the work done in connection with the selection of seeds is appended to the Report. Four special jute farms were established in Purnea, Berhampore, Krishnagar, and Chinsura; and work was conducted under the supervision of the Deputy Director. The proposed legislation to penalise the fraudulent watering of jute is still under consideration. About three-fourths of the area under jute cultivation is included in Eastern Bengal; and the Lieutenant-Governor awaits information as to the action which the Government of Eastern Bengal and

Assam proposes to take in the matter.

It is to be regretted that the experiments made to introduce superior varieties of cotton again failed, the season being very wet even for Bengal. Attempts to improve indigenous varieties of cotton by seed selection are being continued; and a continuous record is being kept of the names of the raiyats, the character of the soil, the nature of the season, etc.

The results of the experimental cultivation of Muzaffarnagar wheat have not been encouraging on the whole, the unfavourable weather of the year being largely responsible for the failure. A scheme for future work in regard to Indian wheat has been framed by the Board of Agriculture. To give effect to the scheme in its entirety a wheat specialist will have to be appointed to control and guide the work of the Province. The question of the appointment of an expert is under the consideration of the Government of India. Meanwhile, Mr. N. N. Banerji has been deputed to make an agricultural survey of the different varieties of wheat.

5. Irrigation Experiments.—It has been decided to abandon the experiments, undertaken on the lines indicated by the Irrigation Commission, especially with regard to economy in the use of water, until it is possible to carry them out on a larger scale, and at more suitable sites, where an officer of

some standing can supervise the work.

Last year, Mr. N. N. Banerji was placed on special duty in connection with well-irrigation. He visited the United Provinces, and made himself acquainted with the practice of irrigation from temporary wells, which have proved in famine years so valuable a resource in the eastern districts of those provinces; he then toured round the districts of the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions in order to ascertain whether there are any insurmountable obstacles to the extension to those districts of the methods of well-irrigation which prevail in the United Provinces and to indicate localities in which the sinking of wells may be beneficial. He has completed his tour, and the report of the results of his enquiries is awaited. He has, meanwhile, submitted proposals regarding the training and maintenance of an expert well-boring staff whose services could be lent to landlords and cultivators. These proposals are now under consideration.

6. Agricultural Stations.—It has been decided by the Government of India that experimental farms should in future be designated agricultural stations. It has further been ordered that a separate annual report of each agricultural station, containing a continuous scientific record of experimental results, should be prepared; that an account of the administration of the station should be appended to the Annual Report of the Agricultural Department; and that, with a view to the dissemination of results when an experiment has become sufficiently advanced to yield definite conclusions, separate bulletins, containing an account of the experiments and the results achieved, should be published and widely distributed in the areas affected by the experiments in question. In view of these orders, a short account of the administration of the existing agricultural stations has been given in Appendix IV of the Report. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe that considerable progress has been made at the stations, and that the Department is now in a position to make several definite recommendations as a result of the experiments carried out. A site for a new agricultural station for South Bihar has been selected near Bankipore, and steps have been taken for the acquisition of the land. The Director has also selected a site near Ranchi for a station for the upland tracts of Chota Nagpur,

7. Experiments in Government and Waras' Estates .- The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that this important matter is receiving the special attention of the Director. It is hoped that with the appointment of an expert supervising staff and the issue of instructions as to the manner of recording and reporting results of experiments, considerable improvement will be effected. The further report on this subject promised by the Director

is awaited.

8. Sericulture.—The Bengal Silk Committee continued to do useful work. Owing to the transfer of certain important silk districts to Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Government contribution from this province to the Committee has been reduced to Rs. 10,000 a year, with effect from the 1st April 1906.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Tributary States of Mourbhanj, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal, are showing an enlightened policy in regard to sericultural and agricultural development.

In May last the principal firms interested in the silk industry submitted a strong representation, drawing attention to the marked decline in the industry in this province, and asking that prompt measures might be taken to reestablish it. A small Committee was, accordingly, appointed to enquire into the present state of the silk industry and the causes of the alleged decline, and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee have completed their work and their report is under consideration.

With a view to the improvement of the tasar silk industry, a farm has been opened at Chaibassa in the district of Singhbhum, and work has been

started under the supervision of Mr. N. G. Mukharji.

9. Agricultural Education.—Seven out of nine students passed at the final examination from Sibpur. Two passed students have been selected to be sent to the United States of America, at the cost of Government, to study Agriculture at the Cornell University, Ithaca. Sir Andrew Fraser is glad to find that very satisfactory reports have been received of the progress made by the four students deputed to the University last year. The Director of Agriculture, Bengal, will be asked to convey to Mr. Bailey, the Director of the College, the thanks of the Li utenant-Governor for the kind interest he is taking in the welfare of the stadents.

An agricultural class has been attached to the Hazaribagh Zilla School. Some improvement appears to have taken place in the attendance of students at the agricultural classes of the several schools and colleges; and useful work is reported to have been done in some places. It is hoped that the classes will attract more students and that attendance will become more regular when the Provincial Agricultural College is established, especially if scholarships are

provided by District Boards.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the important question of the practical training of sons of cultivators is receiving the atten-

tion of the Director.

10. Publication of Agricultural information, &c.—It is to be regretted that the Director has not yet been able to arrange for the publication of an Agricultural magazine. His proposals as to the staff required for the work are awaited.

Agricultural Associations.—Divisional Agricultural Associations have been formed in all Divisions, except Bhagalpur, under the presidency in each case of the Divisional Commissioner. Divisional Agricultural Inspectors, selected from the passed students of the Sibpur Agricultural classes, have been attached to the Associations of the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Orissa Divisons to act as expert advisers on all questions that may come before the Associations, and to assist the members of local Associations in their work. Agricultural Associations have also been formed in almost every district. It is satisfactory

to note that these associations have already done useful work.

12. Indigo.—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that very encouraging results have been obtained from the experiments made in the manufacture of indigo and the cultivation of Java-Natal seed.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell for his management of the Department while it was under his charge, and to Mr C. E. A. W. Oldham for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his new office and for the excellent and interesting report he has submitted. His Honour is glad to notice that Mr. F. Smith, Deputy Director, has been commended for his conspicuous zeal and for his close and careful supervision of the work done at the agricultural stations and jute farms under his charge; and he desires to acknowledge the services of Messrs. D. N. Mukharji, N. N. Banerji and N. G. Mukharji. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the help courteously given by them to the Department. In conclusion, His Honour desires to place on record his appreciation of the constant assistance rendered to the Department by Dr. J. W. Leather, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, and of the valuable work performed by Mr. Bergtheil and his Assistants at the Research Station at Sirsia.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. W. CARLYLE,

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 5th November 1906.

		Rainfallat		mmon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
No.	Name of district.	Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	2.2. sel 14.27	8	
1	Burdwan	Inches. 2.64	71	71	Rainfall general. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of rabi crops commenced. Winter rice and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient.
2	Віквним	1 60	7	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient.
3	BANKURA	1:51	8	8	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of rabi in progress. No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient.
4	MIDNAPORE	1.64	8	8	Rainfall general. Slight damage to standing crops caused by heavy rain in Contai (8.57 inches). Rainfall elsewhere most beneficial. Prospects good. Sowings of rubi crops progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from than Danton.
5	HOOGHLY	4.28	61/2	63	Weather cloudy. Rainfall general. Crops in Serampore slightly damaged by recent rain. Sowing of rabi commenced in Arambagh. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	Howrah		7	7	Some damage done by recent rain to paddy plants in ear; but on the whole crops benefited. No cattle disease reported. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 seers a rupe at Ulubaria.
7	24-Parganas	8.35	71	71	Weather cloudy with occasional rain. Rainfall general Lands being prepared for rabi crops. Sowing of rabi crops going on in places. Condition of standing crops good. Prospects of sugarcane and winter rice good. Some damage reported to have been done to paddy owing to recent rain in the Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour subdivisions; but rain generally beneficial. Total number of persons on relied during the week in different thanas—Sonerpur 144. Tollygunge 158, Vishnupur 1,339, Behala 175. Canning 536, Mahestala 349, Baruipur 1,655. Fulta 1,008, Mograhat 2,140, Diamond Harbour
	1-2.21		10.4 pter 10.15 (10.05)		337, Mathurapur 143, Kulpi 225, Jaynagar 2,494 Dum-Dum 67, Khardaha 91, Barrackpur 30. Condi- tion of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	Nadia	3 48	.8	8	Rainfall general. Prospects of standing crops good Sowing of rabi crops going on. Some damage done by insects to kalai in Gangni and Karimputhanas. Pox prevails among cattle in some place of Karimpur. Fodder and water sufficient.
9	Murshidabad	1.56	7	한 바람이 하는 아이에게 되고 있는데 하는데 되고 있다.	Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder an water sufficient.
10	JESSORE	5.16	7	71	

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at	Price of co	ommon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
No.		station.	This week.	Previous week.	
1	alle of a conference of the property of the conference of the conf	8	4	5	6
		Inches.			
11	KHULNA	1.68	9	71	Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Condition of winter rice fair. Sowings of rapeseed, mustard and of tobacco estimated at 40 and 22 per cent., respectively. Sowing of summer rice not yet commenced. Outturn of jute estimated at 87 per cent. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
12	Patna	Nil	81 12*	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	Weather seasonable. Tobacco and sugarcane doing well. Paddy on high lands suffering from want of rain. Rabi sowings in progress; but rain wanted for this also. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
13	GAYA	€:38	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 9\frac{3}{16} \\ 13\frac{13}{16} \end{array}\right.$	$\begin{array}{c} 8\frac{3}{16} \\ 14\frac{6}{16} \end{array}$	Weather at first cloudy; but subsequently cool and clear. Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of popy commenced in Jehanabad subdivision. Sowing of rati going on in places. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
14	SHAMABAD	Nil	10+	10† }	Sugarcane doing well. Rain wanted for paddy on high lands in the Bhabhua, Buxar and Sadar subdivisions. Rabi-sowings going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder reported to be insufficient in Sandes. Water sufficient. Old common rice selling at 8 seers a rupee at Sadar and makai at 16 seers a rupee at
15	SARAN	Nil	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 81 \\ 12\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right. $	81/2 13*	Sasaram. Weather seasonable. Rabi sowings nearly completed. Early sown rabi dying for want of moisture. Daily average number of persons relieved from the District Board Fund during the week—28 men, 118 women
					and 159 children in the Siwan subdivision; besides 133 men, 256 women and 367 children on average daily relieved gratuitously by the Hathwa Raj. 61 men, 99 women and 48 children on test-works in the Siwan subdivision; and 155 men, 188 women and 142 children on average daily on the Raj relief works. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
16	Champaran	Nil	{ 8½ 10⅓ 1	9½·}	Weather slightly hot in the day, but cold at night. Threshing of bhadoi nearly finished. Winter rice suffering much for want of rain throughout the district. Rain also wanted for rabi sowings which are in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
17	Muzaffarpur	Nil	§ 7,	1 7 1	Weather bright and sunshiny; cold at night; but very hot in the day for the time of the year. No rainfall reported in the district. High land paddy dying. Rabi sowings in progress. Harvesting of sugarcane going on in Hajipur. Cholera decreasing in the Sitamarhi and Sadar subdivisions. Slight increase of theft and burglary reported from Sitamarhi. Common rice and makai selling at 7 and 11½ seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi and 7½ and 13 seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur. Daily average for gratuitous relief 4,775. Figures from five kitchens not received. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

^{*} The figures indicate price of maize in sects per supec. † New sace.

	Name of district.	Rainiall at		mmon rice, in per rupee.	
No.	Name of district.	Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, stc.
1	2	8	•	8	6
,18	Darbhanga	Inches. Nil {	5 114*	7 t t 11 ½*	Weather seasonable. Condition of paddy crops not satisfactory for want of rain. Number of persons relieved at kitchens on the last day of the week—Sadar thana 2,945, Bahera thana 6,679, Roserha thana 11,618, Madhubani subdivision 315, Samastipus subdivision 936. Number of persons on test-works for the last day available—Manihas 138, Ojhoul 172, Basaitha 204, Ratwara 301, Chakmehsi 89.
19	Monghyr	0.12 {	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{11\frac{1}{9}}$ *	7 12*	Hathourighat 103, Sakarlohra 344, Gangdah 286, Saleypur 677, Dasauth 422, Balha 1,634, Tolaparsa 1,147, Larjaghat 72. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice fair, but more rain wanted. Paddy being harvested in some parts of the Jamui sub-division. Sowings, of rabi crops in progress. Slight damage to them by insects reported in North Monghyr. Cattle disease
20	BHAGALPUR	0.68 {	81 1211	81 104*	reported from Surajgarha thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Sky clear. Rain urgently wanted for aghani crops as well as for preparing lands for rabi crops, Sugarcane doing well. Cholera reported from all parts of the Supaul subdivision. Cattle-disease reported from Pratabganj thana. Fodder and water sufficient.
21	PURNBA	0.12		6	Weather seasonable. More rain wanted in parts for the standing crops. Sowing of rabi crops going on. Winter paddy on high lands damaged by drought. Prospects not favourable. High prices prevailing. Agricultural loans being given. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
22	DARJEELING	Nil	{ 6 12*	}	Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley being sown. Winter rice, bhadoi dhan and marua in fair state. Terai—Prospects of winter rice gloomy. Preparation of land for tobacco, mustard and other crops going on.
23	SONTHAL PAR- GANAS.	3.03 {	71/4 18/18*	13 15 ·	Weather seasonable. Standing crops generally promising well. Winter rice in Jamtara and Pakour slightly damaged by heavy rain of last week. Cattle-disease reported from Dumka. Fodder and water sufficient.
24	CUTTACK	5.32	987	101	Rainfall general. Laghu saradh ripening. Guru saradh in ear. Early cotton and sugarcane thriving. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
25	BALASORE	2.39	912	10	Weather temperate. Crops greatly improved by recent rain. Saradh in ear. Sugarcane and vegetables doing well. Prospects fair. Ploughing for rabi in progress. Fodder and water available.
26	ANGUL	1.37	11	11	Rainfall sufficient. Winter rice being harvested in some places. Rabi and sugarcane growing well.

^{*} The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupee,

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of conseers,	ommon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and star
, io		Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	3	8	•	5	6
		Inches.			
27	Puri	2.84	81/2	101	Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Sugarcane getting on well. Cotton flowering in some places and bearing pods at others. Saradh in ear. Laghu ripening in some places and being reaped at others. Rabi and other miscellaneous crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
28	Sambalpur	0.56	11		Rain general. Harvesting of urid and reaping and threshing of autumn rice in progress. Reaping of berna dhan commenced in Bargarh tahsil. Prospects of standing crops good. Cattle-disease in two villages in Bargarh tahsil. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
29	Hazaribagh	Section 1	91	10	Prospects of standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from one thans. Fodder and water sufficient.
30	RANCHI	1:97	104	101	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of paddy and bhadoi pulses continuing State of standing crops good. Cattle-disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU	0.54	9,9	1011	Weather seasonable. Rabi sowings in progress. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of paddy commenced in places. Cattle-disease reported from four thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	MANBHUM	1.55	91	101	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle- disease reported from thanas Gobindpur, Nersha and Gourandih. Fodder and water sufficient.
33	Singhbhum	3.48	10	9	Sowing of rabi commenced in places. Common rice selling at 9 and 12 seers per rupee at Seraikela and Kharsawan respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.
34	Cooch Behar	0.08	63	681	Weather cool. Preparation of lands for tobacco, wheat and mustard going on. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Mathabhanga and Dinhata. Fodder and water sufficient.

General Summary.—Rain was fairly general in all the Divisions of the Province, excepting Patna, It was heavy in Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack. Singhbhum, and in the Contai subdivision of Midnapore, where a fall of 8.57 inches was recorded for the week. In the Patna Division, Gaya alone recorded a slight fall of 0.38 inches only. The recent rain has been generally beneficial to aman paddy, but it is reported from Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas and the Sonthal Parganas that it has slightly damaged this crop in certain places. Standing crops, especially on high lands, are still in need of rain in the Patna Division and also in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. Damage has been done by insect-pests in Nadia and Monghyr. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—24-Parganas 10,897, Saran 1,061, Muzaffarpur 4,775, Darbhanga 22,493—total 39,226. The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 693, Darbhanga 5,589. Cattle-disease exists in nine districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Cholera continues to prevail in parts of Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in twelve and fallen in six districts. The increase is noticeable in Darbhanga, where common rice is selling at 5 seers per rupee as against 7½ seers in the previous week.

N. N. BANERJEI,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dept. of Agriculture, Bengal, The 6th November 1906.

PRICES-CURREAT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

									State of the state		1					1	JOWAR	OR CHU	LUM
	*				WHEA	AT.		В	ARLEY			Ric	в, с	Омм	B ₁		(Sorghu	m Vulg	gare)
Number		DISTRICES:	100	Present return.	Next preceding		Correspanding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	J	Corresponding reads of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding	Corresponding return	of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
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1	2	B'rbhum		9 0	9	0	12 0		١			7 8	1	8	13	8			
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MAN	4	Midnapore		10 0	10	0	10 0					7 8	3 1	0	13	0			
BUND	6	Hooghly		8 8	8	8	8 8					6 9	0	6 10	10	0			
	.6	Howrah					12 0			-		7	0	7 0	11	8			
1	7	24-Parganas		10 0	10	0	10 0			1		8	0	8 0	10	8			
мо	8	Calcutta		10 0	10	Б	10 10	12 14	12 1	4	12 4	81	4	8 14	7	8	-		
DIVISION	9	Nadia -		10 12	11	6	13 0	14 8	14	8	20 0	8	0	8 0	11	10			
PRESIDENCY	10	Murshidabad		10 8	10	8	16 0	15 8	17	0	26 0	7	0	7 8	13	0		•	
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	14	Gaya		11 1	11	12	13 5	12	14	6	18 7		A 17 TH	8 2	13	13	12 5	11 4	16
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	18	Muzaffarpur		10	3 10	8	11 0	12	1.8	8	19 (8	0	9 (0 11	. (
	19	Darbhanga		11	0 10	6	14 0	12	1 13	3	18 1	7	11	8 :	3 10	5 (3		.

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are—Katwa 18 seers 5 chitaks; Raniganj 16 seers; Kalna 17 seers 12 chitaks.

B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 16 seers per rupes.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 16 seers per rupes.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rapes are—Contai 16 seers; Tamluk 16 seers; Ghaml 16 seers.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are—Serampore 16 seers (Liverpool); Arambagh 16 seers.
F. At Ulubarish the retail price of salt is 16 seers per rupes.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupes are—Chetla 16 seers; Barasat 14 seers; Baduria 16 seers (crushed); Mograhat 16 seers; Baraschore 13 seers (karkatch).

H. In the subdivisions the votail prices of salt per rupes are—Kushtia 15 seers (panga); Chuadanga 13 seers (karkatch); Meherpur 16 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 12 seers (crushed).

* Midnapore Aus, which is the new production of the year.

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			13	0	14	0	16
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-	-		12	8	12	8	16
			12	0	12	0	18
			11	8	11	0	16

Station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1906.

	-	8	PRICES OF 40	ND	MAUI SEEF	GR	PI																		
					SALT.			-		•	ALT	8		A	OR PEA	JAN	CAD	R, (RU	T	OR	E	MAIZ a may		
Number,		DISTRICTS.	Corresponding return of last year,		Next . preceding return.		Present return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Next preceding return.	1	Present return.		Corresponding return of last year.		return. preceding		Present return,	-	Corresponding return of last year.		Next preceding roturn.	I resant return.	
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-	5	Hooghly.	2 6 (0	3	2	0	16	0	17	0	17	0	10	0	8	0	8	••			•	
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	18	Muzaffarpur.				2			300		29/0		5732	14 Q	RC59 6	10	0	7	0	7		19			
	19	Darbhanga.	9 0	2	0 6	3	3 0	2 1	4	14	3	13	4	14	4	14	9	6	9	6	12	19	2 0	8	1

^{1.} In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Jangipur 15 seers; Lalbagh 14 seers; Kandi 16 seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Jhenida 15 seers (karkatch); Magura 12 seers (karkatch); Bangaon 16 seers (panga) and Narail 14 seers 3 chitaks (panga).
K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Bagerhat 12 seers (karkatch); Satkhira 16 seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Barla 16 seers (panga); Dinapore 12 seers.
N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Buxar 16 seers; Bhabua 14 seers and Sasarar 16 seers.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Sixan 15 seers; Gopalgan 15 seers 4 chitaks (panga).
P. At Hettiah the retail price of salt is 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
Q. In the subdivisions the prices of salt per rupee are—Sixanarhi return not received; Hajipur 15 seers.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Sixanarhi return not received; Hajipur 15 seers.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Samastipur 14 seers; Madhubani 14 seers 4 chitaks.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

					15,61					QU	ANTI	TIES P	ER RU	JPEE I
				WHEAT.			BARLEY		Rica	, comm	ON.			HOLUM ulgare).
Number,		DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
В	HAI	l - concluded.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.									
	(20	Monghyr	10 15	10 15	15 11	12 9	Not sold.	25 2	6 12	6 12	12 34			
SION,	21	Bhagalpur	10 12	10 11	14 4	12 11	12 12	20 8	8 4	8 2	14 14			
BHAGALPUR DIVISION,	22	Purnea	9 8	9 0	14 0			{	6 0 & 0	6 0 & 7 0*	}10 0			-
AGALF	28	Darjeeling			•••		-			6 8	9 8			
BB	24	Sonthal Parga- nas. RISSA.	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 9	6 11	16 0			
	/25	Cuttack	11 13	10 8	11 13				9 13	10 8	13 2			-
STON.	26	Balasore	11 0	11 0	13 0				9 8	11 0	18 0			.,
DIVE	27	Angul	6 0	6 0	8 0				11 0	11 0	15 0		-	
ORISSA DIVISION,	28	Pari	11 2	10 8	11 2	· ".		×4.	8 8	10 8	13 2			-
	29	Sambalpur	13 0	12 8	13 0				11 0	10 8	17 0			
CI	ATOI 80	NAGPUR.	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 8	9 8	10 0	14 0			
OPUB	81	Ranchi	9 0 10 8}	9 0{	7 0 to 10 0}	15 0	15 0	15 0	9 4	10 8	11 0		_	
CHOTA NAGPUB DIVISION.	32	Palamau	11 13	12 6	15 12	16 14	14 10	20 4	10 2	10 11	13 8			
CHO	33	Manbhum	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	9 8	12 0		•••	
	84	Singhbhum	9 0	10 0	13 0				8 0	9 0	13 0		-	

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are—Jamui 16 seers; Begusarai 15 seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Banka 134 seers; Madhipura 13 seers and Supaul 13 seers.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kishanganj 14 seers; Basantpur 14 seers,

V. Darjeeling return not received.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Godda 14 seers; Jamtara 13 seers; Pakour 16 seers; Dooghur 16 seers and Rajmahal 16 seers.

* New bhadoi.

NI OR KA	MILL italio	ET a).	0				CH KA UNA		
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Next preceding	Corresponding	turn of last year		Present return.		Next preceding	turn.	Corresponding	turn of last weer
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		11	. 8	3 1	1	8	14	U	
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Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re-	Present return.	Next preceding re-	Annual Control of the
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Station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1906 -concld.

		PRICES OF 40	0	SALE AUND EERS	RM	PE																			1-
				SALT.						LT.	SA			PEA	AN]	ADJ	, C.	ARE HUR (caje	T	OR		AIZE	M. Zea		
Number,	DISTRICTS,	Corresponding return of last year.		Next preceding return.		Present return.		of last year.	Corresponding return	rn.	Next preceding	Present return.		of last year.	Corresponding patura	ė	Nost recording	Present return.	T	of last year.	Corresponding return	Ė	Next nranading	Present return.	
-	BIHAR-co	Rs. A. P.	R	8. A. P.	P. R	. Δ.	Rs	Ch	s.	Ch.	s.	Ch.	s.	Ch.	s.	Ch	s.	Ch	s.	Ch.	s.	Ch.	8.	Cb	S.
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21	Bhagalpur.	2 9 0	1	anga.	92	6	2	8	15	2	15	2	15	14	8	14	6	4	7	4	20	12	12	11	12
21 22 23	Purnes.	3 8 0	1	anga.	03	0	3	0	11	0	13	0	13	0	9	0	7	8	6	0	22	0	10	0	11
23	Darjeeling.	8 5 0	1:	5 0	3		1000	0	12	0	12	w		8	6	8	5			0	16	0	13	•••	
24	Sonthal Parganas.	2 12 0	1	anga. 12 0	0,2	12	2	8	14	0	14		14	4	13	0	10	0	10	0	27	0	16	0	14
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25	Cuttack.	2 8 0		3 0	9 2	. 3	2	0	16	0	18	0	18	7	14	2	11			•		•		••	
23	Balasore.	2 6 0		anga.	0 2	5	2	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	8	0	8	0	8						
27 28 28	Angul.	3 2 0	18	4 0	0 K	0	3	8	10	8	10	8	10	0	16	0	12	0	12				١.	•	•
28 0	Puri.	2 7 0	2	3 0	02	1	2	0	16	1	17	0	19	3	9	9	6	14	6			•		•	•
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31	Ranchi.	3 1 0	3	0 0	0 3	2	3	0	12	8	12	0	12	0	6	0	6	0	6	1		0	20		9
32	Palamau.	`	1		1			3	15	3	15	3	15	4	11	0	9	0	9	0	27	4	20	2	9
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84	Singhbhum.	3 0 0	3	nga. 2 0	0 2	10	2	0	18	0	18	0	14	0 1	12	0	10	0 1	9				••		•

Published for general information.

<sup>X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kendrapara 16 seers; Jajpur 16 seers.
Y. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 14 seers per rupee (panga).
Z. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Saukhpur 10 seers 8 chittaks (karkatea); Phulbani 10 seers 8 chittaks.
a. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 18 seers per rupee.
b. At Bargarh the retail price of salt is 11 seers (Bombay).
c. At Gumla the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chittaks per rupee (panga).
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Gobindapur 16 seers (panga); Jhalda 11 seers.</sup>

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

		•			R	OB (BES	TBC	PRT).				Con	(MO	N RIG	OE (mot	a cho	ul)			Wн	BAT	(Tr	ition	ım ı	ativ	um)	•	,	BAI	LEY	(Ho	rdes	um 1	milgare)
Number.	MARTS.			Present returb.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.		*	Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.
			R	8. A.	P.	Rs.	Α.	P.	Re	Δ.	P.	Rs	۸.	P.	Rs.	٨.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	Δ.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Re	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	Δ,	P.	Rs. A.
1	Calcutta	•	6	12	0	6	14	0	6	4	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	8	12	0	8	10	0	3	8	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	2 10
2	Burdwan		6	4	6	6	0	0	3	2	0	4	13	6	5	2	0	2	12	6											-					
3	Midnapore		6	4	0	6	4	0	3	6	0	5	5	0	4	7	0	2	14	0																•
4	Patna		6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	4	12	0	4	11	0	2	11	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	2	15	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2 3
8	Muzaffarpur					6	10	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	7	0	3	5	3	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	5	3	3	1	3	2	13	9	2 0
6	Bhagalpur		7	6	0	6	6	6	3	10	0	4	13	6	4	14	0	2	11	0	3	11	6	3	12	0	2	13	0	3	2	6	3	2	0	1 15
7	Cuttack		5	8	6	5	5	4	5	0	9	4	1	0	3	13	0	3	C	9	8	7	6	3	13	0	3	3	9		-			-	1	
8	Sambalpur	•••	4	3	0	4	3	0	3	13	0	3	9	6	3	11	0	2	5	U	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	15	0							
9	Ranchi		5	2	3	5	1	8	4	14	6	4	1	9	3	14	6	8	5	0	4	3	0	4	3	6	{4	to 11	0	}2	10	9	2	10	9	2 10

CALCUTTA,

The 5th November 1906.

JUAR OF	CHOLUM vulgare)	(Son	ghum	BAJ	RA O	B CUM typhoi	BU (I deum)	Pennise	tum	M.	RUA	or Ra	GI (na).	Eleusin			G	RAN (C	LAY	IAN, OF	A, Castina	CHOLAGA	A, A	
Present return.	Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	Description	r resent return.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of	last year.	Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of	last year.		Present return.			Next preceding return.		Corregnonding rature of	last year.	
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Corresponding return of		Next preceding return.			Present return.			last year.	Corresponding return of		Next preceding return.			Present return.			last year.	Corresponding return of		Next preceding return.			Present return.		•	Corresponding return of last year.		Next preceding return.			Present return.	
Re. 4	P.	۸.	Ra.	P.	۸.	Rs.	P.	۸.	Rs.	P.	۸,	Rs.	P.	۸.	Ra.	P.	۸.	Rs.	P.	٨.	Rs.	P.	۸,	Re.	P.	Rs. A.	P.	٨.	Rs.	P.	۸.	Rs.
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Present return.				Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of				Present return.		The state of the s	Next preceding termina		Coursemonding return of				Present revum.		Carried and Control	Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of	last year.			Present return.		Wt seconding return.	Next preceding		Corresponding return of
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undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st October 1906.

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C. A. OLDHAM,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal,

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd November 1906, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

		WERK EN	NOVEMBER 19	AY, THE	WEEK EN	NOVEHBER 190	Y, THE
NATURE OF CAR	60.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	ToDage.
			Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles		88	53,485 2,00,549** 69,395 1,51,054	513 3,334 1,052 1,916	637 575 48 931	51,865 1,64,546† 34,690 1,89,320	726 2,613 510 2,426
Tot	a	1,756	4,74,483	6,815	2,191	4,30,421	6,27

^{*} Weight by canal measurement, 2,10,950 maunds.

+ Ditto ditte 1,67,787\(\frac{1}{2}\) do.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 28th October to 3rd November 1906.

			jo -	neter		C RMPE R	ATURE.			Hygron	ETRY.		WIND.			
Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun,	Number of hours bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Mesn.	Maximum.	Range,	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb,	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rains,	Wrather,
1906.		•		Inches.				0		Inches		%			Inches.	
Oct.	28th	111-4	Nil	29.825	76.9	80-4	6.0	74.4	72.0	0.751	70-6	84	ENE and NE by E.	109	Nil	Cloudy o, g, d. U.
,,	29th	93.0	"	-841	70.4	73.8	5.8	68.0	68-9	•703	68.7	92	ENE	171	0.49	Cloudy o, g, d, p.
	30th	110 7		*834	74.4	77-8	5*9	71.9	73.0	·823	73.4	99	ENE, ESE and E.	72	1.07	Cloudy o, g, d, p.
"	31 st	116.2	,,	-860	77.7	82.4	8 5	73-9	75.9	*896	75.9	96	ESE, SW by W, and SW by S.	58	1.93	Cloudy o, g, d, p
Nov.	1st	123.1	0.2	*843	79.5	83.9	7.7	76.2	77.6	•934	77.2	94	SW by S and WSW.	59	0.11	Cloudy o, g, d.
"	2nd	114.7	0.4	*888	79.1	82.9	6.4	76.5	76-9	.913	76.5	94	WSW, NW and calm.	25	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	3rd	145.7	5.0	•900	79.8	86.4	12.1	74.3	76.4	*875	75.2	87	NNW, N by W and calm.	87	0.23	Partially cloudy

							Inches.
m	pressure of the se	ven dava					29.856
The mean	ge pressure of the	correspon	ding peri	od for 24	vears. Sur	vevor-	
General	's Office					•••	29.899 Hours.
The total	number of hours	of bright su	nshine				5.6
The maxi	mum possible num	ber of hour	s of sunshi	ne			79.0
The mean	temperature of th	e seven day	78	*			76.8
The avers	ge temperature	f the corre	esponding	period for	4 years, Su	rveyor-	
Que avera	's Office						78.8
General	me variation of te	mnerature	4.46			S	18.4
The extre	me variation of to	mperacus					86.4
The maxi	mum temperature						Miles.
The high	est velocity of the	wind in one	e hour	•••	•••		13
fills man	relative humidity						92
The mean	ge relative humi	dity of th	e correspo	nding per	od for 24	veers.	
The avera	or-General's Office					,	74
							Inones.
The total	fall of rain from	28th Octobe	r to 3rd N	ovember 18	906		3.84
The total	ge fall of the corre	sponding p	eriod for 2	24 years, 8	Surveyor-Ge	neral's	
							0.48
Office	fall from 1st Janu	own to 3rd	November	1906			57.19
The total	fall from 1st Jant	lary to ord	amind for	94 voore			
The avera	age fall of the corr	esponding I				IIOI GE D	64.75
Office				chec			0110
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	OTO OTO	DOMESTICAL TRA	THE OVER CHARA	CVM-LIOTIN.		

The mean pressure, temperature, etc., are deduced from eye observations. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet Kew Observatory. above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the

Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground. The rainfall reported on any day is for 24 hours preceding S A.M. of that de;

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain, p, passing temperary showers; w lunar halo.

U. W. PEAKE,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVI. OF INDIA, Alipore (Calcutta), the 5th November 1903.

for Director-General of Observatories.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1906 on 2,094.73 miles open.

	Содонтя	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL	Other earnings	Total	TRAPPIC '	TRAIN-MILE	S RUN
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise,	Tota
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 15 weeks of half-year Total for 16 weeks COMPARISON.	396,018 6,752,476* 7,148,494	Rs. A. P. 4,22,341 0 0 201 9 11 62,50,692 0 0* 66,73,033 0 0	Mds. 8. 61,01,561 0 8,93,51,996 0† 9,54,58,547 0	Rs. A. P. (a) 10,32,850 0 0 493 1 2 1,44,71,406 0 07 1,55,04,256 0 0		Rs. A. P. 14,83,189 0 0 708 0 11 2,11,43,205 0 0 2,26,26,394 0 0	131,226 1,955,231§ 2,086,457	180,628 2,542,431§ 2,723,059	arti.
Total for corresponding week of previous year. Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year. Total for oprresponding 16; weeks of previous year.	385,224 6,872,212	4,37,171 13 3 213 2 3 67,57,789 5 5	64,05,673 0 9,33,89,154 0	10,68,076 13 3 520 11 10 1,43,02,175 0 4	32,428 9 9 15 13 0 4,74,913 15 11	15,37,677 4 3 749 11 1 2,15,34,878 5 8	127,520 2,015,579	174,375 2,604,344	301,1

(a) The decrease is in general merchandise.

Added No. of passengers 8,049 and deducted Rs. 14,704

Deducted Mds. 41,335 and added

Ditto

Additional figures up to 25th August 1906.

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

m leage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mile	leage.
*2,078*13 *2,078*13 *2,078*13 *2,078*13 *2,078*13 *2,078*13 *2,078*13 *2,078*13 *2,078*13 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78 *2,094*78	Week ended 7th July	442,083 3,93,203 410,076 3,75,272 411,543 3,49,077 446,749 4,13,519 466,850 4,21,492 427,516 4,25,696	Mds. 69,19,072 9,69,219 93,54,825 9,32,554 45,30,696 59,95,837 9,91,14 55,254 57,05,617 64,43,747 64,43,747 64,49,890 11,23,195 65,15,556 63,15,556 63,15,477 10,26,493 55,71,945 65,15,71,945 61,01,561 9,54,53,647 1,55,64,256	8.4, 25,096 29,603 27,975 28,678 28,810 27,1976 28,706 27,820 27,621 27,720 28,543 28,099 28,099 28,099 28,357 27,998	Rs, 14,42,796 13,67,006 14,13,295 12,39,202 13,81,542 13,19,402 13,18,229 12,95,744 15,88,061 15,71,407 15,02,157 15,43,127 13,17,468 13,40,213 15,33,656 14,82,189	8.s., 694 658 6580 6596 665 630 631 611 734 750 717 737 629 640 746 708	No. 304,958 301,065 298,354 274,042 303,109 287,511 285,186 312,506 317,281 314,360 305,924 299,400 292,121 315,547 311,854	Rate. Rs. A. 4 11 4 8 4 11 4 8 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 1 4 8 1 1 4 8 1 1 4 8 1 1 4 8 1 1 4 8 1 1 4 8 1 1 4 1 1 2 5 0 0 4 6 4 9 4 1 5 4 1 2 4 1 5 4 1 2 4 1 5 4 1 2 4 1 5 4 1 2 4 1 5 4 1 2 4 1 5 4 1 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

1 905

2 041'33 2,041'33 2,041'33 2,041'33 2,041'33 2,041'33 2,045'03 2,045'03 2,045'03 2,051'07 2,051'07 2,051'07 2,051'07 2,051'07 2,051'07 2,051'07 2,051'07	First 8 days of July Week ended 15th """ 22nd """ 29th """ 5th Aug. """ 15th """ 20th	Dassengers, 569,994 530,099 453,067 423,450 425,583 412,045 422,010 373,357 382,791 395,255 443,156 403,136 409,400 439,829 403,914 385,224	Rs. 5,07,593 4,59,596 4,41,892 4,40,780 4,14,472 8,84,638 3,76,084 3,79,641 3,59,779 3,91,755 4,95,554 4,09,656 4,40,809 4,51,763 4,33,585 4,37,779	M(4s. 73,45,162 55,14,313 54,65,115 60,89,666 60,12,732 54,23,250 40,30,968 64,79,724 68,75,259 62,93,480 67,01,210 51,58,016 54,22,807 52,28,286 50,43,453 64,05,673	Rs. 10,75,471 8,18,437 8,81,637 8,88,062 8,29,683 8,43,045 7,43,810 8,63,016 9,99,026 9,14,014 8,92,604 8,77,050 9,27,713 8,59,659 8,29,841 10,68,077	Rs. 31,669 29,993 28,775 27,938 28,394 25,863 26,601 26,808 30,213 30,737 31,191 29,038 32,551 29,348 32,551 29,348	Rs. 16,14,793 13,09,096 15,39,304 15,56,768 12,63,549 13,53,596 11,46,405 12,62,465 13,91,654 13,53,982 13,58,955 13,17,827 13,98,160 13,43,973 12,92,774 2,15,34,878	Rs., 791 641 662 665 619 614 561 616 679 651 663 643 652 655 650	No. 342,064 291,785 286,188 280,085 276,531 274,661 269,787 271,293 283,906 295,120 283,906 295,120 283,798 293,798 293,798 301,898	Rate. Rs. A. P 4 11 7 4 7 9 6 11 7 4 13 6 4 9 1 4 9 0 4 10 5 6 12 10 4 8 5 6 8 1 4 10 10 4 11 1 5 1 6 4 10 7
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TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1906 on 22:23 miles open.

	COACHIN	COACHING TRAFFIC.						Other earnings		Total	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES BUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Rece	ipte	١.	(estim	ated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
		Rs. A.	P.	MDS. S.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
pal traffic for the week per mile of railway previous 15 weeks of half-year	22,345 328,548*	4,945 6 222 7 77,491 0	0 2 0*	27,208 0 2,00,588 0	13	7	1	8 0 145	0 0 5 9 0 0‡	6,141 0 0 276 4 0 85,667 0 0	963 14,496‡	225 3,368§	1,188
Total for 16 weeks	350,893	82,436 0	0	2,27,796 0	9,219	0	0	153	0 0	91,808 0 0	15,459	3,593	19,052
COMPARISON.			- 3		1000		20				100		
otal for corresponding week of previous year.	20,600	4,631 11	10	24,572 20	1,069	1	0	3	9 .0	5,704 5 10	979	231	1,210
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.		208 5	8		48	1	5	0	2 7	256 9 8	*		
tal for corresponding 16) weeks	883,987	76,537 1	7	2,17,334 20	7,719	7	0	125	7 9	84,382 0 4	15,597	8,617	19,214

[•] Deducted No. of passengers 1,199 and † Do. Mds. 1,150 , ‡ Added † Audited figures up to 25th August 1906.

Rs. 389 On account of difference between approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th August

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage,	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.		
*22*23 *23*23 *2	Week ended 7th July , , , 14th , 21st 21st 22sth 11th , 11th , 11th , 11th , 18th 18th 18th 18th 22sth 18th 22sth 18th 18th 22sth 18th 18th 22sth 18th 18th 22sth 18th 22sth	No. of passengers. R 41,964 10, 11, 12, 14, 154 10, 17, 164 11, 17, 17, 184 11, 17, 184 11, 18	14,889 553 10,816 416 3 11,170 374 5,948 242 3 10,176 330 7,934 330 5 5,030 224 404 8,283 347 6 10,433 459 6 12,142 512 20,243 786 18,033 756 25,345 987 30,691 1,312 27,208 1,188	8s. 15 13 6 9 13 12 7 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 153	Re. 11,264 6,166 6,388 4,391 5,999 4,943 3,867 5,009 4,318 6,046 6,046 6,717 6,552 6,141	Rs. 507 277 242 198 270 292 174 180 194 234 231 272 254 302 296 276	No. 1,252 1,190 1,226 1,126 1,208 1,100 1,228 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188	Rate. Rs. A. F 8 15 1 5 2 1 4 4 13 14 4 15 5 2 1 6 3 10 4 6 5 5 1 1 4 12 5 10 5 5 1 4 12 5 10 5 5 2 4 13	

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905-concluded.

1905.

2-25 2-25 2-25 2-25 22-2	First Week	ended		July " Aug. " Sept. " " Oct.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	No. of passengers, 25,207 33,950 26,398 16,036 15,506 21,980 11,279 16,249 16,899 19,339 20,267 18,033 18,097 23,070 20,600	Rs. 5,782 7,842 6,519 3,679 3,494 5,499 4,239 3,484 3,745 4,394 4,248 3,906 3,942 5,877 5,256 4,631	Mds. 11,209 9,826 5,201 4,222 13,446 4,943 42,165 7,738 7,701 10,749 10,087 17,287 13,811 14,796 19,491 24,573	Rs. 394 285 212 171 276 227 627 411 311 462 437 694 633 655 857 1,069	Rs. 19 e 4 14 9 6 6 8 8 9 6 6 8 8 6 6 6 8 6 4 4	Rs. 6,115 8,134 6,735 3,864 3,779 5,732 4,872 3,973 4,060 4,894 4,696 6,581 6,540 6,119 5,704	88. 279 368 308 174 170 268 219 176 183 219 211 207 206 294 275 267	No. 1,298 1,252 1,010 1,384 1,196 1,032 834 1,780 1,186 1,186 1,186 1,165 1,196 1,195 1,296 1,210	Rate. Rs. A. 4 12 6 7 6 10 2 19 3 2 2 5 8 1 1 5 13 2 3 6 4 1 3 15 3 2 5 6 8 1 1 4 11 4 11
		Totals	up to	data		333,937	,76,537	2,17,335	7,719	126	84,382	235	19,214	4 6

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1906 on 162.36 miles open.

	COACHIN	g Trappi	c.	MERCHAN		AND MIN	BRA	L	Other e	arni	inge	Total -		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN,		
	No. of passengers.			Weight carried.		Receipts.		(estimated).		earnings.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total		
	4-1-1-1	Re.	A. P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	A. P.			
or previous 15 weeks of half-year	23,509 400,968*	26,007 160 2,94,706	0 0 2 11 0 0*	1,24,318 19,94,593		14,637 90 2,09,848	2	0 5 0†	53 0 821	0 5 0		40,697 250 5,05,875	10 7	9,247	3,560 57,777§	12,80
Total for 16 weeks	424,477	3,20,713	0 0	21,18,906	0	2,24,485	0	0	874	0	0	5,46,072	0 0	146,216	61,337	207,81
COMPARISON,									•							
otal for corresponding week of previous year.	24,485	23,524	13 1	1,71,414	10	16,521	12	0	82	9	6	40,129	2 7	9,515	4,846	14,86
er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.		144	14 3			101	12	2	0	8	2	247	2 7			40.44
otal for corresponding 16) weeks of previous year.	439,292	3,42,987	10 11	28,03,382	10	2,63,585	15	0	939	0	0	6,07,512	9 11	126,841	62,440	189,28

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchand Mineral		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
*162'36 *162'36 *162'36 *162'36 *162'36 *163'36 *163'36 162'36 162'36 162'36 162'36 162'36	Week ended 7th July " 14th " " 21st " 28th " " 4th Aug " 11th " " 18th " " 18th " " 28th " " 12th " " 18th "	 No. of passongers. 31,157 28,355 27,950 26,476 28,312 27,274 26,507 28,642 28,288 24,690 20,167 23,034 29,263 25,689 26,204 23,609 424,477	Rs. 21,273 20,955 20,413 18,131 19,161 17,835 17,944 19,833 21,849 20,208 17,884 16,862 29,344 21,049 22,119 26,0 7	MD8. 1,34,000 98,220 1,49,343 1,71,547 1,08,443 81,520 1,84,767 1,70,784 1,33,785 1,34,983 1,21,541 1,08,4497 1,34,302 1,37,640 1,24,813	Rs.7 13,005 16,213 16,782 16,351 12,802 9,847 15,071 16,791 18,395 23,188 11,798 11,791 15,155 15,657	Rs. 58 54 71 57 39 58 59 64 51 54 51 52 52 52 49 53	Rs. 34,336 86,222 87,266 34,539 31,992 27,240 32,374 35,194 35,395 33,450 29,663 28,675 34,444 37,562 37,323 40,697	Rs. 211 228 230 213 197 168 199 217 206 183 177 211 231 230 251 210	No. 13,124 14,036 13,717 12,986 12,667 11,953 13,972 13,024 12,921 12,863 12,926 12,714 13,038 12,721 12,807	Rate Rs. A. 2 9 2 11 2 16 2 11 2 12 14 3 2 2 11

	First 8 days of July Week ended 15th 22nd 29th 5th Aug 18th 19th 24th 21dh 3nd Sept 16th 28rd 28rd 16th 18th	No. of passengers. 32,258 29,337 27,096 27,252 25,176 20,426 25,705 24,052 58,359 25,907 21,640 12,788 22,930 23,636 25,286 25,286 439,292	Ra. 24.092 92,387 19,733 19,942 18,903 19,446 18,499 18,352 39,111 19,386 18,386 17,243 20,233 21,618 21,568 23,525 342,988	MD8. 2,64,455 1,47,254 1,50,854 2,63,735 1,68,867 1,10,892 83,527 2,40,494 1,63,901 1,68,211 2,11,973 2,28,200 1,49,550 1,23,556 1,49,652 1,71,414	Rs. 20,023 13,305 17,037 24,838 16,189 10,573 9,608 16,427 16,460 19,009 16,996 15,611 14,940 15,744 20,291 16,522 2,63,586	Re. 63 53 62 48 38 45 39 46 76 68 112 44 47 60 55 82	Rs. 44,178 35,745 36,832 44,848 35,130 30,065 28,146 34,825 55,647 38,456 30,058 32,898 35,220 37,422 41,914 40,129	R4. 272 220 227 276 216 185 178 214 343 237 232 203 217 230 247 232	No. 14,024 12,280 10,970 11,078 11,028 11,253 10,637 14,280 11,655 11,100 11,426 11,653 11,652 10,918 14,331	Rs. 3 2 3 4 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 3
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[·] Audited figures.

[•] Deducted No. of passengers 1,266 and 4 Added Mds. 20,629 and 5 Do. 5 Audited figures up to 25th August 1906.

ASSAM-BENGAL BAILWAY.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ended 20th October 1906 on 768 miles open for ail descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	Оолснів	G TRAFFIC.	MBRCHANDISE TRAF	AND MINBRAL PIC.	Other earnings	M-4-1	TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILDS RUB.			
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.	
		Rs. A. P.	MDs. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
tal traffic for the week rer mile of railway repr mile of railway representation of previous 15 weeks of half-year	54,789 71*34	32,779 0 0 42*68	4,89,503 0 634.89	68,601 0 0 88*98	4,200 0 0 5.45	1,05,580 0 0 137:11	11,717 15°26	18,752 24'32	30,469	
year	668,809	4,03,523 0 0	56,65,406 0	7,95,192 0 0	1,06,425 0 0	13,05,140 0 0	171,504	263,330	434,834	
Total for 16 Weeks*	723,598	4,36,302 0 0	61,54,909 0	8,63,793 0 0	1,10,625 0 0	14,10,720 0 0	183,221	282,082	465,303	
otal for corresponding week of previous year	44,945 60°98 605,328	29,922 0 0 40.60 3,78,057 0 0	3,49,542 0 472°35 40,57,390 0	50,749 0 0 68*58 6,78,771 0 0	5,171 0 0 6:99 86,134 0 0	85,842 0 0 116'17 11,37,962 0 0	10,634 14'43 165,992	19,461 26*30 291,880	30,095 40-73 457,872	

^{*} Includes Noakhali Railway earnings Rs. 26,630 and train-mileage 13,664.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH OCTOBER 1906.				TS FOR WEEK T OCTOBER 1			TOTAL RECRIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1906 TO 20TH OCTOBER 1906.			PRIL 1905 TO 21 OCTOBER 1905,	Total	Total	
Mean- mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	increase in 1906.	decrease in 1906.
771	Rs. 1,05,580	Rs.	740	Ra. 85,842	Rs.	771	Rs. 28,42,552		740	Rs. 15,50,922	-	Rs. 7,91,630	

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 20th October 1906 on 1,548 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL PPIC.	Other earnings (estimated),	Total	TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES DUS.			
-	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total,	
Mal traffic for the week on		Rs.	MDs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.			1	
1,548 miles open	231,440 149'51	(a) 94,430 61.00	9,38,370 606*18	(b) 1,33,260 86.09	(c) 18,110 11.70	2,45,800 158.79	48,365	(d) 44,408	92,773	
Fear (e)	4,062,452	14,95,416	1,09,13,465	12,60,120	2,61,871	30,17,407	729,471	506,275	12,35,746	
Total for 16 weeks	4,293,892	15,89,846	1,18,51,835	13,93,380	2,79,981	32,63,207	777,886	550,683	13,28,519	
COMPARISON.										
ota for corresponding week el previous year on 1,467 miles open is mile of corresponding week of previous year cal to corresponding date of previous year	240,094 163.66 3,992,576	1,07,595 69*25 15,80,616	7,56,974 516'00 1,13,90,614	91,271 62°22 12,73,423	15,751, 10°74 2,50,079	2,08,617 142°21 30,54,118	44,087 748,627	(f) 33,109 526,635	77,196	
amings per Coaching, Goods and Total train-mile respectively during the week Dutto for the corresponding week of previous year		1'95 2'80		3·00 2·76	*20 *20	2·65 2·70		 		

(a) Decrease mainly under local and foreign outward.
(b) General increase chiefly under foreign inward.
(c) Increase chiefly under steam-boat.
(d) Includes 6,406 miles of bullast trains.
(e) Ditto audited figures up to week ending 8th September 1906.
(f) Ditto 6,162 miles of ballast trains.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Receipts from 1st July to 27th October 1906 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905	***	=		::	2,95,511 3,03,611	0	100
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT-EDUCATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th November 1906.

RESOLUTION No. 2624.

READ-

Circular No. 9T .- G., dated the 17th May 1905, and the replies thereto.

In April 1905, in the course of the debate in Council on the budget for the year 1905-1906, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu referred to the fears which had been entertained in some quarters that, in view of the new College which it was proposed to establish at Ranchi, the interests of the Presidency College might be neglected, and that the latter institution might ultimately cease to exist. He referred to the assurance which had been given by Sir Andrew Fraser that there was no intention on the part of the Government to do away with the Presidency College, and he appealed to the Government to strengthen the College and widen its sphere of usefulness. In the course of his remarks, he drew a picture of a resuscitated Presidency College, the realisation of which

would involve the removal of the Presidency College from its present site in the heart of Calcutta to a site somewhere in the suburbs where ample space would be available. In summing up the debate Sir Andrew Fraser touched upon this subject. He recognised that in the case of the Presidency College very considerable improvement was required in regard to the important matters of accommodation for the students and bringing them more into contact with their Professors, and he promised to consider, in consultation with his official advisers and others interested in higher education, what steps should be taken

to secure such improvement.

2. Accordingly, in May 1905, a circular letter was addressed to a number of prominent persons, official and non-official, inviting them to favour the Government with an expression of their opinion on the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta. The replies received to this letter disclosed a considerable variety of opinion. Officers of the Educational Department were generally in favour of the removal of the College, while of the other gentlemen consulted, some were for, and others against, removal. Those who prefer the present site attach importance to the traditions with which it is associated and to its accessibility in the case of those students who live in Calcutta with their parents and guardians, and who are perhaps unable to afford the expense of living at a hostel. They represent that if the College be removed to a place outside Calcutta, the expense of conveyance to and from the College might prove burdensome in some cases. On the other hand, those who would prefer a new site in the suburbs point to the necessity of room for expansion and to the other advantages which might be secured in the shape of closer contact between the teachers and taught, more commodious buildings, extensive play-grounds in close proximity, a better moral atmosphere, and more healthy surroundings.

3. Estimates have been prepared of the cost of improving the College in and of transferring it to a new site. The cost of each of the two schemes situ and of transferring it to a new site. which have been sketched for this purpose is nearly the same and approximates to twenty lakhs of rupees. But it will be understood that the estimates claim to be no more than rough estimates of comparative cost. In respect to the cost of removal, the value of the land now occupied and the buildings upon it, have

been taken into account.

4. Before any scheme of improvement can be laid before the Government of India, it is desirable that the question of the future location of the College should be subjected to a more extended examination. The Lieutenant Governor is unwilling to take any further steps in the matter until he is more fully informed as to the trend of public opinion on this question, and as to the reasons for any difference there may be between the views prevalent in the metropolis and those which find acceptance in the districts. The present Resolution therefore has been recorded in order to give a wider publicity to the discussion and to ascertain, so far as possible, the state of public feeling on the subject both in Calcutta and in the mufassal. The Resolution will be published in the Calcutta Gazette and copies will be forwarded to public bodies and Associations, who will be invited to favour the Lieutenant Governor with their opinions. His Honour will also be glad to consider communications addressed to the Government by persons interested in the future of the Presidency College.

ORDERED, that the Resolution and the papers referred to in the preamble be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and that copies be forwarded to public bodies and Associations with a request that they will be so good as to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of their opinion on the question whether the Presidency College should be transferred from its present site to

a site in the suburbs of Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

T. W. RICHARDSON, Offg. Secy. to the Govt, of Bengal. Circular No. 9T .- G., dated Darjeeling, the 17th May 1905.

From-H. W. C. CARNDUFF, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,

Government of Bengal, General Department,

To—(1) Sir Guru Das Banerjee, Kt.; (2) the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose; (3) the Hon'ble Justice Sarada Charan Mittra; (4) the Hon'ble Justice Ashutosh Mukherji; (5) the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, 1.c.s.; (6) the Commissioner of the Presidency Division; (7) Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar; (8) Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur; (9) Dr. P. K. Ray; (10) Dr. E. D. Ross; (11) G. W. Kuchler, Esq.; (12) M. Prothero, Esq.; (13) J. Cunningham, Esq.; (14) V. H. Jackson, Esq.; (15) the Revd A. B. Wann, Principal, General Assembly's Institution; (16) the Revd. A. Tomory (Duff College); (17) Dr. J. C. Bose; (18) kai Chuni Lal Bose, Bahadur; (19) Rai Sita Nath Roy, Bahadur; (20) Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji (Principal, Ripon College).

I am directed to forward herewith copies of the papers noted on the

(1) Extract from the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose's

speech in Council.

(2) His Honour the President's reply to the above.

(3) The Director of Public Instruction's note dated 19th April

(4) Dr. P. K. Ray's letter dated 16th April 1905.

margin, and am to say that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be much indebted to you if you will favour him with an expression of

your opinion on the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta.

Extract from the Speech of the Hon'Ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose on the occasion of the Budget Discussion for 1905-1906.

"Sir, I tread on delicate ground when I refer to the expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 on the Ranchi Model College. I am aware of the difference of opinion which attaches to this scheme. Fears have been entertained in some quarters that the growth of the Ranchi Institution may choke the life of the Presidency College, which has been endeared to us by its long and varied associations. It carries us back to the days of the old Hindu College, to when the Western scholar had to establish his claims against the ancient forms of the East; it has given us Educationists whose names are remembered with affection and pleasure; it has given us men whom we have learnt to look upon with pride. It serves as an exemplar to educational institutions all over the Province, and it is the centre of our hopes and aspirations. Any action which threatens to undermine its foundations are viewed with dismay. We have Your Honour's assurance that it is not intended to let the Presidency College die. Your Honour will pardon those of my countrymen who fear that Your Honour's successors may disregard your assurance, and that a day may come when the Presidency College may cease to be.

"They point out, not without reason, that solemn pledges contained in Parliamentary Statutes and Royal Proclamations have not always been fulfilled: that assurances made to the ear have been broken to the hope; and that a succeeding Government may feel no compunction in upsetting the decision of its predecessor. I for my part do not share these fears. Whatever may be the fortunes of the Banchi College,—whatever the intentions of any future Rulers of Bengal,—it is not possible to conceive that the seat of the foremost University in British India,—the seat of the Supreme and Provincial Governments,—the seat of the highest Courts and the principal public offices,—the centre of all educational activity,—should be without an exemplary educational institution in the country.

"To the people in the mufassal, Calcutta with its congested population, its outbreaks of epidemic diseases, its dangerous attractions and its general expensiveness, it is no easy matter to send boys to be educated in the Presidency College. To parents in Calcutta when a boy is sickening in the close and pestilential atmosphere of the town, it is difficult to find where to send him to without a break in his studies. The Ranchi College will not supplant the Presidency College, just as Darjeeling, nay, even Simla, has not supplanted Calcutta, but it will supply a long-felt want. In its hostels grouped together will live the Hindu and the Museulment the patrician and the placement and in the warm days of youth they will contract Mussulman, the patrician and the plebian; and in the warm days of youth they will contract friendships which will bind them as citizens and will be no mean factors in the evolution of India.

"Sir, whatever may be said of the Ranchi College Scheme, I think public opinion will unanimously support me in my prayer to strengthen the Presidency College and widen its sphere of usefulness. It has to maintain its position against powerful Missionary Colleges and active private institutions. No expense will be grudged by the country in giving the Presidency College the most efficient staff. As an old student of the College, I remember with pleasure and pride the days when we sat at the feet of men like Sutcliffe and Woodrow, Croft and Tawney, Elliott and Pedler Their sympathy with the students is still remembered with affection, their influence still permeates our life. Nor is this all. If the Presidency College is to fulfil its destiny, it must be converted into a residential College with large and healthy hostels and extensive recreation grounds, where the teacher and the taught may meet untrammelled by the formalities of the class room. Your Honour's sympathy with the cause of higher education is well known. Surely, Calcutta and all Bengal may expect what Your Honour has given to Dacca, and a resuscitated Presidency College with its unrivalled laboratories and library, surrounded by neat and nice-looking quarters for the students and the Professors, overlooking a broad playground, skirting it may be the river or the canal, will be an institution which will worthily commemorate Your Honour's rule."

Extract from Lieutenant-Governor's Speech in the Budget Debate.

"As to the suggestions made regarding the Presidency College, I shall see that they receive early and careful consideration from the Educational authorities. That very considerable improvement is required in regard to the important matters of accommodation for the students and bringing them more into contact with their Professors, I have no doubt whatever; and I shall be very glad to consider, in consultation with my official advisers and with others interested in higher education, the steps which should be taken to secure such improvement."

His Honour's note dated the 13th April was received by me on the afternoon of Saturday, 15th April, and as I am leaving for England on Thursday, 20th, there is little time for me to give a very complete reply to the questions raised, or to discuss all the problems which are connected with the case.

I have asked the Department of Public Works to kindly supply the maps and figures required in His Honour's note, paragraph 2 (a) and paragraph 3, and hope to get them in time to forward with this note.

The remarks in the speech of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose in the recent Budget Debate in the Bengal Council on the subject of a remodelled Presidency College, together with His Honour's remarks in reply, raise a question on which to a large extent the future of high education in Bengal will depend, and which must be dealt with in a large and liberal spirit.

The question must be looked upon not as one dealing only with the Presidency College itself or even with Bengal alone. The Presidency College had been for many years far ahead of all other Colleges in India as regards the staff maintained and its appliances for a high standard of teaching. It had always been looked on as not only a model College in Bengal, but a model College in India. It also always has been what may be called a day or non-residential College. On account of its situation, in one of the most densely populated parts of Calcutta, with very little room for expansion, this feature of the Presidency College has been almost unavoidable. But there is no doubt that this has had an unfortunate effect on the character and type of high education which has hitherto been current in Bengal.

During recent years however great efforts have been made, and with considerable success, in other Provinces, to raise the star dard of high education with its corresponding teaching.

In the Presidency College in Madras, for instance, the staff is now excellent; the College buildings are very fine. The College has a very fine Biological Laboratory, by far the best in India, together with good Physical Science Laboratories, distinctly better than those in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and a fairly good Chemical Laboratory, which is however not so good as that in Calcutta.

In the United Provinces, at the Muir College, which is a very fine new building, the laboratories for Physical Science and Chemistry are now better than those of Calcutta, and the teaching staff both in Madras and Allahabad is fairly strong.

The Punjab Government College at Lahore is a fine building. The teaching appliances in it are being improved rapidly, though still behind Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad. In Bombay the Elphinstone College has a good building, but the less said about the teaching appliances for Science the better. Rapid progress is however the order of the day in India, and with new Regulations under the Indian Universities Act of 1904, a raising of the standard still further will be required.

It will be well perhaps to place on record just a few points with reference to the history of the Presidency College, Calcutta, in its present form.

The existing building (less the extension for the Chemical Laboratory) was erected about 1873, and was opened by Sir George Campbell (then Lieutenant-Governor) either in 1873 or early in 1874. It was a collection of empty halls and rooms of various sizes, the rooms being in no way designed for any special purposes in teaching. No such arrangements as severet. in no way designed for any special purposes in teaching. No such arrangements as separate Laboratories and Lecture rooms for teaching various subjects in Science such as Physics and Chemistry had been thought of.

At that time also the number of students in the College classes was about a half of what it is now. The figures of the students in the Presidency College in 1873 appear to be about 385. There are now about 764* students attending the College.

My appointment as Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College dates from May 1873. I was at first given two or three rooms in a house on the opposite side of College Street as a Chemical Laboratory. Later on I was allowed to use the disused Hare School which I had fitted up. The Professor of Physical Science was accommodated in two or three large rooms in the basement of the new Presidency College, which had in no way been designed for Science work. Later on other rooms on the first floor of the College were taken designed for Science work. Later on, other rooms on the first floor of the College were taken for lecture rooms in Physical Science. As the Chemical Department grew, I was allowed to design an addition to one of the wings of the College building as a Chemical Laboratory. This was erected (I think) fifteen years ago, and was a vast improvement. When the Chemical section went into its new building, the Physical Science section took in the old Hara Jahool building for particip recovery or that the Physical Department is now Hare School building for certain necessary extensions, so that the Physics Department is now accommodated in no fewer than three parts of the College, all separate from one another.

In addition Geological classes had to be started in a tentative form in the Presidency

College some years ago, and a couple of ordinary rooms had to be given up for that purpose.

Still more recently Biological classes have been started, and this Department has also

been given a couple of rooms quite unsuited for the work.

Both the Geological and Biological rooms have had of course to be fitted up as best

could be done.

Then in addition to the B.A. Science classes in the College it has been necessary to open and provide for classes for the B.Sc. Degree. tories have also had to be provided. Astronomical classes and observa-

During recent years, too, a considerable number of research students have been deputed

to work in the College.

Most recently of all, Commercial classes have been added on to the curriculum of the Presidency College, which will, when the recognised scheme comes into existence, make large additional demands on the accommodation available.

Now the complaint has been coming for the last few years that owing to the large increase in the number of students attending the College, and to the great number of different subjects which have to be taught in any system of modern education, that the College is far too small and too cramped for its requirements.

In addition to complaints concerning the unsuitableness of many of the adaptations as detailed above, each Professor says he requires more space for the teaching of his own

science.

It is also beginning to be felt that the College staff, though relatively to other Colleges

a very large and a very strong one, is still not equal to the work which should be required to be carried on in the model College of India.

There are also complaints about the discipline of the students out of College hours. It is true we have a large Hostel (the Eden Hostel) for the College, but this is not enough. It holds say 2.0 students, but it is situated in a bad quarter of the town, and undoubtedly the conditions of residence of the students both in and out of the Hostel (and in messes) might be

very greatly improved.

I made some enquiries into the requirements of the Presidency College some three or four years ago, but could do nothing, as there were no financial resources available for extensive additions. One of the objects, however, that I have steadily kept in view has been the urgent necessity of keeping up the prestige of the Presidency College, and before my retirement to try to arrange for it to occupy fully the position which should be assigned to it. Certain plans for the extension of laboratories and teaching appliances have been submitted during the last three or four years by individual Professors, but I postponed them, first till the discussion about the Ranchi College scheme had taken definite shape, and then till I could get a comprehensive and well digested scheme.

Some months ago, I asked the Principal of the Presidency College to consult his Professors, and specially the Science Professors; and to submit a complete scheme of what was

required to place the College on a really satisfactory basis.

Again too at my official inspection of the Presidency College about six weeks ago, I made some inspection remarks on the subject of the Presidency College being kept up to the mark, and the necessity for it to fulfil the place assigned to it of being a model College for Bengal at all events, if not for the whole of India.

During my inspection also I discussed the question of possible extension with the Officiating Principal, Dr. P. K. Ray, and with some of the Professors. The result of this is that

a certain scheme has been submitted to me by the Principal, which I append to this letter

in original, with the plans referred to in the Principal's letter.

In the discussions which have taken place it is clear that the view is strongly held that it is necessary that the Presidency College should be improved or perhaps remodelled, and that this is so is perhaps not to be wondered at, for what was good enough and large enough 32 years ago is certainly not to be expected to fulfil the wants of education in Bengal at the present time.

We have also to remember that the Calcutta University may under its new Regulations require not only improvements in buildings and teaching appliances, but may also require

Colleges to be more of a residential type than formerly.

There appear to be several possible directions in which action may be taken to improve the Presidency College :-

A .- Land might be taken up in the neighbourhood to allow-

- (1) for the necessary extension and development of the College, and for building two or three new and self-contained Science Laboratories;
- (2) to build a house for the Principal;
- (3) to build houses for some or all of the Professors, both European and Indian ;
- (4) to increase the hostel accommodation and to bring the hostels under more strict supervision;
- (5) to provide play grounds.

The cost of \mathcal{A} would probably be prohibitive. B—. The plan might be limited to (1) of \mathcal{A} only, and other things left as they are. The cost of this would be much smaller.

C.-B might be done, and the hostel arrangements might be made at some place outside Calcutta, the students coming to and from the College by tram. If C were carried out it would be well to construct a house for the Principal and some of the staff near the hostel or hostels for the purpose of supervision.

If C were earried out also, the Eden Hostel might be made over to the Medical College authorities, for I have learned in correspondence with the Principal, Medical College, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, that such a hostel is rather urgently

required for that College.

There are of course a good many arguments in favour of this course, but the plan is open to the objection that not only the staff would, as at present, reside far from the College, but that the students would be also removed from close proximity to their place of work.

D.—Another scheme would be to build any necessary extensions of Science Laboratories at some distance from the existing Presidency College, and for the students to come backwards and forwards from one set of lectures to another. This has been suggested, but I could not possibly recommend the scheme in the form in which it has been put forward.

If it had been proposed to have purely an Arts College in one place, and purely a Science College in another, it might possibly have been discussed.

E.—The best possible course would be to remove the Presidency College and its hostels, etc., bodily to some open place in the outskirts of Calcutta, and to start a new and improved College there, making it as far as possible of a residential type, and with its own recreation grounds attached. This is the scheme put forward by Dr. P. K. Ray in the letter which I forward.

Possibly if E were considered, the existing Presidency College buildings might be of use to the Calcutta University for (1) ordinary examination purposes; (2) laboratories for research, and for the practical examinations in science; (3) a Calcutta University Library, and (4) an institution in connexion with the Calcutta University, like the existing Calcutta

University Institute, but on a much larger scale.

Again also, if E were carried out, the Elen Hostel would be found of the greatest possible use to the Medical College, as enabling them to secure a convenient residence for their students close to the Hospital.

These questions will however have to be approached with great care and caution, for it will not do to allow the Indian public to think there is any intention to harm the College

or to remove it from Calcutta.

or to remove it from Calcutta.

If E were adopted there is much to be said in favour of such a site as is proposed by Dr. P. K. Ray. Another exceptional site might be Kidderpore House, if it is ever given up by its present occupants, for it is now Government property. There are also excellent sites in such places as Ballygunge, Tollygunge, and on Diamond Harbour Road, etc., all of which will shortly be brought within easy reach of the tramway.

As suggested by His Honour the best plan would be to have the case considered by a small committee. As names for such a committee, I would suggest Sir Guru Das Banerjea, Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Justice Sarada Charan Mittra, Justice Ashutosh Mukherjea, Mr. K. G. Gupta, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Babu Nalin Bihari Sarkar, Maulvi Siraj-ul-Islam, Dr. P. K. Ray, Dr. E. D. Ross, Mr. Kuchler,

Mr. Prothero, Mr. Cunningham, and Director of Public Instruction, with Mr. V. H. Jackson

as Secretary.

If His Honour would preside at the Conference, it would be most popular, and add

largely to its weight and influence.

I enclose Dr. P. K. Ray's letter and enclosures in original.

These and those notes will, I suppose, be printed. If so, I should be greatly obliged by six or eight spare copies being sent to me. The return of the original enclosures to Dr. Ray's letter is requested.

The 19th April 1905.

A. PEDLER.

No. 450, dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1905.

From-P. K. RAY, Esq., D. Sc., Offg. Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, To-The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

I have the honour to forward, in original, the suggestions I have received about the requirements of this College from the members of the Instructive Staff in response to my memorandum forwarding copy of your remarks on the occasion of your last visit and inviting them to make suggestions.

It will be seen that these suggestions refer to three main subjects :-

(1) The removal of the College to a better site where it may be converted into a Residential College as required by the University Act;
(2) The extension of the present Physical and Chemical Laboratories and the building of new laboratories for Biology and Geology, etc., etc., and

(3) The general organization of the College and the enlargement of the teaching staff. I will take these subjects in order.

I .- Removal of the College to a better site.

3. On the occasion of your last visit I spoke to you of the possibilities of extension of the College on the present site and showed you the lands to the west of it. I annex a plan of the site showing the plots that may be acquired and the pucka buildings, etc., that stand on them. You suggested that for the purposes of the College, that is for the stand on them. You suggested that for the purposes of the College, that is for the extension of the Physical and Chemical Laboratories and the construction of new laboratories in Biology and Geology and for a separate hall for a common room, for a gymnasium and for the residences of the Principal and two Professors of the College, the plot marked by the red line A, B, C, D, E, as shown on the plan, and containing about 15 bighas and 3 cottahs, would be sufficient. This would leave no space for the residences of other Professors or for the extension of hostel accommodation for students or for the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Hostel. For this purpose I suggested that the plot marked by the red line, E, D, F, G, as shown on the plan and containing 3 bighas should also be acquired. This plot is close to our Hostel, on the opposite side of the road to the north, and is a very bad bustee at present. The total cost of acquiring both the plots would be about six lakhs. Even if both the plots were acquired, the College would not be residential. There is no possibility of ever having a residential College on the present site. The College has at present no play grounds. It is impossible to have them on the present site. It must be admitted that adequate play and recreation grounds are absolutely necessary for a College be admitted that adequate play and recreation grounds are absolutely necessary for a College in order that the students may be kept occupied in the afternoon and thus acquire a love for health and strength along with their love of study and knowledge,—in order, in short, that the evil effects of excessive mental exercise may be counteracted by corresponding physical exercise. It is therefore desirable to pause and reflect whether the College should be extended on its present site or removed to a better site in the suburbs, where in the near future there might be constructed a residential College with extensive play and recreation grounds as required by the University Act. tion grounds as required by the University Act.
4. This question was considered by the Instructive Staff at one of their recent

meetings, and the following resolution was adopted by them :-

"That this meeting recognising that the present situation of the College is incompatible with the terms of the University Act with respect to a residential College desires to urge on Government the necessity of removing the Hostel and College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta."

5. I beg to submit my suggestions for giving effect to this resolution.

A site may be easily acquired of about three hundred bighas in the northern suburbs at a distance of only three miles from the College. It is bounded on the south by a public road which runs to the east and is known as Dum-Dum Road, and which runs to the west to the river and is known as the Gun Foundry Road. To the north we may go as far as we care, and the same remark applies to the east. On the western side the site is bounded

by the broad Cossipore Road. A plan of the site is annexed hereto which will show its situation and surroundings. The site consists mainly of old garden lands, and there are very few pucka buildings on it. As the river is not far, as the northern part of Calcutta where reside the gentry whose sons attend lectures at the Presidency College is only two miles or less, as the grounds are high and extensive and capable of great extension, where it is not improbable the private Colleges might migrate in future, moreover as it is proposed to extend the tram line close to it and take the line by its southern and western boundaries, the site selected seems to be admirably suited for the location of the "Premier College" of Bengal. Bengal.

6. The cost of acquiring this extensive site would not, I believe, be more than that of acquiring the 18 bighas on the present site of the College.

7. At a rough estimate the site and buildings would cost about 25 lakhs. Of this amount 10 to 12 lakhs might be obtained by selling off the present site and buildings of the College either to the University or to private buyers. The remaining 15 lakhs might be advanced by Government in two or three years. The estimated cost is shown below:—

				I	akh
Cost of site			•••		6
College Buildings		• • • •	•••	•••	6
Physical Laboratory				•••	2
Chemical Laboratory	•••		•••	***	2
Biological Laboratory		•••	•••	***	1
Geological Laboratory	***	1.00 (•••		1
Astronomical Observatory		•••		•••	1
Hall for common room, etc.		•••		***	1
Gymnasium and out-offices			•••		1
Clearing, levelling, draining,	laying o	ut grounds, etc.	•••	•••	1
Residences of Professors	***	***	***	•••	3
			Total		25
					-

As regards hostels for students on the new site, I believe the proceeds from the sale of the present buildings and site of the Eden Hindu Hostel would be sufficient to construct new buildings on improved plans. The present site and buildings might be sold either to private parties or reserved by Government for the students of the Medical College for whom I understand hostel accommodation is needed, and their estimated value might be credited to the new Presidency College.

II .- Extension of the Physical and Chemical Laboratories and the building of new Laboratories in Biology and Geology, etc., etc.

8. On this subject I would refer to the original letters and notes of the Professors appended to this letter (see notes by Mr. Küchler, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Mahalanabis, Mr. Hayden and Dr. Cullis). They suggest that each laboratory should be located in a separate building, as in Germany.

In Germany and America and also in England, a Psychological Laboratory has become almost as common as a Physical or Chemical Laboratory. It would be desirable therefore to make provision for it in the proposed new College.

9. A separate hall which may be used as a common room by students and Professors and which may be converted into a large Lecture Room or a Theatre whenever required is a matter of necessity for social intercourse between students and Professors outside college

10. A large gymnasium in the German fashion is absolutely necessary. It should be equipped with all the latest implements of physical exercise as well as provided with the old instruments, such as were once prevalent in India.

11. The grounds should be well laid out for walks as well as for games and sports.

12. On the occasion of your last visit you have been pleased to remark :-

"The College has a very high reputation to maintain. There are over 140 scholarship-holders of various degrees working and reading in the College, so that it contains the cream of those under education in Bengal, and all concerned must realise this and work at the highest possible pressure. It is well to remember that the standard set in all matters in the Presidency College will react generally on collegiate education in Bengal. Great responsibility therefore rests not only on the Principal but also on every professor and teacher in the College, and work of each should be such as will set a proper standard in his own special subject."

13. In order to realise the ideal indicated in the above lines and to raise the College to the level of one in Europe or America it would be necessary to enlarge the teaching staff and to organize the College in such a way as would call forth the greatest individual and

collective effort and promote the highest corporate and individual life.

14. On the third subject, namely the general organization of the College and the enlargement of the teaching staff, a separate communication will be submitted in continua-

tion of this.

Dated Narikeldanga, Calcutta, the 23rd May 1905.

From-Sir Guru Dass Bankrier, K.T.,

To-The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I RECEIVED yesterday your letter (Education Circular No. 9T.-G.), dated the 17th May 1905, in which you have done me the honour of asking my opinion on the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta.

2. In reply I beg to submit the following observations for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

- 3. On going through the copies of papers you have been good enough to send me, I find that the improvements in the Presidency College which have been considered necessary or desirable, are-
 - (i) the conversion of the institution into a residential College, by having suitable hostel accommodation and play-grounds for students, and houses for the Principal and Professors, close to the College building;

(ii) the extension of the physical and chemical laboratories, the erection of new laboratories for Biology, Geology and other sciences,

and the building of more lecture-rooms; and

(iii) the strengthening of the teaching staff.

And it is mainly for the purpose of effecting improvement (i) that the removal of the College to a suitable site in the suburbs of Calcutta has been recom-

mended as necessary.

- 4. While yielding to none in my desire to see the Presidency College, which is the premier College in Bengal and which should be the model College for India, fitted with every possible improvement, and while speaking with all deference for the views of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose and Mr. Pedler and Dr. P. K. Roy, which I believe are shared by most European educationists and by many of my own countrymen, I feel bound to say that the conversion of the Presidency College into a residential College is not desirable in the existing state of things, and is not necessary for increasing its efficiency. My reasons for taking this view may be shortly stated thus:—
 - In the first place, improvements (ii) and (iii) are of much higher importance than improvement (i), and ought to be effected fully before the latter can claim our attention; but the funds available will not leave much for the former purpose if they are applied in the first instance to the latter.
 - In the second place, the advantages of a residential College are not so clear and unquestionable as they are generally supposed to be, specially when the number of students is so large as it is in the case under consideration. For personal influence of the Principal and the Professors will reach only a few, and the supervision for the most part will be mechanical and a matter of routine; and discipline under such supervision must be far less salutary in its effects than home-training or the necessary self-discipline of those who have to shift for themselves, subject to such supervision as a system of inspection for students' messes might secure.
 - In the third place, in a country like this with its diversity of races and creeds, and with the teaching staff in its higher ranks belonging to a different nationality, it will be no easy matter for the supervising authorities to have sympathetic appreciation of the situation of students, and to show due regard for their habits and sentiments.
 - In the fourth place, it is not necessary that a College should be of the residential type in order that it may exercise adequate control over the conduct of students, and its Professors may cultivate friendly relations with their pupils. Such control may be sufficiently secured if the Colleges co-operate with the University in the

supervision of students' messes and hostels; and the lecture-room and the laboratory may afford ample field for the cultivation of such friendly relations.

5. If then the first improvement suggested, namely, the conversion of the Presidency College into one of a residential type, be left out of consideration as undesirable in the present state of things and unnecessary for increasing its efficiency, the other two improvements referred to above in paragraph 3 which are essential and should occupy our attention in the first instance, may, as implied in paragrraph B on page 3 of Mr. Pedler's note, dated the 19th April 1905, be effected without removing the College to a different place, whereas, if the first mentioned improvement is insisted upon and with it a change of site, the second improvement will no doubt proceed hand in hand, but the third, the most important of all, will have to be postponed, at least for a time, for want of funds.

6. While thus, on the one hand, no change of site is necessary for effecting improvements (ii) and (iii) (noticed in paragraph 3) which are essential for increasing the efficiency of the College, on the other hand, removal of the College either to the northern suburbs or to Ballygunge is open to objection

on various grounds.

The Presidency College is now situated almost centrically with reference to the houses of those residents of Calcutta and its suburbs, who either actually send or are likely to send their sons to that College for education; and the removal of the College, as suggested, will result in considerable inconvenience to large numbers of them. For if the College be removed to the northern suburbs, residents of Bhowanipore and Ballygunge will be put to great inconvenience, while removal to Ballygunge will produce similar inconvenience to the inhabitants of Shambazar and Bagbazar.

Then, again, neither the site recommended in the northern suburbs nor that suggested in Ballygunge is as healthy as the present site of the College,

the suburbs and Ballygunge being well known to be malarious places.

Moreover, the removal of the Presidency College, as suggested, will materially affect the supervision of the Hindu and Hare Schools, the two important Government high schools in Calcutta, which are now under the control of the Principal of the Presidency College, and which cannot conveniently be removed along with that College and converted into boarding

7. For the foregoing reasons, in my humble opinion, the removal of the Presidency College from its present site is neither desirable nor necessary; and for its real improvement all available funds should, in the first instance, be applied to the strengthening of the teaching staff and the extension of the

laboratories.

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8. In conclusion, I should add that my insisting upon the strengthening of the teaching staff must not be taken to imply any disparagement of the merits of the present staff. What I really mean is this, that with a view to increase the efficiency of teaching, the numerical strength of the staff should be increased, so that it may be adequate to take charge of the large number of students who seek instruction, and of the great variety of subjects in which instruction is sought; and the salaries of Professors should be raised so as to offer sufficient inducement to competent men in India and Europe to enter the educational service and continue in their posts as teachers.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th May 1905.

From—The Revo. Alex. Tomory,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter (confidential), dated Darjeeling, the 17th May, marked Education Circular No. 9T.-G, and to forward the following opinion on the scheme contained in the papers accompanying your letter.

1. The inadequacy of the present Presidency College site for the purpose of a model College on enlightened principles is admitted. Extensions must be made at once if the primacy of the College is to be maintained, and these extensions must provide accommodation for residences for European and Indian professors, laboratories, and extra class rooms.

2. Two possibilities present themselves: -(a) Local extensions, (b)

Removal -

(a) Local extensions could be procured by tearing down the antiquated buildings on the north side of College Square (Sanskrit College, Sanskrit Library, Hindu School, University Institute) and erecting a mod rn four-storeyed building there. The first two floors could be used for class-rooms and laboratories, the third and fourth for residential quarters (provided with lifts and water-tanks on roofs for flushing, etc.). This would provide a magnificent frontage. Then the tank (College Square) should be filled up and made into a play ground, reserving half for the Presidency College and half for the general public. The old buildings on the north side of College Square are picturesque, but far from economical in their use of space—open quadiangles and colonades in the centre of a city are pleasant, but decidedly wasteful when extensions are needed.

The residences would be for the European staff. Indian gentlemen are not usually comfortable in European houses, which seem too open and draughty. The tank should be filled up in any case. Panks are a solecism in Calcutta, and are possibly also a source of danger to the public health as breeding-places of mosquitoes. No doubt the ripple on the surface of the College Square tank on a moonlight night is charming and productive of poetic thoughts, but in this utilitarian age that charm will be less thought of than the possible danger, and the certain inutility of the tank as at present restricted. Filled up, it would make a magnificent square in the centre of the city and such an open space would provide health for thousands. Instead of the ripple of the water there would be trees, shrubs, flowers along the borders,

and athletic games in the square itself.

Accordingly if local extension is thought desirable the above scheme would provide it adequately, though not as ideally as removal to a southern

suburb.

Before proceeding to consider (b) it would be well to provide for the dispossessed Sanskrit College, Library, and Hindu School. These might be very well removed to the outskirts of the town, say to the eastwards on or near Upper Circular Road, and would allow of a return to simple ancient Sanskrit tol conditions. The Hindu School (at present like any other entrance school) should specialize as a preparatory school for the Sanskrit College. Or it might be necessary to buy up the eastern side of College Square under the Land Acquisition Act and erect buildings there that would glorify the centre of Calcutta, where Hausmannising is very much needed.

(b) But if on general principles local extension is less desirable than migration elsewhere, the question arises, where? For the very large exten-

migration elsewhere, the question arises, where? For the very large expenditure estimated as likely to be required, one would have to consider not only size of proposed site, but general suitability, and probable remunera-

On a new site it would be possible to erect a College, with residences for

professors and students on the best possible lines.

3. Dr. P. K. Roy suggests a site at Cossipore. He gives an elaborate scheme; and it will have to be carefully examined by experts before such a huge outlay is incurred.

4. Personally knowing the district as I do from frequent cycle rides in the vicinity, I am very strongly opposed to the selection of Cossipore as the

site for t'e new l'residency College-

(a) The district is malarious: the district round Dum-Dum is notoriously so: the eastern part of the district is under water for several months every year. From the road to Dum-Dum Cantonments one sees water as far as the eye can reach in the rains, the period of most strenuous application in Calcuta Colleges, when malaria would prevail among students and others.

It is possible that the malarious nature of the area might be improved by removing jungle; but it would be foolish to plant down at an estimated

cost of 25 lakhs a magnificent College on a malarious site when other sites in more salubrious localities are available. I am not a Health Officer, but it seems to me that when Baranagore is malarious (west of site) and Dum-Dum district is malarious (east of site) the probability is that the Cossipore

suggested site will also be found malarious.

(b) The suggested site is at the wrong end of Calcutta for the European professors and their wives. They would practically have to form a community by themselves, and the social life of Calcutta would suffer from the removal of the educational people from ordinary Calcutta "functions" at the south end of the city where "society" would become more than ever financial and commercial.

(c The suggested site is three miles from the present Presidency College and the use of tram-cars is emphasized. If a car journey has to be made in any case, would there be any great discrepancy between a journey of three miles morthwards to Cossipore and five miles southwards to Alipore, counting from the Presidency College in both cases?

5. I would venture to suggest that a site be estimated for in the area between Alipore and Tollygunge where there is plenty of good land, no

malaria scourge, and contemplated tram-car facilities.

All the institutions of Calcutta—the Imperial Library, the Museum, the European shops, the Town Hall, and the Victoria Memorial—are at the south side of Calcutta, and are much nearer Alipore than Cossipore, to say nothing of the salubrious drive across the Maidan in the one case, and the crawling progress through pestiferous streets in the other. For the residents at the College, students and professors, these are points to be considered.

I may say that I have no idea what such a site might cost in the district

named, but the other items would be much the same in both cases.

6. I would lay stress on the social surroundings in both places. At Alipore a distinctively European element predominates, leading to excellent conservancy, orderly arrangements, and Western amenities. It would be an excellent training for hostel students there to be surrounded by all the influences of European life in college terms, not only in respect of professors but of a general public that would learn to respect the scions of the best Calcutta no ant and would impress them with the high character of the general European citizen. Mutual understanding between the two races would result at Alipore. At Cossipore there would be isolation from Europeans, except from the score of European mill employés along the river in the vicinity who would not be likely to fraternise with our students.

On the whole then, on hygienic, on topographical, and on social grounds I would prefer Alipore to Cossipore as a site for the proposed new Presidency College. As between the three possibilities—local extensions as indicated on page 1, Cossipore, and Alipore—I unhesitatingly prefer Alipore. Of the other two I am almost sure I should prefer the first, viz., a local extension as suggested on page 1. Cossipore would, in my opinion, be a very risky experiment, and a further removal from the advantages of the European end

of this great city than at present exists.

I beg to apologise for the length of these remarks.

Dated Darjeeling, the 26th May 1905.

From—M. E. DuS. PROTHERO, ESQ., M.A. (Oxon.), Professor, Presidency College, To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

With reference to your Circular No. 9T.—G., dated 17th May, asking for my opinion on the proposal to remove the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta, I have the honour to state as follows

1. If a site of the size mentioned by Dr. Roy is available in the position stated, I should be strongly in favour of his proposal. It will secure the great advantage of converting the College to a closer approximation to the residential type and of bringing the students and the instructive staff more closely together in their leisure time without running contrary to the public sentiment, which is so strongly opposed to the removal of the College from Calcutta. I

have only comparatively recently joined a College, having been previously employed for a long time in the inspecting branch, but my own experience of the advantage of a closer intercourse between the teachers and the taught may be thought relevant to the question at issue. During the six months I officiated as Principal of the College, I acquired an influence with the students, which I should not previously have considered possible, by taking an interest in their games, dramatic representations, debating clubs, etc. I never thought the student class capable of much affection or gratitude before, but I have certainly had cause to change my opinion.

2. Another reason which leads me to support the proposal is, that, as it is in contemplation to build houses for the Principal and Professors, in the case of such as are marked men it would certainly be unpleasant for European ladies

to reside anywhere near the Presidency College.

This objection would not apply to the proposed site in the northern

suburbs.

3. If the College is removed as proposed, it will be possible to secure in great measure freedom from the undesirable surroundings, objectionable both from the point of view of morality and health, which are well known to anyone who has had anything to do with the management of the Eden Hostel.

4. I would remark that Dr. Roy's scheme takes no notice of the other Government educational institutions in Calcutta more or less intimately connected with the Presidency College, such as the Hindu and Hare Schools and the Calcutta Madrasa. The case for their removal is as strong as that for removing the Presidency College, and inasmuch as the students of the Madrasa reading for the F.A. and B.A. examinations attend lectures at the Presidency College, if the Madrasa is not to be moved, additional outlay will have to be faced for increasing the staff of the Madrasa to enable it to teach up to

the B.A. standard.

5. Whilst cordially approving the scheme, I feel bound to express my belief that it will be difficult to enforce residence on a very large proportion of our students. So many of them are the children of parents, who are badly off, that the increased cheapness of living with their parents or relations, rather than in the hostel, which it is proposed to establish, will be a matter of great importance to them. With this liberty, I do not see how the Government can interfere, and therefore for a large number of students, the College must remain a day or non-residential institution. Many of our students live at such a long distance from the College that their time outside lecture hours is fully taken up with going and coming every day. Such students will not derive much advantage from the residential system, or the games and play-grounds, which it is in contemplation to establish. It is only the minority, who will be much influenced by the change, and for them its benefit will be incalculable.

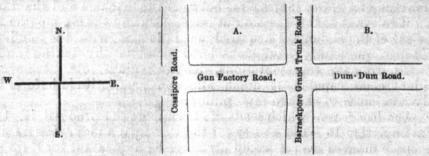
6. A point of some importance relating to the proposed transfer of the Eden Hostel to the Medical College is that the consent of the private benefactors, such as the Raja of Maisadal, by whose contributions the hostel was in a large part constructed, or their heirs, will have to be secured. A similar difficulty will have to be considered with reference to the Elliott Muhammadan Hostel, if, as I have ventured to suggest, it is considered that the removal of the Presidency College entails the removal of the Calcutta

Madrasa.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th May 1905. Dated Calcutta, the 27th May 1905.

From - The Revo. ALEX Tomory,
To-The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In continuation of my letter of 25th instant, I have the honour to say that I have this evening cycled round the site suggested in the letter of Dr. P. K. Roy for the new Presidency College, represented by blocks A and B on plan below:—



I do not know what the advantage is in having the buildings on both sides of the Barrackpore Trunk Road. But I want to warn you that the ground level in blocks A and B is below the road level and the ground is covered with water all the rains. I visited the Cossipore Horticultural Gardens incidentally. It is part of block A above, and the Manager informed me that it was malarious, and flooded in the rains. The ground level is under road level. A good deal of the land in question is garden land, not in our sense, but densely overgrown. There are a number of tanks, each garden having at least one for irrigation purposes. These would have to be filled up as part of the scheme.

Block A is very objectionable on other grounds. It is faced to the south by the Tramway Horses Infirmary and the new terminus of the goods traffic of the Chitpore-Cossipore section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The noise of shunting would be very disagreeable either for students or residents.

The west boundary is the Cossipore road, with open drains on both sides, and a regular low-down native bazar, peopled apparently by mill-hands and their families and other followers.

I cannot imagine how any responsible person would fix on this block as an an ideal site for a splendid College. In charity therefore I am bound to assume that block A is meant as a play-ground or maidan for students, and in that case the question arises whether the expense of raising the whole level and filling up the tanks would not be prohibitive, considering the object. Block B has not the disadvanges of block A, but it is far from a good site for the Model College. There is too much of the mill-hand and similar element about. That might be cleared from the immediate neighbourhood of block B, but even then the

approach would be unpleasant.

I felt that I ought to send you these additional notes, based on to-day's

observation.

No. 21Con., dated Calcutta, the 1st June 1905.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Duke, Offg. Commr., Presidency Division, To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

Replying to your Education Circular No. 9T.—G., of 17th May 1905, on the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta, I have the honour to say that in my opinion the alternative lies between the proposals A (1) and E of Mr. Pedler's note. The former which provides for the necessary extension and development of the College, and for building two or three new and self-contained science laboratories, that is to say, for improving the College as a purely teaching institution, could be effected by the acquisition of land close to the present site at a high but relatively moderate cost. Any of the other proposals would either be prohibitive as involving extensive acquisition in the heart of Calcutta, or partial and ineffective as taking the College very little beyond A (1) and making no real provision for residence, recreation or supervision.

2. It seems to me, however, that the proposal A (1) would not provide adequately for modern requirements. I presume that Government has definitely decided that a model College must be comething more than an agglomeration of class-rooms, and that much more is due to its students than

the mere provision of lectures. But the cost involved even in scheme A (1) would probably be so great as to deter Government from making any further extensive changes in the College for another generation.

3. The proposal E is therefore the only one which renders the devolopment of the College possible as a residential or potentially residential College

with adequate recreation grounds.

4. I have a superficial acquaintance with Ballygunge and Tollygunge, and also with Cossipore and the land along the Barrackpore Trunk Road. I believe that the region indicated by Dr. Roy is the best, namely, the tract on the Barrackpore Road, north of the Cossipore Gun Foundry Road. In this I am supported by Mr. Bernard who has, I believe, consulted his District Engineer. All the outer suburbs are esteemed unhealthy; but, so far as I can learn, the Cossipore region is less so than the more outlying tracts of Ballygunge and Tollygunge. The country is better cleared and has, I think, a better fall towards the northern end of the Salt Lakes. At the point indicated by Dr. Roy there are some extensive garden in a neglected condition of which the price could not be excessive. The site is also more suitable for local students, it is within walking distance, say 1½ miles, of the northern end of Calcutta, and within, I should judge, the smallest tram fare (once lines are laid on the Barrackpore Road, as I believe, they will be) of the Harrision Road. Dr. Roy informs me that of the students whose houses are in Calcutta, about 223 live north of the Harrison Road against 186 south of it. Any site we could find in Tollygunge or Ballygunge would be too far for those at the northern end, even

by tram. At least it would involve great loss of time and expense.

5. I am bound to observe, however, that any change of site is likely to occasion an extreme outcry. Assuming residence not to be made compulsory, in the first instance, and it seems to me that to make it compulsory would occasion as great an outcry as arose amongst the native community when they assumed that the College would be removed to Ranchi, or suppressed in favour of the Ranchi College, then short of that the site which I approve as the best and nearest to the town will still necessitate a regular expenditure on tram fares by the great majority of the students. This expenditure will not be less than Rs. 3, and for those further off may amount to Rs. 6 monthly. This alone is quite sufficient to occasion loud and violent opposition. I need not do more than advert to the perversity with which practically every Government proposal is misrepresented in Bengal. When the natural conservatism and suspicion of the class with whom we have to deal is fortified by a substantial ground of complaint, it can be understood how intense the oppositional control of the class with the complaint of tion is likely to be. It has been distinctly shown that the upper and upper middle classes regard the Presidency College as an institution in which they have a vested interest, and its want of conformity to modern ideas on the one hand, or any improvements which we can hope to effect in it on the other, will weigh very little with them as against any change which makes it more expensive or less available.

6. I would therefore suggest that if the step of moving it to a suburban site is considered to be essential to its improvement, that step should be taken with extreme caution, and native opinion should be prepared for it not by obtruuing any ready prepared scheme but by gradually exposing the impossibility of progress under existing conditions. If opinion can be brought round to the necessity of reform, the fact that a change of site is an essential condition to reform may be recognised. I make these observations because the benefits of the College are almost exclusively enjoyed by one particular class, and it hardly seems worth while to force a benefit upon that class at the expense of all the abuse and political odium waich will be excited, unless it believes that

the demand proceeds from itself.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th June 1905.

From-G. W. KUCHLER, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, To-The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In reply to Circular No. 9T .- G., dated 17th May, in which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor asks for an expression of my opinion on the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs, I have the honour to submit the enclosed note on the question.

Note on the proposed removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs.

From hardly any point of view can the present site of the Presidency College be considered satisfactory. Regarded merely as a day college, where work is done between stated hours, the only argument in favour of its situation is that it is central. But such an argument is nowadays considered of little account unless the central situation is accompanied by other advantages of a more essential nature. It is after all a very trifling hardship if young men of college age have to travel either on foot or by some other mode of locomotion a considerable distance to the place of their studies. To my mind it is indeed a distinct advantage, as with many young students this computery locomotion forms their only bodily exercise, and even if it take the mild form of transportation by carriage or tram, it still has a certain value. Especially is this true of the Bengali student, whose natural disinclination for bodily exertion assuredly needs no artificial encouragement. The only advantages in fact afforded by a central situation as such are those which arise from libraries, reading and common rooms and laboratories to which access is permitted outside the usual college hours. These advantages have, however, up to the present not been associated with the Presidency College, and even if they had been, they would have been more than counterbalanced by the drawbacks which the situation of the college presents in other respects. by the drawbacks which the situation of the college presents in other respects.

The chief characteristics which in my opinion should be aimed at in selecting a site for a high grade day college are hygienic surroundings, freedom from noise and dust, and sufficient space, not only for present requirements in the matter of buildings, but also for future expansion. Educational work should be done in quiet places and in pure air, and it is especially desirable for scientific work that there should be no noise, no vibration, and

no dust.

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Judged by these requirements, the present site of the Presidency College considered merely as a day college stands condemned. Its hygienic surroundings are of the poorest, the air is full of dust, and the noise and vibration caused by the traffic in the streets are intolerable. Further, the needs of the scientific departments have far outgrown the space accommodation at present at their disposal, and no relief is possible except by the acquisition of the expensive though unsavoury land surrounding the college. As Mr. Fedler has pointed out, no addition beyond the construction of a well-planned chemical laboratory has been made to the college for the last thirty years so that a large amount of arrears in the direction of to the college for the last thirty years, so that a large amount of arrears in the direction of new buildings has now to be made good.

The neet for new buildings is most pressing on the science side. This is the natural outcome of the recent awakening of India in common with other countries to the benefits of a real scientific education. It should, moreover, be noted that a special impetus will in Bengal be given to the demand for increased facilities for acquiring scientific knowledge by the regulations founded on the new University Act which are about to come into force. These facilities must necessarily include the provision of new laboratories of a modern type in the various branches of science which the University proposes to include in its curriculum. Now, whatever be the future relations of the University to its affiliated colleges as regards post-graduate studies; I think it would be a great mistake if the leading Government college in Bengal were to give up direct and active participation in the highest kind of educational work. It is, I imagine, no breach of confidence to state here that one of the Committees at present, engaged in drawing up University and the first that one of the Committees at work. It is, I imagine, no breach of confidence to state here that one of the Committees at present engag d in drawing up University regulations has framed a scheme for determining the relations of the University to the recognised colleges in the matter of post-graduate courses of study. This scheme, which as far I can judge is perfectly practicable, aims at concentrating and economising the energies of the various colleges with regard to higher work following the examinations for the ordinary degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. But, while the University will by this agency actually become a teaching body, it is not intended that the contributing colleges should lose their identity thereby, but merely that they should be drawn into closer union with the University and form a recognised abode for true University studies. It is in this way in fact, i.a., by the provision of men and material, that such of the colleges as are in a position to do so will contribute to the support of the University. Should this scheme be adopted, it will throw on the colleges and naturally in the first place on the this scheme be adopted, it will throw on the colleges and naturally in the first place on the Presidency College the chief onus of providing the facilities necessary for carrying on real University work. But with it or without it a certain amount of independence of action should I think be always left to the Presidency College, so that it may form a model for the University and, if necessary, act as a check on any future retrograde tendencies on the part of that institution.

I have digress d at some length on this question of the relations between the University and the colleges, as on it depends largely the necessity for the provision of increaed facilities and the confeges, as on it depends largery the necessity for the provision of increased facilities at the present moment for advanced work in the Presidency College and therefore to some extent the question of the removal of that institution to another site.

It is indeed the necessity for the im nediate extension of the present complex of college buildings which gives a real practical interest to the question under consideration, as the

unsatisfactory conditions of the present site might hardly by themselves constitute a sufficiently powerful reason for the radical remedy afforded by a complete removal of the college. If, however, it is admitted that the construction of new laboratories for the Presidency College is urgently called for (and I would strongly press this view on Government), and if the construction of these laboratories on an extension of the present site involves a very heavy expenditure, it certainly seems desirable, provided a reasonable sum can be realised by the sale of the present property, to remove the college to a better site instead of perpetuating the disadvantages of the present one. Such a step would involve little or no pecuniary loss, and besides the very considerable benefits already alluded to which could be secured by a change of situation, there would be the additional one that not only the new science institutes but also the portions of the college devoted to literary and philosophic work would be designed from the outset with a view to their ultimate purpose and not merely consist, as Mr. Pedler has pointed out to be the case in the existing Presidency College, of an aggregate of rooms adapted as best they can be to the particular educational work for which they are required.

So far I have confined myself to the arguments in favour of moving the Presidency College as a non-residential institution. If, however, it is intended, in accordance with the requirements of the new University Act, to give a more or less residential character to the college, the arguments for removal acquire overwhelming force. It may I think be taken for granted that while great improvements can no doubt be introduced in the matter of hostel

So far I have confined myself to the arguments in favour of moving the Presidency College as a non-residential institution. If, however, it is intended, in accordance with the requirements of the new University Act, to give a more or less residential character to the college, the arguments for removal acquire overwhelming force. It may I think be taken for granted that while great improvements can no doubt be introduced in the matter of hostel supervision and while much can be done to increase amenities of student life in the present hostel by the provision of reading and other common rooms, by the institution of clubs, literary and athletic, and by the consequent encouragement of social intercourse amongst the students themselves, in a word by giving a collegiate instead of a mere lodging-house character to the hostel, any attempt to establish a residential college on the present site is out of the question. The expense alone would be prohibitive, but quite apart from this, the mere provision of professors' houses in more or less proximity to the hostels would constitute a very small step towards the realisation of the conditions of a residential college in the full sense of the term. Moreover, it is doubtful whether one of the chief objects of such an institution, i.e., the promotion of friendly intercourse between professors and students, would be materially furthered by the mere propinquity of residence of these two classes in such a neighbourhood as College Street. It is true that the minimum requirements of the University Act amount to nothing more than the provision of residences for the Principal and perhaps one or two professors as near as possible to the college or the hostel, but it is hardly likely that the Government would be content to work down to this minimum, and even if it did so the expenditure entailed in the provision of adequate residences and in the improvement of the hostel would still be very heavy and out of all proportion to the very meagre results which would follow.

The real objection, however, to the perpetuation of the present hostel and to any scheme for the addition of further residential quarters either for students or professors lies in the utter unsuitability of the site. All that I have said above with regard to the hygienic surroundings of a non-residential college applies with double force when the residential element comes in, and in the case of the students a still more important point is that the moral surroundings should be as pure as possible. The less however said about the moral and hygienic conditions of the neighbourhood of the Presidency College the better. It is true that there are many other Arts Colleges in the same neighbourhood and, further, that the Medical College is not only close to the Presidency College but that the authorities of that institution propose acquiring a hostel in the quarter which I have just stigmatised as objectionable. With regard to the latter there are special reasons why the Medical Hospital and consequently the college attached to it should be in the centre of the town, and there are also special reasons why the students attending the college, who moreover are on an average considerably older than the Arts students, should live close to it. As for the private Arts Colleges, they are for the most part day colleges, to which not even all the reasons for removal (such as for instance the demand for additional space) which hold in the case of the non-residential part of the Presidency College, are applicable. Moreover, should the authorities responsible for these institutions propose to erect hostels in connection with it, it is not possible that they might follow an initiative set by Government and choose more desirable sites for this purpose in the suburbs of Calcutta.

desirable sites for this purpose in the suburbs of Calcutta.

I have purposely kept the questions of the removal of the non-residential and residential parts of the Presidency College separate, as if any obstacle, which however I do not anticipate, should arise in the way of removing the College as a whole, the removal of the hostels alone would, as I have pointed out in the previous note, be still quite feasible. So numerous, moreover, and powerful are the arguements in favour of this part of the scheme that it seems a case where an opportunity for its execution should be created and not merely awaited by Government. Fortunately, however, the opportunity is here again forthcoming, for, as has been already pointed out, the provisions of the University Act make it necessary to face the question of very considerable expenditure in connection with the improvement of the hostel and the erection of houses for at least the Principal and one or two professors.

or two professors.

There is one aspect of the project which I have not touched on, and that is, the attitude which the leading Indian residents of Calcutta would a sume towards the scheme. The question of expediency must largely be determined by this attitude, and it is therefore a matter for congratulation that the speech by the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Bose in the Legislative Council seems to indicate that not only would there be no opposition to the

value and then to set the amount against the cost of the acquisition of new land and the erection of new buildings. Property such as the Presidency College and the Eden Hostel hardly finds a ready market, and unless a purchaser were found, ready to acquire the property at its nominal value, the financial difficulties in connection with the project would still be considerable. If, however, the Medical College authorities are willing to take over the Eden Hostel and if the University should find the existing college buildings with the for the average of the contribution of the contributions. suitable for the purposes of the extension which it is at present contemplating, one serious obstacle in the way of the realization of the scheme will have been removed.

To sum up, the points in connection with the question of the removal of the College

which I have endeavoured to establish are the following:-

(1) The situation of the Presidency College regarded merely as a non-residential institution is highly prejudicial to the work carried on there.

(2) The situation of the Eden Hostel is open to still more serious objection, and if nothing else be done the hostel at least should be removed to an open healthy site in the suburbs, and houses for the Principal and some of the Professors built in connection with it.

(3) Should the Presidency College and the Eden Hostel be retained in their present site, a very heavy expenditure will have to be faced in connection with the acquisition of land, the erection of new laboratories and Professors' residences and the institution of other improvements, and with it all the result will be unsatisfactory.

(4) Indian opinion is apparently in favour of the removal of the College.
(5) It seems therefore desirable to combine the funds necessary to carry out the improvements mentioned in (3) with the money which could be realized from the sale of the existing land and buildings and devote the total amount to the erection of a model residential college in the suburbs of Calcutta.

The above is the case for the removal of the College as it seems to me to stand at present. With regard to the selection of a new site should the removal be decided on, it is perhaps premature to say anything, as it would probably be left to a special Committee to make recommendations on this question. I would merely remark here that apart from the question of healthiness which will probably be the most important determining factor in the solution of the life the sol in the selection of healthiness which will probably be the most important determining factor in the selection of the site, there are certain considerations which seem strongly to favour the choice of a southern suburb. The north side of Calcutta is practically isolated from the chief scientific institutions of the city, and it certainly seems a matter of considerable importance that the new Presidency College should be within easy access of the Indian Museum, the Zoological and Horticultural Gardens, and the Imperial Library. It seems further desirable for different though no less cogent reasons that the new College should not be far distant from the Maidan, the great open space of Calcutta, to which there is nothing equivalent in the north end of the town.

Lastly, I am tempted to say a word with regard to Dr. Bay's estimate of the probable.

Lastly, I am tempted to say a word with regard to Dr. Ray's estimate of the probable Lastly, I am tempted to say a word with regard to Dr. Ray's estimate of the probable cost of the scheme. This estimate seems to me unduly high, and it would certainly be a pity if a project eminently desirable in itself were wrecked simply owing to an impression that the cost would be prohibitive. There are many obvious directions in which the estimate could, if necessary, be reduced. For instance, in the case of the minor laboratories it is sufficient that the buildings should satisfy the requirements of the present and of the immediate future, but that they should be so designed at the outset as to admit of extensions at a later period when these become necessary. If this were done, the biological and geological laboratories could certainly be out down to half a lakh each, while thirty thousand rupees would be ample for the astronomical.

while thirty thousand rupees would be ample for the astronomical.

Again as to the Professors' houses, it is neither necessary nor desirable to house all the Professors nor even a majority of them, and a corresponding reduction might be made under this head. The common room and gymnasium seem also too highly estimated for.

As for the land, 300 bighas appears excessive, but it is difficult to estimate the cost of this item beforehand. Certainly if the land of Kidderpore House, which is one of the suggestions made by Mr. Pedler, could be acquired, it would form an ideal site, as the grounds would require few alterations to adapt them to their new requirements and the cost of acquisition would. I believe under Government regulations be nil. In any case, cost of acquisition would, I believe, under Government regulations be nil. In any case, the estimated cost of the scheme might readily be reduced to 20 lakhs. Against this may be set the cost of improvements and additions to the existing buildings of the Presidency College in case of non-removal, which can hardly be put down at less than

10 lakhs, as well as the amount to be obtained from the sale of the Presidency College, say from 6 to 10 lakhs. Under these circumstances I venture to think that the removal

The 7th June 1905.

G. W. KUCHLER.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th June 1905.

From-Babu Sita Nath Roy, To-The Hon'ble H. W. C. CARNDUFF, C.I.E., Seey. to the Govt. of Bengal,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Educational Circular No. 9T.—G, dated the 17th May, and enclosures, inviting an expression of my opinion on the proposed removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta. In reply I beg to submit the following

When the idea of starting a residential college at Ranchi on the lines of the well-known institutions at Cambridge and Oxford was first mooted by His Honour, some of my educated countrymen were startled and surprised, for they

Honour, some of my educated countrymen were startled and surprised, for they then apprehended that the new institution partly from its novelty and partly from its numerous superior attractions, and especially on account of its several new features and advantages, would gradually draw away a large number of students from the Presidency College and thus make it die of inanition. In the proposal for a new college, which, it was supposed, would in time beat down the Presidency College in all respects, some of my countrymen saw a design to smother the old one and thereby do away with high education altogether.

Instead of being grateful to Government, instead of thanking it for its earnestness and benevolence in promoting and developing high education and in introduc ing a new feature in it and thereby imparting a powerful impetus to high education, my countrymen did not hesitate to ascribe motives for attempting to supply what was so urgently needed. But this much may be said in defence of my countrymen that they had no motive in being wilfully perverse: they were simply carried away by the panic of "high education in danger." Moreover, it is well known that the Presidency College has hallowed associations of its own, which have rendered it an object of affection and reverence to all.

It is the premier educational institution in this country, the best of its kind, and in one sense the oldest Government College, and almost all the best and respected men amongst us in different professions and walks of life and almost all the distinguished and highest Indian Judicial and Executive officers and most of the well-known savants having been the products of this College, and it being still looked upon as the pivot of the hopes and aspirations of our youthfuls, anything that goes or is apprehended would go to detract from the usefulness of the Presidency College, or lessen its importance in the eyes of the public or render it less attractive is sure to be looked upon with feelings of

distrust and suspicion, if not with positive disfavour.

It is to the above feelings that the opposition to the Ranchi College scheme It is to the above feelings that the opposition to the Ranchi College scheme was due, and there would have been little or no opposition—at lest it would not have been so acute—if with the proposal for a residential college at Ranchi the present scheme for renovating the Presidency College on such a broad and satisfactory basis and converting it into a residential one had been simultaneously put forth. But at the same time it must be admitted that, so far as English education in this country is concerned, the idea of a residential college is a thing of yesterday, is a new growth, and as such before the Ranchi scheme was broached by His Honour and before the present Dacca College scheme was matured, the idea of bodily transferring the Presidency College from its present central and advantageous site would have been considered as outrageous and central and advantageous site would have been considered as outrageous and looked upon with positive disfavour. But now with the Ranchi and Dacca schemes before us, people are rather wondering why nothing has yet been done to convert the Presidency into a residential college and otherwise to remodel and resource its subsequence of resofulness.

remodel and renovate it, and thereby enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

Formerly it would have surely been considered as an act of sacrilege even to think of removing the Presidency College from its present site, and I myself

would have seriously questioned the propriety of any such proposal. But whatever doubts I might have had on the subject, they have entirely been dissipated by the perusal of the very able and thoughtful notes of the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler (my former guru) and of my esteemed friend and countryman, Dr. P. K. Roy.

On account of its situation in one of the most congested quarters of the city, surrounded on all sides by large and costly buildings, with no room for expansion except at a prohibitive cost and by dislocating a very large population, whose ancestors settled there with the foundation of the city itself, it is not possible to secure the very large quantity of land so necessary for the extension and development of the College and its various other purposes.

As pointed out by Dr. Roy, about 300 bighas of land would be required

As pointed out by Dr. Roy, about 300 bighas of land would be required to carry out the above objects and to place the college on a sound footing and make it worthy of its position as the premier College in the Province, if not in India. But I beg to submit that it would be a sheer waste of money to make such an extensive acquisition in the heart of the city itself, and that large acquisition cannot be made without encroaching on the Harrison Road itself and on the sites now occupied by some of the oldest residents of the city.

Another fatal objection to the enlargement of the College on its present site is that plague, which has secured a permanent footing in the Northern Division of the city, where the College is, breaks out periodically with great virulence in February and March, that is, when the University examinations are held, and this has not only a great disturbing effect on the studies of the students, but has the further serious effect, by creating a panic amongst the stadents, who mostly live in the congested quarters of the city, of scaring away a large number of them from such examinations.

a large number of them from such examinations.

Moreover, it is extremely desirable that students and their professors should live in an atmosphere of adsolute purity. It does not seem appropriate to make a lavish expenditure of money for providing residential quarters for 7 to 800 students and their professors on a site which is so temptingly close to all the vile allurements of the city.

For the above reasons with the progesity of conventing the Bresidence.

For the above reasons, with the necessity of converting the Presidency College into a residential one domonstrated beyond doubt, I have no hositation in heartily supporting the recommendations of the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, and Dr. P. K. Roy that the Presidency College

should be bodily removed to a suitable site in the suburbs.

While it is admitted that the proposed site should be in the open country on high and dry land free from the influence of malaria and should be near the river, it must not be very far away from the Northern Division of the town, for the majority of the students of the Presidency College are recruited from the Northern side, and it is here where the higher and middle and educated classes and the merchants and traders, whose sons and relatives attend lectures at the Presidency College, live

attend lectures at the Presidency College, live.

The site selected by Dr. P. K. Roy, which is bounded on the southern side by the Gun Foundry Road and on the west by the broad Cossipore Road, seems to be admirably suited for the location of the premier College in India.

Besides its other advantages, its close proximity to the river Hooghly and the enormous piles of buildings occupied by the Gun Foundry and Shell Factory, and having a large open space on the south, the location of the College on the above site, while ridding Cossipore of its numerous filthy and congested business and thus adding to the sanitation and beauty of Cossipore, will have the most desirable effect of automatically relieving a good deal of the congestion of the Northern part of Calcutta.

For various reasons I cannot approve of removing the College to Ballygunge or Tollygunge or to any site east of the Barrackpore Trunk Road, as they are all more or less tainted with malaria and far away from the Northern

Calcutta.

For some years past the Presidency College has not been able to retain its old reputation of being the premier College in India. If it is intended to fulfil the place assigned to it of being the premier educational institution in India, of serving as an exampler to others, of serving as a model, of what a high-class educational institution should be, of moulding the character of high education in India, it won't do merely to raise a magnificent building for the

College, to erect attractive residences for the professors and equally attractive hostels for the students and to provide an extensive and beautiful play-ground for the boys, but something more solid is necessary to be done which may increase its efficiency and usefulness, and thus make it the coveted resort of all genuine seekers after knowledge. I therefore heartily support the suggestions of the Hoz'ble Mr. Pedler and Dr. P. K. Roy, that the teaching staff should be strengthened and recruited by the very best of professors in the several departments available here and in England, and that the College should be fitted up with first class laboratories and all the necessary applicances for teaching Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Geology, and, lastly, it should have a first-class library worthy of the premier College in India.

If His Honour would be gracious enough to give us a renovated Presidency College on the lines indicated above, fit it up with all the necessary laboratories and costly appliances and man it with the best of teaching staff and convert it into a residential institution and otherwise place it on a solid and satisfactory basis, His Honour's name, associated as it will always be as having been the author or founder of three residential colleges in Bengal, will for ever remain enshrined in the grateful hearts of a grateful nation, and will be handed from generation to generation as having been the best promoter and patron of high

education in India.

Lastly, a word or two about the proposed site for the College and the hostels. In my humble opinion, a site nearer the river is more desirable, as it will enable the several hundreds of students and their professors, whose health must be the first consideration with the authorities, to inhale the pure air of the Hooghly. I therefore beg to recommend that the residential quarters for students and their professors should be built on that extensive ground (to the west of Cossipore Road) now occupied by the numerous bustees and the Jheel Press, while the College and the play-ground may, if necessary, be placed on the site to the east of Cossipore Road.

Dated Colombo, the 17th June 1905.

From-J. A. Cunningham, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Calcutta,

To-The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I RECEIVED your circular letter (Education Circular No. 9T.—G.), dated the 17th May 1905, a few hours before leaving Calcutta on a previously arranged expedition to investigate the electrical state of the atmosphere in the south-west monsoon as it passes over Ceylon. My hands were, at the time, very fully occupied in getting my apparatus into ship-shape order; and during, and since, a voyage which was delayed by two days owing to the breakdown of the main circulating pump of the S.S. Sumatra, I have been busily engaged taking observations over a field which was already too wide for the time at my disposal. I trust therefore that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will accept my apologies for the delay in forwarding, as well as for the other defects of the Note on the removal of Presidency College which I now enclose.

NOTE ON THE REMOVAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Introductory.—Some suspicions that Government did not mean well by higher education in India have from time to time been expressed, especially a propos the recent legislation affecting the Indian Universities. It could not indeed be regarded as wonderful if the subject, from its very foundations, had been seriously discussed by those in authority. We are at the present time in India, and I believe most acutely in Bengal, exposed to all the proverbial dangers of a little learning. It must be remembered that India is not altogether exceptional in this matter, though the evil is perhaps more pronounced here than elsewhere. But in France and Russia the same sort of disturbance is being felt, and perhaps we have really much to be thankful for that the disappointed B.A. does not betake himself to anarchy and nihilism in Bengal. In Russia the prime motive of this disturbance is, probably

legitimately, political rather than educational. In France, however, it is almost certainly attributable to a very faulty system of public instruction. There is indeed a quite remarkable similarity between the exaggerated multiplication of examinations, the teaching out of textbooks, the learning by the help of memory alone, and the total absence of the scientific method, in France and in Bengal. Germany, America, and Japan may on the other hand be cited as countries which are entirely happy in their education and well satisfied with the return for a very heavy expenditure on education, of the right sort, in the main. I take it that if the question has been fundamentally reconsidered in India, it has been authoritively decided in favour of education—more education, deeper education, and, in short, real education.

Similarly I shall assume that it has been conceded by the Government of Bengal that

Presidency College does fill what, without it, would be a serious gap in a complete scheme of education; that its usefulness must be extended and its influence deepened.

In response to the Principal's invitation to the professors of Presidency College, I have already submitted a brief note dwelling on what I conceive to be two of the most urgently needed reforms in the general organisation of the teaching staff (and which I thought might possibly not be pressed forward by the other professors); and I also submitted a preliminary list of the special requirements of the chemical department with which I was more intimately and particularly concerned. In that note, written after the speech of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose and His Honour's reply on the occasion of the Budget Discussion for 1905-1906, I practically took it for granted that, as soon as the matter was looked into at all, the case for the removal of the college would be found overwhelmingly strong. I gather from the enclosures circulated with Circular No. 9T.-G. that my note has been forwarded by Dr. P. K. Ray and has been submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I therefore take it that what is wanted now is a rather more general and a fuller expression of opinion on all the questions involved, in the removal and hence necessarily the reconstruction, of Presidency College. I shall, therefore, in what follows freely express my own private opinion on all the points which occur to me as of particular importance, and especially such as I think may not be so fully dealt with by the other persons connected with education in Bengal who are likely to have been similarly consulted, confidently believing that such a free expression of opinion is in accordance with His Honour's wishes. Some of my views may not be in entire agreement with what has come to be more or less generally accepted in Bengal, and I therefore conceive it to be necessary to support them with what arguments I can muster; and as this course may lead me on to a considerable length I shall not re-emphasise as fully as might be, what I have already written in my previous note. I would ask this to be taken in conjunction with that.

Presidency College. - 1 do not think that it is at all an exaggeration to say (with Mr. Pedler) that the rate of progress towards the highest education in Bengal depends very largely on the promised reorganisation of Presidency College. The education given must be on sound lines even if those should necessitate a separation from a possibly again demora-

lized University, though we all hope that will not be necessary.2

Mr. Pedler's note gives what may, I suppose, be regarded as the historic reasons for the fact of which all concerned are only too painfully aware, viz., the hopeless unsuitability of the present site and buildings of Presidency College to the purpose for which it presumably exists. Its bare, unfitted, and untidy rooms can only help to encourage that slovenliness which seems to come peculiarly easy to the Bengali and perhaps to many other students, if not constantly corrected and discouraged. Our present very limited means of counteracting the physical evils of the Indian climate seem to entail the necessity of keeping large doors wide open, on at least two sides of every room which we wish to have well ventilated, during a great part of the working year. Many of the lecture rooms in Presidercy College, thus of necessity kept open, are so situated that they are constantly being passed and repassed by students and teachers in the ordinary course of their necessary moving from one part of the college to another. Indeed the college is so near to two streets that in nearly half its rooms it is often difficult for a professor to make himself heard, even after he has had to close windows in direct violation of sanitary laws and against the protest of his own olfactory senses. On some occasions the whole neighbouring bazar echoes to a marriage feast quite above and beyond the more ordinary noises of the streets. These are only some of the more general and obvious defects of Presidency College as it is at present and in respect even of the kind of work that it has up till now attempted. A complete catalogue of its nuisance and shortcomings would probably be only tedious.

They are, as it seems to me, in themselves sufficient to justify the removal of the,

college to a new site, where a fresh start can be made on lines and plans that are approved

¹ The future of higher education will also be much affected by the organisation of the Education Service It is my firm conviction that men are more important than bricks and mortar, and that the most important man in Presidency College is its Principal. He must be a leader in educational matters, and his duties on the social side are by no means insignificant. At the same time he cannot, ex-officio, control the whole University without apparent injustice to other Colleges, though if he is the right sort of man, he must profoundly influence it. But if the University is to be kept continuously on the straight path of honesty and efficiency it would require a "Principal" (like Professor Rücker in London University) or a Vice-Chancellor who gave the greater part of his time to its affairs and was therefore practically ex-officio Director of Public Instruction. This would naturally arise with the development of the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction as head of the primary and secondary education in the province. This is practically the present arrangement, but its value would be greatly enhanced by a recognised permanency.

2 The College should, for instance, refuse to recognise two different science courses (for B A. and B.Sc., respectively) such as have been in the old University. I understand, however, that the Committees of the new Senate have recognised that science teaching must be to the same extent scientific whether its recipient aspires to be called B.A. or B.Sc. (cf. Mr. Pedler's note, middle of page 2).

by those most likely to know. Even to meet these general defects every detail of the new design must be very carefully scrutinised. It will obviously not suffice to take a design intended for Europe and plant it in its Western simplicity in India. Nor will it on the other hand, do to take an Indian design intended for an office or a barrack and call it a college. I am doubtful if the proper lines have yet been struck combining the requirements of a college with those of the Indian climate. This is more particularly true of science laboratories where the educational requirements are of a very special character. It is one of the minor points in favour of the suggestion to house several of the natural sciences separately. A suitable arrangement of such institutes (if I may adopt the German word) in the same compound would make it possible greatly to diminish the interference which each department suffers from the perfectly legitimate, but often must disturbing movement of students to and from the other departments of the college. It would also allow of a certain amount of invaluable experimenting as to details of construction by the individual professor concerned each with the designing of his own institute. I am one of these unfortunate heretics who cannot be ieve in one individual or group of individuals, arriving at once at the final and the absolutely "best" solution of any problem that arises in actual life. Each professor - if he is worthy of the namewill have his own ideas as to the mot suitable plan; and even though a professor, ho may be pardoned for some of the weaknesses to which flesh is heir, and in particular for taking an innocent pride in carrying out his own individual ideas to a conclusion on a consistent plan. For it does not by any means follow that because there is an element of real value in each individual scheme that that element will be alone, or at all, preserved by a departmental hash of it and half-a-dozen other, perhaps quite inconsistent, schemes, though each separately capable of being carried to a successful, and perhaps very valuable, conclusion by its own inventor. What I have tried to indicate here in particular relation to buildings I have already hinted at in a less material and tangible sense in my note of 3rd April 1905. Such suggestions if they are not utterly reseated as "revolutionary" and I personally feel sure that no Western education will be incorporated into Indian (and I personally feel sure that no Western education will be incorporated into Indian life without a revolution from past methods of routine and hum-drum), are apparently open to the objection that it would never do in India to work on lines which depended for their success on the life of, or even on the continued occupation of the same port by one officer. I cannot indeed restrain the hope that some arrangement will shortly be made to obviate the present insecurity of tenure of professorial chairs in Government colleges in Bengal. I am confident that the general outlines of the arrangements which I indicated in my official note as those by which this could be achieved are entirely practicable. If the Government colleges were given a full four months' vacation, I believe no professor who was really interested in his work (which implies that he is allowed enough liberty to develop such an interest) would ever wish to go on furlough, and then only for long periods which would enable him to work up some special development of his subject, or of educational problems; and also allow of a locum tenens being brought from England if none of his own subordinates were capable³ of carrying on the work of his institute. The other disturbing influence, viz., that due to breakdown, of health, as I have also pointed out, is likely to be greatly diminished by the said four months' vacation during the most unhealthy part of the year; and the accident of death is liabe to happen anywhere and has happened several times within my own experience of science schools being built up by comparatively young men4. Such a misfortune is sometimes irreparable, but not necessarily so, if another good man can be got to fill the vacant chair. My point is that a school which is to exert a deep influence on its disciples must have a consistent plan a "Lehrgeist"—a spirit of its own. A new man coming into charge of such a school, if he does not entirely agree with the plan of his predecessor, will at least be enabled to recognise that there was an intelligible plan, and he will be able to exercise and prove his own ability by grafting his new ideas on to those belonging to the past history or the institute so as to continue its development for good. But what I want to insist on, with all the emphasis at my command, is that the first essential of real education, of the real life of e school, is the man who controls it and that he must not be smothered by, or lost in, the official.

The preceding remarks apply generally to all the instructive work of the college. I now proceed to specialise somewhat the requirements of each of the departments.

Arts.—On what may be conveniently grouped together as the Arts side the demands of philosophy, literature, languages, history, political economy and mathematics are generally more humble and on a less expensive scale than those of the natural sciences; but even they would seem entitled to clean and suitably furnished lecture rooms and to their share of a very much expanded library. Such renovation and expansion can be very much better carried out on a new site than by any attempt at patching the present uncomfortable building, though of course the discrepancy between the present accommodation

³ His incapacity must, of course, not be forejudged by any colour prejudice, or service rule depending on the particular portion of the globe in which he happend to have obtaind his appointment.

⁴ An example of this was the premature death of Clerk Maxwell at the Cavendish Laboratory where the work was carried on by Lord Rayleigh until the right man was found in Professor J. J. Phomson. It is J. J. Thomson, allowed complete freedom of control, and not any extravagant fitting of the Cavendish Laboratory which makes the Cambridge school of chemical physics perhaps the only science school in England which is really eavied, and with reason, by German scientists—who are in general allowed so much more freedom in the development of their own institutes, and which attracts students capable of really first-class work from all over the world.

and that required for the efficient carrying out of that side of college work is not at all of the same order of magnitude as what we shall find in the science laboratories.

Astronomy.—In connection with mathematics the claims of astronomy have already been very fully recognised, and the most expensive parts of its outfit can be readily removed without loss or damage to a new site and with the not insignificant gain of a

clearer atmosphere to look through.

Physics.—It is when we pass on to physics that we find the greatest deficiency and disorganization owing to its apartments being scattered in a quite chaotic disorder over the college. Its laboratories are also, in themselves, individually almost as unsuitable to their present purpose as it is easily possibly to conceive. They are hopelessly cramped and over-crowded, not only by the large number of students which have to be admited, but also by the number of often antagonistic functions that they are required to provide for. It would overtax the most inventive genius to make a really satisfactory physical institute on the present s te short of pulling down half the present building, and even then the traffic in the street would be a constant source of disturbance to instruments with delicate suspensions, and the very close proximity of the electric trams would always preclude the use of a large and important class of electrical and magnetic apparatus. I feel there is no possibility of ignoring, nor use in attempting to disguise, the fact that a new and properly equipped physical institute including a large lecture theatre will be a very expensive item in the new college. When I say "properly equipped" I think I should make it clear that I am very tally aware of the extravariant evil of filling every corner of a new laboratory at once with fully aware of the extravagant evil of filling every corner of a new laboratory at once with all sorts of costly apparatus (as may sometimes be seen in Germany). There is, as a matter of fact, already some excellent apparatus in the physical laboratory. But it is just in some of the staple requirements of physical science that the Presidency College is so deplorably wanting at present (e.g., a well-equipped workshop and a large battery of storage cells). Such things are unfortunately costly, but they are also absolutely necessary.

Chemistry.—I am sorry not to be able fully to share in Mr. Pedler's apparent enthusiasm

our present chemical laboratory in the Presidency College. It is indeed very substantially fitted (in some respects), and perhaps if one had not to try to squeeze at least double the proper complement of students into its inelastic benches, one might have less grounds for grumbling. Our too small chemical lecture rooms are also very inadequate and by no means comfortably equipped. All our rooms suffer from the same congestion of conflicting purposes that I have noted in connection withe the physical department. The chemical wing has, however, the advantage of being a wing with all its component members adjacent; but on the other hand, it is containly the worst wing in the college for disturbance from the but on the other hand it is certainly the worst wing in the college for disturbance from the

streets that run close round two sides of it.

In most German Universities there are now four separate institutes for the different branches of modern chemistry. Probably two is as much as we could at present expect in

branches of modern chemistry. Probably two is as much as we could at present expect in Calcutta—one specially for physical and inorganic chemistry and the other for organic chemistry. With the approaching development of chemical industries in India, applied chemistry would gradually grow out of organic chemistry, and therefore it might be the most convenient and natural division to juxtapose inorganic with physical chemistry.

Biology.—One hesitates to plunge into the advocacy of the claims of biology for fear of unwittingly assisting a possible injustice to vested interests, but yet in anything approaching to a complete review of what work should be provided for in a new Presidency College one cannot possibly neglect the very great importance of biology. We must keep constantly in mind that our ultimate object is the awakening of India to the progressive spirit and scientific knowledge of the West. For such a stirring up to be more than surfacedeep we must look forward to the future extending of it to the masses of the people through deep we must look forward to the future extending of it to the masses of the people through their schools. As I shall presently more fully explain, I look upon science as distinctly the most certain and the most powerful instrument of the hoped for awakening. The cost of such a programme will always be one of its most serious drawbacks in the eyes of a properly economical Government keeping a careful hand on the strings of the public purse. Hence it is not without interest to note that elementary biology, and especially botany: can be far more cheaply taught in primary and secondarp schools than chemistry and physics. This will be seen to be especially fortunate when it is further pointed out that biology—or let us say botany for definiteness' sake—has an even greater educational value for children and beginners than the other sciences. Even the stupidest teacher can scarcely avoid printing out the true connection between characters and deduction between experiences. for children and beginners than the other sciences. Even the stupidest teacher can scarcely avoid printing out the true connection between observation and deduction, between experiment and theory, when he starts on the teaching of biology. Botany further combines all the advantages of a simple nature study, developing a love for and a sympathy with the surrounding world, to say nothing of its technical value to an agricultural people. The new University syllabus is, I understand, going to recognise the importance of botany in the schools by admitting it as a subject in the Entrance Examination. The same remarks apply to physiology on whose teaching in schools the medical profession is insisting at home, and a spread of the knowledge of the laws of health is certainly not less desirable in Bengal than in England. in Bengal than in England.

So there ought if there is to be any material progress, very soon to be a considerable demand for teachers of biology. It is obviously to the advantage of the commonwealth that such teachers should be educated at Presidency College under the best professors available. It is here that biology has a second great advantage. Chemistry and physics can be pursued at any place with facility and advantages which vary inversely as the distance of that place from Cambridge or Berlin, and hence the often recurring difficulty

of the Secretary of State for India in finding suitable professors of these subjects who are willing to come out to Iudia. But the fira of England and the fauna of Germany are known down to within almost measurable distance of the "ad infinitum" of the "other fleas" that "bite' em," whereas in these fields India presents an unlimited prairie of practically virgin soil to work in. There are many students of biology—real, enthusiastic workers—who would be delighted at an opportunity of coming out to Iudia, to be able to spend their vacations gether are greened as a proper and the Himeleyes and the spend their vacations gather ng grasses, or grass-hoppers, among the Himalayas, and these are just the men required to teach young Indian to work up their country's natural resources,

and to spread the gospel of work and science to succeeding generations.

Geology.—The claims of geology are, I trust, in no danger of neglect. A knowledge of it is fundamental in all modern teaching of geography which can be made a most invaluable means of training the powers of observation in schools. A gradual dissentiation of geological

training will also assist the coming development of the mining industry in India.

Psychology.—The suggestion in Dr. Ray's note that a psychological laboratory should be attached to Presidency College raises a question of the most fascinating interest, and really of the most elemental importance. There is, however, some dauger of its being brushed aside as not quite "practical" politics. There can be no doubt that there is indeed a rich harvest awaiting the founding of a school of psychology in India. The only question is whether it is a matter of urgency in connection with Presidency College. It should, indeed, logically have come prior to the starting of European education in India at all. There was and is however, something quite charming in our simple British faith in our own good "intentions" even something quite charming in our simple British faith in our own good "intentions," even though our policies have been conceived in the most childlike innocence of the science and art of education, and no one shall deny with impunity that we have accomplished much by the mere honesty of our purpose. But it will very soon come to be recognised that mere innocent honesty of purpose can no longer be pleaded as sufficient "extenuating circumstance," and the mordern world will demand that those entrusted with authority and power shall have used every available effort to find out what were really the most promising means of attaining the desired ends. Education is now more or less of a science as well as an "art" and the scientific educationist must be forgiven if he would like to know something fairly definite about his material before he starts to educate it. Hence there is a magnificent field for a special school of psychology in India, and that school would most naturally and properly be attached to a scientific training school for teachers. Such a school is urgently required, even from the most narrowly "practical" point of view, in India, and I think it would not be unnatural for such a school to find its location in Bengal. (I understand there is already an education degree at the Punjab University.) To establish any claim to being really scientific such a school would require a number of chairs of the kindred and allied sciences, and I can well appreciate the refuctance of the Government of Bengal to launch on another big scheme when it has already the Presidency College and the Model College at Ranchi (to say nothing of Dacca and the Engineering College) on its hands. But I think it is not too much to expect that we may be allowed to look forward to such an institution in the not far distant future. It would ultimately and essentially be a self-contained college independent from, though of course correlated with, Presidency College. But as a preparation for that consummation I should like most earnestly to commend to Government the suggestion of founding a psychological laboratory in connection with Presidency College. And I should like again to insist that the most essential part of such a school is its professor, and that therefore the Government of Bengal would be well advised to found a chair of psychology, which would attract some keen worker from Europe—such as there are plenty, for instance, at Cambridge, and doubtless at other British Universities too. It is not as much (or perhaps at

I think I may take it as universally admitted that the best teachers are themselves students, and in fact then must, and well, continue to be so, just so long as they keep abreast of their subjects. In Germany, and now if England too, professors are judged solely by their capacity for carrying on original research; and this mode on selection is found to serve admirably. One would have thought, a priors, that it were possible to let a man lear's all that is to be learnt about a subject, and then to train him how to impart that knowledge, put him in a professory chair, and as soon as started, ha would have thought, a priori, that would not a subject, and testify to it by a continuance of the devotion of their student days.

There is another aspect of the question which is really the most important. The claim of science as a subject of education rests entirely upon the value of the scientific method which is simply the method of research. Everyone is familiar with the way in which each Arts subject in turn claims to be called a science as soon as its devotes begin to discover that true progress can only be made by a substitution of the investigation of actual facts and first-hand authorities for the arm-chair flights of the literary imagination that used to satisfy even so-called historians, There are, however, still many difficulties in the way of the scientific teaching of science subjects. Up to the present, I am afraid, the trifling attempt that has been made to spread a knowledge of science has been in the old pedagogic way. (Perhaps some of the very slow progress of science in India must be attributed to these utterly faulty methods.) The essential thing is that the next generation of teachers must be trained to observe and investigate nature and natural phenomena for themselves, and having acquired such a real knowledge of science—the scientific method—they will be able to impart it to their pupils, and gradually the natives of India may begin to learn that there is a real substantial world to work for, and

all, except as a recompense for exile) a matter of salary, as of the other conditions attached to the appointment that will constitute its attractiveness to the right sort of man. The important thing is that he should be appointed "Professor of Psychology at Presidency College, Calcutta," and not merely as an official "Jack-of-all-trades." I think it would probably be the wisest policy to appoint the man first and let him be responsible for the designing of his own laboratory and museum. Such a laboratory might begin on a quite small and inexpensive scale, but designed with a special view to future extension as the expansion of the school required it. Professor Küchler has, I think, already mentioned this point as having to be kept carefully in mind with regard to all the plans for the new college. The soundness of the suggestion is obvious, and it is a further argument in favour of building separate institutes, which may be small at first but easily capable of well-adapted additions as these become necessary.

Commercial Classes.—The commercial classes are at present a considerable source of disturbance to the more proper work of Presidency College. When the C course has been thoroughly remodelled and made more business-like, and especially when the fees have been reduced as has been promised, the commercial classes are confidently expected to assume all, except as a recompense for exile) a matter of salary, as of the other conditions attached

reduced as has been promised, the commercial classes are confidently expected to assume very large proportions. They threaten, in fact, by the mere weight of their numbers literally to squeeze the other students out of the already insufficient space. That is another literally to squeeze the other students out of the already insufficient space. That is another argument in favour of removing Presidency College, and the new college should I think be relieved of this burden of commercial classes. They cannot be said to have any claims to recognition in a University College. The education they give is little more than a thorough drilling in elementary school-work. These students, paying Rs. 3 a month, are evidently aiming at clerical work and have no use for University education. Their presence would also very naturally be resented by students paying Rs. 12, and aiming at something more ambitious in after-life. If the Calcutta University consents to buying the present buildings of Presidency College a cheaper class of College might be erected in some central part of the town for the special requirements of a Commercial College. If not, the present part of the town for the special requirements of a Commercial College. If not, the present building would probably very soon be filled with the new classes.

Development of character.—So far I have dealt almost exclusively with the more

purely instructive part of college work, that part which has to do with the training of the intellect. There still remains the more purely moral part of education, that which is directed particularly to developing the character of our students. It is only repeating a truism to say that it is not so much what a man knows as what he is that constitutes the difference between one man and another. It is character far more than knowledge that makes a man a desirable, and in that sense a useful, citizen, and which makes one nation succeed where

another fails.

Character is clearly a factor far too important to be neglected. It has been the uniform policy of the British Government to do nothing which could at all be interpreted as a direct interference with the religious beliefs of its Indian subjects. But there can be no direct interference with the religious beliefs of its Indian subjects. But there can be no doubt that one of the results of our Western education must in many cases be the shaking of those primitive religious beliefs which have been the pillars of society in Hindustan. It is therefore clearly the duty of Government to do what it can to supply the place of those religious guides to conduct, without of course infringing its declared policy of religious neutrality. I am one of those who believe in the possibility of sound education even on the purely instructive side doing a great deal in this direction. There can be no finer test of moral fibre than the carrying through of a piece of honest intellectual work—the worrying through to solution of a tangled problem in some branch of historical research, or of the scientific investigation of nature. It certainly requires and inculcates orderliness, self-reliance, patience, perseverance and a love of truth. It is just as obvious that the mere mechanical memorising of text-books is only a shallow mimicry of education, whose very motto is dishonesty, commencing with partly unconscious self-deception and ending in a scarcely disguised attempt to cheat the examiner. So that no one who has ever in a scarcely disguised attempt to cheat the examiner. So that no one who has ever thought seriously about education would be surprised to hear that the University system up till now prevailing in Calcutta had not done anything to encourage sound morals. A strange examiner coming in to interfere with work at frequent intervals can scarcely escape being looked upon as a legitimate enemy—as in fact he is. I do not believe that it was possible for ninety-nine Bengali students out of a hundred to get through such an appalling series of examinations as those to which he had to submit himself without resorting to dishonest means—intellectually dishonest first, and then dishonest in every sense. And if we, the justructors—the prophets come from the West—sanctioned such a system, we must obviously sanction the necessary means, and hence dishonesty itself, by a simple train of logic in the student's mind. There is, however, much hope of, as there is much room for, improvement in this direction at the present juncture of University affairs.

There is then also the other side of educational influence, that which appeals more simply and directly to the sociable instincts of our student community. We can already exercise an influence by the force of our example in matters of work. Still more it is hoped may be exercised in a more intimate intercourse between the teachers and the taught in the relations of daily life apart from and outside the intercourse of the class room and laboratory. In recognition of this the Universities Act has indeed laid it down that all affiliated colleges must make some provision for the residence of a portion of the teaching staff in or near the college. This I think is the most imperative reason for moving Presidency College to a more airy place in the suburbs. It would be quite preposterous to ask the Principal and Professors to live near the present site in the middle of the Burra Bazar. And this, even from the more purely instructive point of view, is a very serious drawback to good work. Every science professor is very largely dependent on his laboratory for the carrying on of original work. It is there that he may set an active example of work to all his students and especially inspire his best students who have obtained recognition from Government by the award of research scholarships. But the climate of Calcutta is such that during a

the award of research scholarships. But the climate of Calcutta is such that during a large part of the year it is almost a physical impossibility to do any delicate manipulation except in the cool of the morning and evening. Hence it is specially useful to science teachers to live near their laboratories. This need scarcely have been laboured, as it is very fully recognised that it is greatly to the advantage of the whole life of a college to allow its members to constitute a society living together; and I take it that professors' houses will form an integral part of the new college.

One does not like to appear to throw even a little cold water where so much enthusiasm has been stirred up by the prospect of all that may be accomplished by a more intimate social intercourse between professors and students in the playground and the hostel. The subject has been constantly under discussion in the professors' room at Presidency College since I joined its staff. I think most of those who have had experience in Europe do not share the fear that a professor may lose dignity in the cricket field. But the fear is characteristic and its expression by Indian professors is a trifling reminder of how far points of view and standards of conduct may vary. This variation does become of real importance when we pass into the hostel. I think no one, who has listened to our professorial discussions with at all an open mind, can fail to have been struck by the very wide sorial discussions with at all an open mind, can fail to have been struck by the very wide differences that exist between Indian and Europeans views of the relative and actual importance of different moral rules, and far more of the, perhaps at bottom inessential, but none the less dearly cherished, conventionalities of polite behaviour and good manners. I have not heard any Indian agreeing with Meredith Townsend's dictum that the more the two races are kept at a respectful distance in social intercourse the better for the happiness of both and for the future of the British Erwine in India. of both and for the future of the British Empire in India. I may claim to have made very considerable efforts to get on to really intimate terms with some of my Indian colleagues and considerable efforts to get on to really intimate terms with some of my Indian colleagues and students (as well as with some old college friends at Cambridge), and have succeeded in maintaining a perfectly frank friendship in a few cases. But even in my short experience, I have been struck by how often slight temporary misunderstandings have arisen on what seemed to me utterly trivial grounds, and I have been assured that I have often given pain when I was evidently least aware of it. In fact I believe the problem is a very much more difficult one than is generally realised. At the same time I feel sure that it would be very wrong to the enthusiasm of those who believe in doing good in this way. And put any restraint on the enthusiasm of those, who believe in doing good in this way. And I think we might all contribute something very real towards the solution of the problem and nothing but ultimate good to the students concerned, provided always that each man is allowed to work along the lines in which he believes, only subject to the mildest direction

from a Principal of really elastic imagination.

Conclusion.—I must, for very shame at their already excessive wanderings, bring my remarks to an end, without having at all touched upon many of the interesting topics raised by the speeches and notes which have been circulated. I am confident that a sound decision

on these matters will be arrived at by common consent.

In conclusion I need only repeat my emphatic opinion that the proposed reconstruction of Presidency College will afford a splendid opportunity of substantial and permanent

of Presidency College will afford a splendid opportunity of substantial and permanent

7 This fact must also be kept in mind in choosing the new site. I do not think that many of the present
professors of Presidency College can be accused of an excessive observance of his so-called "social duties" in Calcutta.

At the same time there is no very obvious reason why any particular professor, either present or future, should be
debarred from mixing to a certain extent in society outside that of the College. And, I vanture to think, that in his
respect the case of the European professors does deserve special consideration. They are strangers in a strange land,
and must be forgiven if they want occasionally to visit others of their own kith and kenn. This, I think, is a,
perfectly valid argument against planting Presidency College far away to north of Calcutta. I have no intimate
knowledge of the particular site suggested, but I gather that it would cost a great deal to prepare the ground.

I regard the south side as practically inevitable, and the suggestion of Kidderpore House is an excellent one in
every way, if it can be obtained. It is certainly a healthy position and the tram will bring day students from the
heart of Calcutta to within a few yards of its gates and yet not render a whole class of magnetic observations quite
impossible. The cost of preparing the ground would probably be far less than that of any of the other sites mentioned.

It is well situated with regard to such eminently educational institutions as the Zoological Gardens, the Hortecultural
Gardens, the Meteorological Observatory, the Indian Museum, the Art Gallery, the Asiatio Society, and even the
Botanical Gardens at Sibpur are within twenty minutes by boat. Tolly's Nullah might be made use of for rowing
and the Maidian has endless possibilities of execise and fresh air for students.

I have adopted the broad distinction as sufficient for the purposes of the present nets. No one will deny that a
Bongali boy or any other Indian is less like

improvement. I agree with Mr. Pedler and Dr. Ray as to the best of the suggested schemes viz., the reconstruction of a complete new college on the best available site. No other

I must also repeat that the reorganisation of the teaching staff is of even greater and more vital importance. Our faith in the ultimate victory of education is only an offshoot of the far deeper, inborn faith in freedom, our firm belief that good will ultimately prove itself stronger than evil, and triumph the sooner the more liberty we can allow it. Such a faith cannot flourish in slavery: it cannot be propagated by departmental decree, but only by the free apostles of a real conviction. alternative is, I think, adequate to the occasion. by the free apostles of a real conviction.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM.

The 17th June 1905.

No. A., dated Calcutta, the 17th June 1905.

From-The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Duke, i.c.s., Offg. Commissioner of the

To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In continuation of my confidential letter of 30th ultimo, on the proposed change of site of the Presidency College, I beg to enclose a plan showing four possible sites. I think that marked A, which is the one I described before, is the best.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd June 1905.

From-RAI CHUNI LAL BOSE BAHADUR, M.B., F.C.S., Additional Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Confidential Educational Circular No. 9T .- G., dated Darjeeling, the 17th May 1905, with enclosures, asking for an expression of my opinion regarding the proposed removal of the

Presidency College from its present site to somewhere in the suburbs of Calcutta, and in reply I beg to make the following observations.

2. The present situation of the College commands so many advantages that in my opinion it would be most unwise to remove the College elsewhere unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the extension of buildings needed for improved teaching of science, for play-grounds for students, for quarters for Professors, and for hostel accommodation, cannot be effected at the present site. From a careful perusal of the notes submitted by the Principal of the College and by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forming enclosures to your letter, I am not convinced of the necessity of removing the College to the suburbs of Calcutta as recommended by them.

3. There is no doubt that the present accommodation in the College building is not sufficient for making suitable arrangements for the teaching of different branches of science with practical classes which has devolved upon the Presidency College during recent years by the creation of various degrees in science by the Calcutta University. The play-ground attached to the Presidency College also requires extension. The gymnasium attached to the College may be remodelled on new and approved methods, but extensive grounds need not be set apart for such a gymnasium. A suitable piece of land for outdoor games, such as cricket, football, &c., which afford both exercise and recreation and to which our students are more fondly attached than to gymnasties, is certainly wanted, but it need not necessarily be a part of the College compound. To supplement this accommodation in the College compound, the Marcus Square, which is within a stone's throw from the Presidency College, may be utilised for outdoor games by the students of this College; and a suitable piece of ground may be found out in the maidan and set apart for this purpose also.

4. I have already said that I agree with the Principal that better arrangements should be made for the teaching of some branches of science in the Presidency College, but I fail to see why this may not be effected at the present site. The existing buildings may be extended on the piece of land to the west of the College, which should be acquired for this purposs. The number

of students attending or likely to attend in the near future the different science classes (excepting Physics and Chemistry) is not so great as to necessitate the abandonment of the existing College building and making arrangements for the teaching of each branch of science in a separate house on German method as has been recommended by the Principal (vide paragraph 8, Principal's letter). In India, in any College other than that devoted to the study of Medicine, a separate biological laboratory on an elaborate scale will, still for a long time to come, be as an ornamental appendage. Likewise, considering the insignificant number of students who take Geology for their special study, a separate building set apart for the teaching of this branch of science is, at present, quite unnecessary. The physical laboratory undoubtedly requires expansion and improved fittings. A separate building should be raised for the location of the new physical laboratory in which provision may also be made for the teaching of Biology and Geology according to the present requirements

of the University.

5. The chemical laboratory in the Presidency College is one of the best of its kind, and, in the opinion of very competent authorities, it is no way inferior to the chemical laboratories attached to many of the British Universities. It is the product of a good many years' experience of one of the best Professors of Chemistry in the Presidency College, and Government too has been lavish in their expenditure for its proper equipment. It could hardly be considered an act of economy and utility to demolish all the structure and raise it anew in a different place. It is interesting to note that neither the Principal nor the Director of Public Instruction has any depreciating remarks to make in respect of the chemical laboratory about its insufficient accommodation or defective fittings to teach Chemistry according to recent methods. Then even if an extension is required for this purpose, it may be effected on the present site to which I shall shortly refer. If the present physical laboratory is shifted to a new quarter, a number of rooms will be vacated which may be utilised for the extension of the chemical laboratory. The removal of the College would entail the sacrifice of the large sum spent recently in erecting the Astronomical observatory, while the same may with much less expense be extended and improved as occasion arises.

6. The question of hostel accommodation for the students of the Presidency College has always engaged the careful consideration of Government, and the Eden Hindu Hostel was established some years ago for the benefit of the mufassal students mainly of this College. It has supplied a much felt want and has greatly relieved the anxiety of parents of mufassal students who were otherwise exposed to various dangers and temptations attending residence in private messes in Calcuita, devoid of all responsible control. If the present accommodation in the Eden Hindu Hostel does not appear to be sufficient and requires enlargement, the hostel buildings may be extended by acquiring the pieces of land to its north and the east. The Hindu Hostel is so close to the Presidency College that it may be regarded as in the same compound with the College. In this connection, it has been suggested to convert the Presidency College into a residential College in accordance with the regulations of the University Act of 1904, and to erect houses for the Principal and other Professors of the College on the proposed site of transfer, in order that they might be in greater touch with the students outside the College hours and thus

influence their conduct and character.

While fully admitting the advantages of a residential College, I do not consider it to be an unmixed good. There is no influence which helps the formation of the character of a boy so powerfully as good home influence. Reverence to parents and other elders, attachment to brothers and sisters, duty towards other relations and towards neighbours, training in religious rites and exercises, &c., are taught nowhere better than in a well-disciplined home under the influence and example of God-fearing parents and guardians; and one must be prepared to see these virtues ill-developed in a young man early removed from all good home control and placed in a residential College. Instances of young men falling into bad habits in residential Colleges are too numerous, and the dormitories of residential Colleges are too often the breeding places of vices and evil practices which have made many young men moral invalids throughout life. The presence of Professors in a residential College

is hardly sufficient to stop the evil. The visits to Indian theatres paid openly and otherwise by students living in hostels have become rather too frequent—an indulgence seldom allowed by parents to their boys living with them. It cannot be otherwise expected in a place where a large number of boys are brought to live together, drawn from all sections of the community (either too advanced or too backward), nurtured under widely different social influences and family traditions, and practically uncontrolled during their residence in the hostel except by the hardly felt presence of the Superintendent

I would rather stick to the present arrangement of providing hostel accommodation only to mufassal students with facilities for a stricter supervision of their conduct and character, and keeping the College open alike to boarders and day-scholars who live with their parents or guardians in Calcutta and its suburbs. Quarters should be provided for some of the Professors of the College, but all the Professors need not reside within the College compound. Residence in the hostel should be made compulsory in the case of mufassal students only, and optional in the case of students living with their parents or guardians in the town and its suburbs If this modification as to compulsory residence in the College is adopted, the extra accommodation needed will not be very great, and there will be no occasion to remove the College to the suburbs for want of adequate space.

8. There is another objection to the conversion of the Presidency College into a purely residential College. Many of the brilliant students of this College, as in other Colleges, are sons of middle class men who somehow or other manage to pay the College fees and other necessary educational expenses of their boys, but it would be difficult for them to pay the hostel charges in addition. It may be pointed out that the boarding of boys in the family is

scarcely felt by the parents as an extra item of expenditure.

9. The present situation of the College in my opinion is an exceptionally good one. It holds a central position in the town, equally accessible to students from Bhowanipur, Kidderpore and Ballygunge, as well as from Cossipore and Chitpur, while it is also within easy reach of students coming by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal State Railways. It is situated on a site which may be truly called the educational quarter of the town. The place is associated with the history of the foundation and growth of English education in Bengal for nearly a century and with the hallowed name of David Hare, the pioneer of English education in this part of the country; it is in close proximity (within a mile) to the best missionary and private Colleges of the city and placed practically in the same compound with three Government schools, the University of Calcutta, and the Medical College of Bengal. It is within reach by tramway from all parts of the city and suburbs. If it is removed to Cossipore, as has been suggested by the Principal of the College, the day-scholars both from the city and suburbs will be put to heavy carriage expenses, particularly during the rains, until the tramways are constructed. Moreover, the site selected by the Principal is open to objection on sanitary grounds. The piece of land has for a long period been extensively used for wet cultivation and will necessarily be damp and unhealthy and infected with malaria, from which no parts of the suburbs, particularly those situated on either side of the Barrackpore Trunk Road, are free. Moreover, the close situation of the cattle-mart of Chitpur will always be a danger to the health of the inmates of the new College and Hostel. If after the expenditure of so much money for the establishment of the new College, it so turns out that the place is insanitary on the ground of malaria, the history of the Sibpur Engineering College will simply repeat itself in the case of the new Presidency College.

10. With the prospect of soon opening a residential College at Ranchi, it would hardly be justifiable to shut the Presidency College against day-scholars. Such a step would in my opinion also prejudice the cause of the

Ranchi College.

It now remains to be seen if the necessary improvements required for the College may not be effected at the present site. The acquisition of 18 bighas of land on the west and south side of the College, referred to in paragraph 3 of the Principal's memorandum, will in my opinion be sufficient for its requirements. Owing to extensive railway works lately carried on in Chitpur

and Cossipore the price of land in that locality has gone up very high, and I do not think that the acquirement of 300 bighas of land there and the building of the new College and Hostel thereon would, when an actual estimate is taken, be more economical than the alternative proposal of remodelling the College on its present site. I would allot the 18 bighas acquired for this purpose in the following manner:—

(1) New physical laboratory, including Bi	iological and Geo	
gical Departments	Service Const. P.	***
(2) Extension of the present hostel	nga Kabupatèn Kabupat	5
(3) Building of the quarters for the Pri	incipal and two F	ro-
fessors		3
		0

12. The Principal appears to hold that the 18 bighas of land above referred to will meet all the requirements of the College, except in the case of the College being converted into a residential one, for he says in the same paragraph that "even if both plots are acquired, the College would not be residential. There is no possibility of ever having a residential College on the present site." I have already noted my objections against the College being converted into a residential one; if it is not made so, then I think the piece of land on the west and south of the College, if acquired, will be found sufficient for the purposes of its enlargement and improvement. The bush's which are situated over this piece of land are very insanitary; every year plague breaks out in these bush's and causes anxiety to the authorities for the safety of the inmates of the Hindu Hostel. The acquirement of this piece of land for the purposes of the College will immensely improve the sanitation of this part of the town. The Senate at their last meeting appointed a Sub-Committee for the purpose of acquiring a piece of land close to the University Hall to enlarge its accommodation, of which it is in urgent need. If the University decides upon purchasing the unhealthy bazar on its south side which is so dangerously close to the Medical College Hospital, then the whole large plot of land bounded on the north by the Harrison Road, on the east by the College Street, on the west by the Medical College Street and its continuation north, and on the south by the Champatalla 2nd Lane will be entirely occupied by Government School and College buildings and by hospitals and hostels. It will be one of the most healthy and finest quarters in the town of Calcutta.

I beg to summarise my conclusions thus:-

(1) That the idea of removing the Presidency College to some place in the suburbs of Calcutta is unsound on the grounds of economy and convenience, and that it should not be removed from its present site.

(2) That it should not be converted into a wholly residential College,

but that it should remain open to day-scholars also.

(3) That the 18 bighas of land on the west and south side of the College, referred to in paragraph 3 of the Principal's memorandum, should be acquired and devoted to the expansion of the College both for teaching and hostel purposes and for the enlargement of the play-ground.

Note on the proposed transfer of the Presidency College to the Suburbs.

The old University Act did not contemplate the establishment of residential Colleges, and the Presidency College was not intended to be a residential institution. But there is a hostel attached to it, which provides accommodation for about 280 students, i.e., somewhat more than one-third of the total number (764) attending the College.

2. Apart from providing suitable quarters for students and professors, the present accommodation in respect of class rooms and laboratories in the College falls far short of actual requirements. The deficiencies are outlined in page 2 of Mr. Pedler's note, dated 19th April 1905. Various suggestions have been put forward to remedy them, but before considering them, it is necessary to come to a decision on one important point, viz., whether the Presidency College should be converted into the residential type or it should maintain its character of being mainly non-residential. If the former, then it is obvious that it cannot remain in its present site, but must be removed bodily, as it is impossible to find enough land in the vicinity except at a cost which must be fairly regarded as prohibitive, and there would be no scope left for future expansion.

3. I see no special advantage in removing the College to the suburbs. A very large proportion of the students reside in their own houses and attend as day scholars, and the removal of the College from its present central position in the heart of the Indian quarter would be a source of serious inconvenience to most of them. On the other hand, if residence at the College is insisted on in every case and day scholars are wholly excluded, there is no particular merit

in locating the College in the outskirts rather than at a distance.

4. The considerations that should have weight in determining the site of a self-contained residential College are-

a infiliant particulation

(a) Open country.

(b) Healthy climate. (c) Pleasant environments.

(d) Cheap living. bog time to be the committee to be

(e) Freedom from the distractions and temptations of town life.

(f) Room for future expansion. (g) Easy communications.

As regards the suburbs of Calcutta, they have none of the above advantages except (g); rather the reverse. Further, the initial cost of land and buildings, though not so high as in the city, would be very heavy.

5. If, therefore, it is decided to make the College residential, the best,

cheapest and simplest course would be to transfer it to a place like Ranchi, which has all the advantages referred to above, except in the matter of communication, the want of which should, however, be soon removed.

6. For these reasons the proposal of the Principal that the College should be removed to the suburbs does not commend itself to me. it would be resented by those who attend College from their own houses, and as for those who come from the mufassal, they would much prefer to be in a healthy locality where living is not dear and which is free from the evils of a city life. There is little doubt that if a properly equipped residential College with an efficient staff is opened at Ranchi, the great bulk of the mufassal students will

resort to it, and for good reasons.

7. The character of the Presidency College, mainly a non-residential institution, should not be changed, but the present defects in respect of inadequate teaching accommodation should be removed by taking up land in the neighbourhood for the necessary extension and development of the College and for building new and approved science laboratories (Mr. Pedler's B), and if necessary, the hostel accommodation might also be improved and enlarged, though this would hardly be the case, as with a good College at Ranchi, most of the mufassal students who form the majority of the boarders would prefer to go there. I am not aware whether this would meet the requirements of the new University Act in the matter of residence, for if it does not, the question will assume a different aspect, especially in reference to the various private Colleges, upon which no terms could well be imposed that would not be equally applicable to the premier Government College.

8. Nothing should be done to impair the efficiency and high character of the Presidency College. It is the leading educational institution in India and

is situated at the main centre of intellectual activity.

There will always be a sufficient number of students recruited from the resident population of Calcutta, who will not require any boarding accommodation. It will continue to be of the type of the University College of the

King's College in London. All want in respect of class rooms and laboratories should be removed, the latter being equipped in the best way possible. At the same time there is ample room in Bengal for another first class Government College which should chiefly be intended for students going into residence. This should also have the best professors and fully provided with science laboratories.

9. I see no reason for the apprehension entertained in some quarters that the establishment of a good College at Ranchi would imperil the status, if not the existence, of the Presidency College. As I have already said, there is ample room for both, and Government should be prepared in the interests of high education to maintain both in a state of efficiency, especially as it is not improbable that some at least of the existing private institutions will disappear owing to their failure to conform to the requirements of the University Act.

K. G. GUPTA.

The 24th June 1905.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st July 1905.

From—The Revo. A. B. Wann, B.D., Principal, General Assembly's Institution, To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In answer to your confidential Circular No. 9T .- G. of 17th May, I have

the honour to submit the following observations.

1. The proposal under consideration is not simply one for removal of the Presidency College to a more suitable site as regards accessibility and facilities for work. It involves-

(a) The transformation of the Presidency College into a residential college both for professors and students, with extensive playgrounds, etc.

(b) The erection of buildings on a considerably larger scale and with a

more complete equipment.

And it also contemplates-

(c) A considerable strengthening of the staff.

These involve a heavy initial expenditure, and also a considerable

increase in annual expenditure.

2. From an educational point of view the scheme proposed by Dr. Ray and endorsed by Mr. Pedler is very attractive. It provides for full equipment and for advanced teaching and research in all the branches of study. It provides for students being brought under the supervision of and into constant touch with their professors and enabled to combine physical with mental culture. It plants the college in a site where most of the advantages of country life can be gained, while it is within convenient reach of the great industrial establishments with which scientific education is bound to come into increasingly closer relations; and it is accessible from the homes of the many well-to-do families of Calcutta who will prefer that their young men should not go into residence at the college. (I would remark, however, that this last advantage is purchased at the cost of so far sacrificing the residential system.) If, therefore, the care of the Government extended only or even mainly to the students, numbering 750 or thereby, who attend the Presidency College,

I should heartily endorse this scheme, without qualification.

3. My difficulty arises when I remember that there are some 8,000 arts students in the province of Bengal, all of whom are objects of concern to Government. Not ten per cent. of them attend the Presidency College. And there are some 50 colleges,—Government, aided, and unaided—all doing work which the Imperial Government recognizes to be its work. If it is right to expend the large sums indicated in Dr. Roy's letter on one college with 750 students, how much should justly be allocated for the remaining 50 colleges and 7,000 students? For many years Government has been pledged to the principle of grants-in-aid and has contemplated the extension and improvement

of education in Bengal mainly by aiding colleges other than purely Government colleges. Is it prepared to increase its grants in-aid to something commensurate with the very large expenditure contemplated on the Presidency

College?

4. It may be objected to this that the Government must maintain at least one "model" college to "set the standard" even though the expense is disproportionately great. But is there not a fallacy here, due to the ambiguity of the word "model" and such phrases as "set the standard"? "Model" may mean "perfect," completely equipped and thoroughly organized, as good as brains and money can make it. But "model" may also mean "set up for imitation," of such a standard as may be at least approximately reached by others. I would respectfully represent that this latter meaning is the meaning involved in the grant-in-aid system, and the recognition, now universal, of the responsibility of Government for the whole condition of education in the country. There should be some reasonable proportion between the amount spent on the "model" college and the amount granted to other colleges, otherwise how can they make it their "model?" Well-qualified teachers, well-equipped laboratories, hostels, and playing-grounds are needful or helpful for all students, and not for ten per cent. only; but without liberal Government aid they are impracticable, and especially so in Calcutta. Without such aid, the carrying out of the proposed change in the Presidency College would mean the establishment of one really first-rate college, and the relegation of all others to a hopelessly second or third-rate position. Such a result cannot be contemplated with equanimity by those interested in other colleges, or, I venture to say, by a Government which takes a full view of its responsibilities in the matter of education.

5. It may still be urged that the Government cannot consent to keep its principal college permanently below the level of a good European college because of the difficulty or impossibility of raising all the colleges in Bengal to that level; that, in short, the Government should have at least one "model" institution in the first sense I have indicated, as good as money and brains can make it. And to this I heartily assent. But I would urge the absolute necessity of concurrently placing the grant-in-aid system on a most liberal basis, unless collegiate education outside the Presidency College is to be degraded in proportion to the raising of the standard of equipment within that

college.

6. I would further urge that the fees payable at the remodelled Presidency College should be raised, in consideration of the increased annual expenditure, and of the great initial expenditure. If a first-rate residential college with playing-grounds, &c., is provided, the beneficiaries ought to pay a considerable part of the expense. Otherwise a great gift will be made exclusively to sons of the well-to-do from the taxation which includes the

poorest.

7. I would also urge that no special advantages should be held out to scholarship-holders, but that they should have to pay their way like others. It is not simply the desire to continue to have some men of first-rate ability in our own college, but also the conviction that undue concentration of the best men is not in the interests of education, which makes me urge this. In our educational system, with many colleges affiliated to the University, it would be fatal to hopeful and inspiring teaching if one college not only possessed an incomparable equipment, but also drew in all, or nearly all, the best men. To be condemned to teach only the second rate would be disheartening to the teachers; and to feel that they were studying in a hopelessly inferior college would prevent any esprit de corps from arising among students. A healthy spirit of emulation among the affiliated colleges is a great help both to teachers and to students in a University like ours; but if the colleges cannot enter upon competition on something like equal terms, this emulation is impossible.

8. I recognize, however, that in some respects Government must concentrate efforts on one institution, e.g., in promoting research work, in providing for the highest teaching (personally, I should be willing to see all above the B.A. and B.Sc. concentrated), and in affording instruction in those branches of study, both in science and arts, for which only a handful of students offer themselves. It would be unreasonable to expect Government to fritter

away its funds in aiding many institutions to do badly what could be done in one institution well. I have used the word "institution" advisedly; for in my opinion it would be much more satisfactory to do as much as possible on those lines in connection with the University rather than in connection with the Presidency College, so long as that is a college competing with other colleges on nominally the same footing.

I would therefore finally suggest that Government should carefully consider how the large expenditure they are evidently prepared to make may be made helpful to the largest number of students and to the work of the

University as a whole.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th July 1905.

From - Dr. E. Denison Ross, Ph.D., Principal, Calcut'a Madrasah, To-The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Education Circular No. 9T.—G., dated the 17th May 1905, and of the papers connected therewith, on the subject of the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta.

There can be no two opinions as to the advantages which would accrue to the institution by the acquisition of more extensive premises, and the question from this aspect has been fully dealt with in the correspondence enclosed with

your letter.

If the enlargement of the premises is not practicable in the present site, and it is decided to remove the college, I have only to remark that the site suggested by Dr. P. K. Ray, namely, the Dum-Dum Road, seems to me the most suitable that could be found.

However, the manner in which the removal of the college to the outskirts of the town would affect the students is a question not so easily disposed of,

and the following difficulties present themselves to my mind:-

- (1) If it is not residential at all, of course it will be of no benefit to students, as, apart from the long distances they will be obliged to journey, they will still be returning to their homes in the evening, and be subjected to all the temptations of a large
- (2) For the same reasons, if the college is only partly residential, I cannot see how it will attract boys living in Calcutta.
- (3) If it is to be wholly residential, will it not seriously endanger the Ranchi scheme? Moreover, will it in any case attract Calcutta students? Will they care to live in a hostel three miles out of town, when they have the alternative of living with their parents or guardians and attending one or other of the private colleges which are so plentiful in Calcutta?

It seems to me that if Presidency College is wholly residential in its new

site, it will attract only mufassal students.

But though it is very much to be desired that the best possible conditions of student life be offered to undergraduates coming from distant parts of Bengal, I am under the impression that the Presidency College is primarily intended for the citizens of Calcutta, whose sentiments have been voiced in the speech delivered in the Bengal Council by the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Bose.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1905.

From-KHAN BAHADUR SERAJ-UL-ISLAM, To-The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 9T.—G., dated the 17th May 1905, calling upon me for an expression of my opinion regarding the proposed transfer of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta, I beg to submit the following observations.

The tendency of public opinion nowadays seems to be in favour of a residential college with healthy hostels attached, and with extensive recreation grounds, at a distance from the busy bustle of the town and its concomitant evils. The parents and guardians, especially of the mufassal students, are generally afraid of sending their boys to Calcutta for education by reason of the various dangerous attractions and evils to which they might fall victims. I think the present site of the Presidency College is objectionable on various grounds. There seems to be a consensus of opinion as to the desirability of removing it to a better site in the outskirts of Calcutta.

There is no doubt that the Presidency College requires improvement to make it a model college. The question is how to do it. I do not think that the mere extension of the college premises and the addition to it of a better staff will be sufficient to effect the desired improvement. No real improvement can be expected by retaining it in its present site. Unless the college is located elsewhere outside the town, the causes of complaint will not be removed. I am therefore inclined to think that the change of site is essentially processed. tially necessary. As to the proposal of extending the college premises, I agree with Mr. Pedler in thinking that the cost of acquisition would be almost prohibitive.

In connection with the question of removal, the main point for consideration is a suitable site. In considering this question, we ought to keep two points in view. The first is that the place must be a healthy one and the second that it must be within easy reach of the town. Now it is well known that the suburbs of Calcutta are notoriously unhealthy. It is of first importance that a residential college should be located in a healthy site, otherwise the whole scheme will fell through

otherwise the whole scheme will fall through.

The site proposed by Dr. Ray may do in the absence of any better place, provided it is certified by sanitary experts to be a healthy one. Objection may also be raised that it is out of the way. The students residing with their parents and guardians within the town will find it very inconvenient to attend the college. Unless it is made a wholly residential college, most of the day scholars will have to reside in the town. Hence is the necessity of easy communication between the college and the town.

In conclusion, I venture to submit one observation for the consideration of His Honour. I am afraid that the establishment of a residential college close to Calcutta may have the effect of interfering with the success of the Ranchi College. If the parents and guardians of the students find a residential college with hostels and other improvements within easy reach of Calcutta, very few of them will care to send their boys to an out-of-the-way

place like Ranchi.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th August 1905.

From—Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your Circular letter regarding the removal of the Presidency College from its present site.

I recommend the removal on the following grounds:-

(1) The College in order to maintain its position as the leading educational institution in the country must be converted into a residential College.

(2) There must be extensive play grounds and room for long walks where

the teachers and the student can associate on friendly terms.

(3) There must be around the College and its buildings an atmosphere of learning and quiet, and the students should live as if in a City of their own under the personal jurisdiction of the College authorities.

(4) The surroundings and the approaches must be free from contaminating

and disquieting influences.

(5) All this cannot be secured at the present site: it may be extended at enormous cost, but nevertheless the College with its appurtenant buildings will be placed in the heart of a busy and growing City with its manifold distractions and amidst unhealthy and undesirable surroundings both physical and moral. The boys cannot be placed in a big City like Calcutta with only a

small space set apart for the College under the direct disciplinary jurisdiction

of the College authorities.

(6) Under the present system, when the boys are only for a few hours in their class room with their teachers, the personal influence of the teachers is wholly lost: he is too much engrossed in the work of teaching to converse with the boys, to attend to their moral needs, to cultivate their acquaintance or to acquire their confidence. Most of the professors do not and cannot know their boys, and the students on the other hand do not know their professors, except as teaching automatoms. The professors cannot impart to the boys what is best in them, and the highest and best in the character and life of the students remains dormant and undeveloped.

(7) The association of the students with their European professors will lead to the development of greater sympathy, mutual understanding and respect, and will be politically a source of great advantage and strength to the

country, the rulers and the ruled alike.

I come now to the question of site.

So long as the site is easily accessible for day scholars, it does not much matter whether the site is at Ballygunge or Tolla. The latter site will undoubtedly be much healthier: it has the advantage of proximity to the river and the canal, and is intersected by the Barrackpore Trunk Road, one of the best roads in Bengal for a walk, ride or drive. Moreover, most of the students of the Presidency College who live in Calcutta come from the northern portion of the town, and to them Tolla would be a near and convenient site. With the extension of the tramway, which is under contemplation, all difficulties of communication will be removed.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 12th November 1906

No.	Name of district.	Rainfallat		mmon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
	**************************************	Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	26 10.00	5	•
1	Burdwan	Inches. Nil	8	71/4	Sowing of rabi crops continuing. Standing crops a sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient
2	Віввним	Nil	71	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing we Fodder and water sufficient.
3	BANKURA	Nil	9	8	Weather seasonable. State of standing crops goo Sowing of rabi crops going on. Old common ri selling at 8 seers a rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodd and water sufficient.
4	MIDNAPORE	Nil	9*	8	Winter paddy, early cotton and sugarcane thriving well. Rabi crops being sown at places. Outturn autumn rice estimated at between 50 and 60 per cert of normal. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle disease reported from Dantan and Sailabani police stations.
5	Ноовилу	Nil	61	63	Weather seasonable. Sowing of rabi crops commend in Arambagh. Prospects of sugarcane and ampaddy fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and wat sufficient.
6	Howran	Nil .	7	7	Prospects of standing paddy good. No cattle-disease Common rice selling 8 seers at Uluberia. Fold and water for cattle sufficient.
7	24-PARGANAS	Nil .	7 5	71/2	Weather seasonable Lands being prepared for recops, sowings of which have commenced in some places. State of standing crops good. Prospet of sugarcane and winter rice good. Total number persons on relief during the week—Sonerpur 12 Tollygunge 16, Vishnupur 1,348, Behala 17 Canning 535, Mahestala 349, Baruipur 1,65 Fulta 1,008, Mograhat 2,148, Diamond Harbot 227, Mathematical Canada 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19,
					337, Mathuraour 143, Kulpi 225, Joynagar 2,45 Dum-Dum 6", Khardaha 90, Barrackpore 30. Cond tion of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	Nadia	Nıl	8	8	Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of racrops still ging on. No catte-disease. Fodder an water sufficient.
9	Murshidabad	Nil	7	7	Weather sessonable. Standing crops doing well No cattle-dsease. Fodder and water sufficient.
10	Jessork	Nil	616	7	Weather sesonable. Sowing of rabi crops going on Prospects of aman fair. Washing of jute sti continuing. No damage to crops by insects High prices and slight distress. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

No	Name of district.	Rainfall at	Price of co	ommon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the second
		station.	This week.	Previous week	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
11	KHULNA	Nil	81	9	Weather seasonable. State of winter rice fair. Tobacco sown estimated at about 47 per cent. of normal area and outturn of jute estimated at 92 per cent. Lands being prepared for sowing of summer rice. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
12	Patna	Nil	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 7\frac{\hbar}{8}, \\ 11\frac{7}{8}, \end{array}\right.$	8¼ 12* }	Weather cold. Standing crops doing well. Paddy crop on high lands, however, suffering. Rabi sowing in progress. Rain wanted for rabi crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
13	GAYA	Nil	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 8\frac{3}{16} \\ 12\frac{5}{16} \end{array}\right.$	$\frac{9\frac{8}{16}}{13\frac{18}{16}}$	Weather cool and clear. Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of poppy going on in Jehanabad subdivision. Sowing of rabi continuing in places. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
14	Sнанава»	Nil	10+	10† }	Sugarcane doing well; pressing commenced in places. Paddy doing well except on high lands in Bhabua, Buxar and Sadar subdivisions. Rabi germinating. Old common rice selling at 8 seers a rupee at Sadar. Maize selling at 15½ seers at Sasaram. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
15	SARAN	Nil	8½ 12¾	8½ 12½° }	Weather seasonable. Rabi sowings almost finished. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. 28 men, 131 women, 166 children on an average daily relieved at kitchens from the District Board funds in the Siwan subdivision; 76 men, 149 women, 238 children on average daily gratuitously relieved by the Hathawa Raj. 88 men, 157 women, 73 children on District Board test-relief works in the Siwan subdivision; 95 men, 64 women, 72 children on average daily on Hathawa Raj relief-works. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
16	CHAMPARAN	Nil	8i 11 *	8½: } 10¾* }	Weather bright and cold. Threshing of bhaloi finished. Winter rice suffering from want of rain. Rabi sowings in progress. Prices of foodgrains almost stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
17	Muzapparpur	Nil !	711.	7½ 12 *	Weather still hot for the time of the year. Sky clear. No rain reported in the district. Paddy suffering much for want of water throughout the district. Rabi sowings in progress. In Hajipur potato being sown. Cholera still prevalent in the Sadar and Sitamarhi subdivisions. Common rice and makai selling at 7½ and 11 seers a rupee respectively at Sitamarhi; at 7½ and 12½ seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur. Daily average for gratuitous relief 6,047. Figures from kitchens not received. Number of persons on test-work on the 10th instant—Belsand t 6, Sursand 397, and Junisaidpur 112. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

^{*} The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupce. † New rice.

		Raintall at	Price of co	mmon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
No.	Name of district.	Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	
	1	8	•	6	6
18	Darbhanga	Inches. Nil {	6 113*	5 111*	Weather seasonable. Rabi sowings in progress, Prospects of winter rice unsatisfactory. Number of persons relieved at kitchens on the last day of the week—Sadar thana 2,421, Bahera thana 6,328, Roserha thana 12,270, Madhubani subdivision 2,081, Samastipur 264. Number of persons on test.
					works for the last day available—Manihas 207, Ojhoul 168, Basaitha 503, Ratwara 323, Banipatti 15 Chakmehsi 60, Hathourighat 126, Sakarlohra 320, Gangdah 289, Saleypur 905, Dasauth 499, Balha 158, Tolaparsa 814, Larjaghat 316. No cattledisease. Fodder sufficient.
19	Monghyr	Nil {	68 12*	61 113.	Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice fair Mere rain wanted in Jamui subdivision. Rabi sowing going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
20	BHAGALPUR	. Nil	83 11§*	812111*	Weather seasonable. Sky clear. Condition of aghan paddy reported to be fair by the Subdivisions Officers of Madhipura and Banka. Sowing of rate crops going on briskly. Cholera reported from the thanas of Supaul and Pertabganj. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Madhipura and Pertabgang Fodder and water sufficient.
21	Purnea	. Nil	6	6	More rain wanted in parts for the standing crop Sowing of rabi crops going on. Prospects of wint paddy not favourable. High prices of food-gra prevailing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and wat sufficient.
2	DARJEELING	0-14	{ 1	6 12*	Weather cold. Hills—Wheat, barley and musta being sown. bhadoi dhan, marua and winter rice fair state. Terai—Prospects of paddy gloom Mustard and tobacco being sown.
2	SONTHAL PAGANAS.	R- Nil	8 184	7½ 13½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of all standing oro good. Cattle-disease reported from Deogh Fodder and water sufficient.
24	OUTTACK .	Nil	10	98	Laghu saradh ripening. Guru saradh in ear. Arh and sugarcane growing well. No cattle-disea Fodder and water sufficient.
2	5 BALASORE	Nil		91/2	Weather seasonable. Saradh in ear. Sugarcane a vegetables doing well. Sowing of rabi crops contining. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient
2	6 ANGUL	Nil	1	11	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter recommenced. Rabi and miscellaneous crops doi well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and was sufficient.

^{*} The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupee.

	Name of district,	Rainfall at	Price of co	mmon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
0,	Name of district,	Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	ommands of the scattler and and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	8	•	5	6
		Inches.			
27	Puri	Nil	81/2	81	Weather seasonable. Sugarcane getting on well Cotton flowering in some places and bearing pode at others. Saradh in ear. Laghu ripening in some places and being reaped at others. Rabi crops getting on well. Miscellaneous crops doing well. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
228	Sambalpur	Nil	11	11	Weather cool. Reaping and threshing of autumn rice in progress. Harvesting of urid in Sambalpur tahsil finished. Harvesting of til, urid and jhunga in progress in Bargarh tahsil. Condition of standing crops good. Outturn of urid estimated at 16 annain Sambalpur tahsil. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
29	Надаківасн		10	91	Harvesting of paddy commenced. Sowing of rab in four thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
30	RANCHI	Nil	11	103	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy continuing. Standing crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Lohardaga and Sesai thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU	Nil	1011	9,8	Weather sessonable. Sowing of rabi approaching completion. Condition of standing crops good. Harvesting of paddy going on. Cattle-disease in four thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	Manbhum	Nil	9	91	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle disease not reported Fodder and water sufficient.
13	Singhbhum	Nil	9	10	Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. Sowing of rabi continuing. Damage by insect-pests severe in about 15 villages in Kharsawan. Rice selling at 12 and 10 seers per rupee at Kharsawan and Seraikella, respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.
84	Cooch Behar	Nil	63	$6\frac{2}{3}$	Weather cool. Preparation of lands for tobacco, wheat and mustard going on. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Mathabhanga and Dinhata. Fodder and water sufficient.

General Summary.—There was no rain in the Province, except in Darjeeling, from where a slight lower of only 6-14 inches is reported. Rabi sowings are still in progress throughout the Province. The respects of the winter rice crop are unfavourable in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Purnea and largeling and in parts of Patna and Shahabad. Damage has been done to standing crops by insect-pests in the Kharsawan State in Chota Nagpur. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—4-Parganas 10,876, Saran 788, Muzaffarpur 6,047 and Darbhanga 23,364,—total 41,075. The number of ersons attending test-works is—Saran 549, Muzaffarpur 575 and Darbhanga 4,703,—total 5,827. Lattle-disease is reported from six districts. Folder and water are generally sufficient. Cholera is still revalent in parts of Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts and fallen in thirteen districts.

C. A. OLDHAM,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal,

Dept. of Agriculture, Bengal,
The 13th November 1906.

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT STATE DIVISION. 16 Station 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 17 18 19 DISTRICT. DIVISION. Kaina Burdwan Katwa Ranikanj Mankur 0.10 0.37 Burdwan 0.09 0.04 0.35 0.03 1.25 0 20 0.51 1.20 0.48 Suri Hetampur Rampur Hat Bolpur Muraci Labpur 0.06 9.12 0.73 1.16 0.59 0.43 0.38 0.10 Birbhum 0.03 0.01 0.82 0.70 1 00 0.11 0.33 0.13 0.03 0.15 1"25 0.24 0.80 Bankura Vishnupur Bankura 0.02 0.41 0.28 0.18 0.10 0.17 0.45 0.16 0.08 Vishnupur ... Maliara ... Khatra ... Indas Kotalpur ... Onda ... Gangajalghati Raipur ... Sonamukhi ... 1:35 0.24 0.35 0.19 0.08 0.03 1.78 Burdwan. 0.34 0.14 0.14 0.07 0.27 1.46 0.15 0.65 0.90 0.17 0.04 0.18 0.72 0.14 Midnapore 0.25 0.16 0.91 0.39 0.10 Midnapore Ghatal Kukrahaty Garhbeta Panskura Dantan 0°58 1°06 0.77 0.10 0.33 0.03 0.03 0.57 0.65 0.64 0.66 0.33 1.95 Chanderkona 0.05 0.01 ... Berampore ... Hooghly Aramhagh (Jahanabad). 1.09 0.30 Hooghly 0.34 BREGAL 0.13 0.20 1:63 0.04 1.80 0.04 0.57 0.03 Howrah Mohesreks Ulubaris Amta 0.15 Howrah 0.15 SOUTH-WEST 0:07 0.29 Saugor Island Diamond Har-bour. Budge-Budge Canning Town Alipore (Obsy.) Barrack pore. Dum-Dum Barasat Basirhat 24-Parganas 0.90 0.07 *** 0.87 0°21 1°34 0°04 0°20 0.69 0.08 1.25 0'11 0.12 0:46 0:31 3 0.04 0.04 0.19 0.03 0.88 0.25 0.01 0.02 0'08 0.15 1,522 0.23 0.55 Ranaghat Kri-hnagat Chuadanga Meherpur Kushtis 0°12 0°10 0°05 1°00 0°79 0.01 0.45 0.46 0.01 Nadia ... 0.83 0.76 0.18 0.13 0.10 0.27 0.16 0.05 0.03 0.11 ney. 1'40 1'77 2'48 4'23 5'15 2'30 1'83 1'10 0.04 0.74 0.04 0.03 0.58 Murshidabad Presid Kandi Berhampore... Lalbagh Azimganj Jangipur Lalgola Akriganj Patkabari Dumkal Kullyanganj 0.29 0.67 1.45 0.07 0.04 3.00 2.30 1.20 0.20 0.05 0.02 1:08 0.11 0.11 0.23 0.24 0.09 1'40 0.20 0.37 Narail Jessore Jhenida Magura Bangson 0.94 0.50 0.18 Jessore 0.00 0.19 0.75 0.06 0.09 1.35 0.03 0.13 0.08 018 0.01 *** 1 0.25 Satkhira Bagerhat Khulna Kaliganj Nakipur Dumuria Rampal Rampal Radayoa Paikyachha Moltakat Morelganj Tala Khulna 0.20 0.08 0.10 0.65 0.30 0.07 0.18 0.03 0.15 0.13 0.68 0.17 0.75 0.75 6.65 1.72 3.06 0.12 1.30 3.51 0.58 1.50 2.00 0.75 0.80 0.90 0.05 0.50 5.03 0.06 0.80 0.87 0.18 0.23 0.79 0.50 0.06 ... 1.69 0.50 0.66 0.17 0.79 0.67 Patna Dinapore Bihar Barh Bikram Hilsa Islampur Asthawan Patna 0:31 1°86 0°77 0.11 0.07 1.16 0.16 0.26 0.50 0.05 0.05 BIRAR Patns 0.21 Aurangabad ... Gaya Nawadah ... Jahanabad ... Arwai Dandnagar ... Sheighati ... Rajauli ... Pukri Barawan Deo ... Actinagar ... Gaya 111111111111 0.14 1.65 0.25 0.75 1'11

0.60

0.18

0.05

20 No. 10 No

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TINTO	AT	TAL	CAR	OBER.	1000
RUINUT	A L	TIM	UUI	UBBRIR	1906

23 24 25					1	27	28	29	80	31	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the mouth.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heavi est rainfall during the month,	rainfall from 16th October	rain al	Station.	District.	Diseases	METECEOLOGICAL DIVISION.
		11111				=	1.04	0.97 0.34 0.18 0.38	0.81 0.17 0.20 0.50 0.17	3 03 2 47 1 40 0 62	8 7 7 8	4°26 4°10 4°68 4°23 3°56	6'46 6'90 4'58 3'45 4'35	3.42 3.93 3.63 3.22 2.55	3.03 2.47 1.30 1.40 1.50	5.70 8.98 2.88 2.35 1.07	1.19 1.60 1.12 0.75	Kalna Burdwan Katwa. Raniganj Mankur.	Burdwan		
The latest designation of the latest designa								0.18	0.48 0.48 0.51 0.49	1.23 1.13 1.31 0.55 1.70 0.62	9 8 9 7 5 7	4'48 3'96 4'46 4'13 3'51 4'14	7°95 6°11 10°80 2°11 5°85 8°72	8*49 3*11 3*65 3*39 8*25 4*22	2:52 2:43 3:70 0:55 1:70 0:80	3°16 2°52 3°85 1°35 3°34 2°84	1.45 1.09 1.32 0.91 1.27 2.08	Suri Hetampur, Rampur Hat, Bolpur, Murari, Labpur,	Birbhum .		
								0.90 0.19 0.97 0.80 1.43 0.90 0.4L 1.20 0.80	0.65 0.54 1.23 0.50 0.56 0.40 0.77 1.50 9.86	0°16 1°10 1°42 0°49 0°34 0°74 0°68 0°60	8 7 5 7 5 9 7 4	4.81 4.55 4.62 4.67 8.56 8.13 5.44 8.13 4.81 8.31	3*56 4*37 5:21 3*22 6:12 3:16 2:9 3:50 6*49	4'05 3'16 3'17 3'69 2'46 3'00 2'45 2'52 3'99 2'80	0°90 1°26 1°42 0°89 2°44 0°90 0°77 1°50 1°46	2*32 2:05 3*86 2*45 1*90 2:06 2:59 3*38 3*12	1'46 1'18 1'23 1'19 0'83 0'95 0'88 0'83 1'51 0'99	Bankura Vishnupur Maliara. Khatra. Indas. Kotalpur. Onda. Gangajalghati. Raipur. Sonamukhi.	Bankura .		burdwan.
					0-			0*78 0*37 0*63 0*62 0*20 0*74 0*33 1*05 0*90	1'19 0'76 0'45 1'28 0'61 0'86 0'80 0'30 1'00	6°18 2°46 0°70 1°85 3°31 0°41 8°30 2°04 1°05	8 6 8 9 7 9 6 7	6.48 4.32 5.27 4.36 5.07 4.44 5.00 5.00 P	9.63 4.45 4.59 6.60 7.06 4.82 7.83 5.44 5.48	7.52 4.22 4.42 3.17 4.43 2.68 3.57 5.25	6.18 2.46 1.54 1.85 3.21 0.89 3.30 2.04 1.95	8°34 3 59 3°40 4°01 4°04 2°83 6°64 3°88 5°00	3.64 1.90 2.00 0.80 1.00 1.34 1.28 3.06	Centai Tamluk. Midnapore. Ghatal. Kukrahaty. Garhbeta. Panskura. Dantan. Chanderkona.	Midnapore	1100	
	::	::	Ξ	=				0.46 0.60 1.58	1.12 1.02 0.52	1.79 2.04 1.40	7 5 7	5.83 5.06 4.43	5*79 4*50 5*85	4.27 3.83 3.65	1.79 2.04 1.63	4.27 3.66 3.35	1.65 1.38 1.31	Serampore Hooghly. Arambagh (Jahanabad).	Hooghly .		ENGAL.
4	=	=	-				=	0.45 0.60 0.32	1.50 0.62 1.10	1.74 5.07 1.65	7 6 8	5.77 4.69 5.10	5°24 9°31 3°85	4.06 3.72 8.00 9	1.74 5.07 1.65	4.53 7.51 8.45	1.71 0.97 0.99 P	Howrah Mohesreka. Ulubaria. Amta.	ilowrah		SOUTH-WEST BENGAL
		-			:			0°35 0°34 0°45	1.01 0.82 1.19	5'40 1'79	6 7	7.90 5.77 \$ 5.00	8.80 5.83	9°13 5°07	5°40 1°79 1°49	7:00	9	Saugor Island Diamond Har- bour. Budge-Budge.	24-Parganas	1	Sour
2 2 5		11:11			1:			0.49 0.50 0.51 0.67 0.50	1.07 1.03 2.02 1.11 0.85	1'49 1'93 1'85 2'32 1'15 1'25	7 6 6 6 6 13	5.33 5.48 5.26 5.35 15.71	5·19 5·50 4·78 5·76 7·12 8·82	4.81 3.87 3.86 4.52 4.45 4.64	1.93 1.85 2.32 2.37 1.70	3 13 4 89 3 63 5 51 6 33 3 55	1.50 1.10 1.47 1.76 1.86 1.78	Canning Town. Alipore (Obsy.). Barrackpor- Dum-Dum. Barasat, Basirhat.			
8	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		 :: ::	1111111				6-11	0°80 0°68 0°55 0°93 0°97	1.13 2.63 5.97 0.98 4.01	7 8 7 5 6	4.71 4.97 5.00 4.77 5.55	4.67 6.38 8.54 4.77 6.43	3·59 4·20 4·39 3·87 4·16	1.81 2.63 5.97 1.00 3.39	3.63 4.51 7.56 2.01 2.09	1.84 1.15 1.72 1.55 1.34	Ranaghat Krishnagar. Chuadanga, Meherpur. Kushtia.	Nadia		
		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1111111111					0°07 0°06 0°02	0.47 1.33 0.21 0.35 0.18 0.50 0.22 0.45 0.15	0.65 9.83 0.95 1.20 2.24 1.11 1.41 1.05 1.15	676767767	4.50 5.04 5.04 4.70 4.04 4.18 4.18 4.18 4.18 4.18 4.18	3.79 4.08 6.08 8.56 11.06 7.09 6.14 4.78 9.94	3.76 4.71 4.10 4.11 3.39 4.17 3.43 2.66 3.40	1.40 1.77 2.48 4.23 5.15 2.30 1.88 1.40 6.25	1'23 1'48 1'78 2'03 5'84 4'16 2'96 1'79 8'30	1.52	Kandi Berhampore. Lalbagh. Azimganj. Jangipur. Lalgoia. Akriganj. Patkabari. Dumkal. Kullyanganj.	Murshidabad	Desertation	OHATAGO I T
				-				1.12	0°13 0°85 0°50 1 05	0°98 1°35 1°05 0°55	8 9 6 7	5°20 5°74 5°37 4°90 5°26	3°93 7°09 4°01 4°04	4.01 5.30 4.44 3.87 4.56	0.98 1.35 1.43 1.05	2.61 4.45 2.87 3.43	1.78	Narail Jessore. Thenida. Magura. Bangaon.	Jessore		
						17	16 (07 (07 (07 (07 (07 (07 (07 (07 (07 (07	0°54 0°30 0°72 0°96 0°25 0°25 0°27 0°35 0°40	0.20	1'81 0'70 1'10 0'65 0'08 3'05 0'73 1'49 0'79 0'81 0'47	10 8 7 6 7 5 7 9 7 8 6 9	5.65 5.17 5.78 P 4.78 F 5.78 F P P P	6'41 3'93 3'77 10'17 4'66 10'58 4'04 7'17 7'80 4'45 3'67 6'08	4*79 5*38 4*47 ? 5*65 P 5*77 P P	1'81 0'75 1'10 6'65 1'72 3'06 1'07 1'49 8'51 1 63 1'50 2'00	3.58 1.78 2.09 1.82 1.47 5.36 2.10 4.84 2.68 1.25 1.30 2.17	1.85 1.85 2.22 1.85	Satkhira Bagerhat Khulma Kaliganj Nakipur Dumuria Rampal Kalaroa Paikpachha Moreiganj Tala	Khulna		
										0.72 0.10	3 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 2	3·13 3·39 3·29 2·81 2·87 2·11	1.79 0.95 1.50 0.16 0.81 0.60 0.10 0.46	2*89 8*14 2*50 2*36 2*95 2*16	1*36 0*77 1*16 0*16 0*26 0*20 0*10 0*25	Nil 0'07 0'34 Nil Nil 0'10 0'10 0'25	1.21 P 1.13 D 1.02 B 0.98 B 0.98 B P D		Palna	Patna,	BIRAS.
							0	30		0°21 0°38 0°18 0°01 0°30	2 5 3 1 1 1 2 4 2	2.70 2.90 2.90 3.07 2.44 2.44 3.00 3.06 2.06 9	0.68 0.42 0.34 1.44	2°24 1'81		0°21 2°29 0°68 Nil Nil 0°01 1°42 1°65 0°30	0 79 N 0 76 Ja 0 80 A 0 77 Da 0 94 Sh 0 77 R 0 948 P	urangabad (aya. awada, hhanabad, rwal, uudnagar, serghati, ajauli, siso,	Baya		

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT STATION

Division.	DISTRICT.	Station.	1	2	3	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Shahabad	Burar Dehri Enabhus Sasarain Arrah Mohanea Ageaon Lamagar Koath Sikroul Bassowah Monaharpur Akberpur	2:03 0:19 1:94 0:25 0:72 1:75 0:18 2:20 0:03				0°10 0°43 0°14 0°25 0°18 1°38 1°25 0°38	0.08					0.11	0.11	0 20) 15 	0.03	0.4
na-concluded.	Saran	Gopalkanj Siwan Ehma Chapra Hathwa Amnor Basantpur Daeauli Bhoreh Sripur	0°22 0°41 0°48 0°20 0°87 0°61 0°90 0°10 0°41	0°37 0°56			0.37	0°27													0.5
Patos	Ousmparan	Motihari Rettiah Bagaha Burhurwa Ramnagar Narkatiganj Kissoyiah Dhanaha	0°19 0°18 1°18 0°59 0°21 0°24	=	::			0.50	0.50					0 02							
	Muzaffarper .	Sitamarhi Muzaffarpur Hajipur Paru Mabus Shiuhar Pupri	0.07	0.02		::	0.10	0.82	0.08				0.45	0.70						::	
	Darbhanga	Tajpur (Samas tipur) Darbhanga Madhubani Bahera Roserha Khutonia Ladania Laukahi	0.80	0.72	0.34	=		0.58	0.14	0.24	::		0°32 0°40 0°15	:: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1.06	0.04				0.04	
	Monghyr	Jamui Gogri Jamalpur Shaikhpura Chakai Bamo Chupreon Gidhour	0.15	0.05		0.04	5	0.44		0.54	0.02	0.02	0.02	1,19 0,19 0,15	0.10	0.01		0.07 0.35	0.03	0.03	0
elnur.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura Bangacn (Syibad). Supaul Pratapganj Bhagalpur Banka Colgong Bansil	0°87 1°00 0°86	0°28 0°08 0°25		1111111	0.80	0.02	0·17 1·22 0·10 0·05	0.02		0.02	0.50 0.03 0.18	0.01		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	0.02			0.06 0.05 0.11	0
Bhecelour		Kalimpong Mongpoo Kurseong Pedong	0.04 0.52 0.03		0.55	1*88 0*02 0*03 0*28 0*23	0.06	0.35	0.27	0.73 0.01 0.10	0.01	0.07 0.10 0.01	0.75 0.03 0.06	1'24		0.04	0°16 0°16 0°04 0°78	::		- ::::	
	Titlet	Purnea Gondwara (Korah). Barsoe Forbesgan]	0.06	0.05	0.82	0.44	0.4		-	0.08	1111111	0.14	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		=	0°02 1°70 0°29 	***	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			
	Sonthal Peganas,	Rejmahal Godda Paksur Naya Dumk Deoxhur Jamtara Mohagama Naninat Assenboni Katikund	2°63 2°18 3°36 8 2°07 2°41	0.56			***	0.16		0.28		0.13	0.36 0.41 0.33	0.35	1.10		0.03 1.20 0.07	0°06 0°19 1°18 0°56 0°35	0.20	0.06 1.17 0.41	0 0 0
		Sarath	2 00 2 00 2 00 3 5 5 0 1 6 1 6 1	0 1.00				0.36	0.24	0.82 0.58 0.03 0.03 0.03		0.02	0°30 0°06 0°04	0*41	0.20			0.60	0.68		5

RENGAL IN	OCTOBER	1906—continued.
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2	2.8	1	4	25	26	27	28	29	30		No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.		Average rainfall for the month.	Heavi- est rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Octo- ber 1906.	Average rainfall from 16th October.	Station.	DISTRICT.	DIVISION.	METROROLOGICAL
											2 2 Nil 2 4 2 Nil 2 2 Nil 2	2:84 2:78 2:35 2:84 3:48 1:75 2:78 2:89 2:89 2:56 3:67 2:67	2*13 0*64 0*08 2*08 0*91 0*62 Nil 2*10 3*11 0 67 2*20	2*97 2*49 2*97 2*79 2*77 2*69 1*86 1*75 1*64 3*86 2*89	2:03 0:43 0:08 1:94 0:28 0:44 Nil 1:38 1:75 0:38 2:20	Nil Nil Nil 0'18 0'44 Nil Nil Nil Nil	1'08 1 08 1'00 1'05 0'90 0'75 1 51 0'99 0'97 1'00 1'75 1'16	Buxar Dehri Bhabhua. Sasaram. Arrah. Mohanea. Ageaon. Rumagar. Koath. Sikroul. Bassowan. Monaharpur. Akberpur.	Shahabad		
								111111111111111111111111111111111111111			2 1 1 2 1 2 2 3 2	2.61 2.68 2.75 2.81 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.77 2.77 2.77	0°52 0°41 0°48 0°20 1°24 0°61 1°17	3·58 3·07 2·07 2·63 ? 2·76 1·91	0°30 0°41 0°48 0°20 0°87 0°61 0°90	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	0.68 1.11 1.34 0.84 9 1.48 0.69	Gopalganj Siwan. Ekma. Chapra. Hathwa. Amnor. Basantpur. Darauli, Bhoreh Sripur.	Baran	na-concluded.	
				:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::				=			2 1 1 1 Nil 2 1	2.71 2.23 2.69 2.63 2 9	0.48 0.90 0.18 1.20 Nil 0.41 0.24	3·38 3·25 3·82 2·66 ?	0°29 0°90 1°18 Nil 0°21 0°24	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	0.63 0.62 0.60 0.85 ?	Motihari Bettiah. Bagaha. Burhurwa. Rannagar. Narkatyanj. Kissoriah. Dhanaha.	Champaran	Patus	
				- - - - - -	::	111111		::	::	-	1 2 2 2 Nil 1	2*57 2 87 3 33 2 06 2 15 2 26 2 68	0.76 1.27 Nil	2.01 2.22 3.13	0.50 0.88 Nil	Nil 0.01 Nil Nil Nil	0.86 1.28 0.98 0.71 1.01 0.95 0.15	Sitamarhi Muzaffarpur. Hajipur. Paru. Mahua. Shiuhar. Pupri.	Muzaffarpur		
			-	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		0-7	1				3 1 2 3 1 Nil 5	2.68 3.03 2.73 1.94 2.06 ?	0°31 1°94 0°96	2.80 2.40 1.50 1.50 1.50	0.29	Nil 0'04 Nil Nil	0'46 0'42 P		Darbhanga)	
	2 0		0.02	0.01		:		1 :::	0.37	0°14 0°14 0°29 0°16 0°36 0°13 0°37	3 2 2 2 4 3 4 3 4 3	3·10 3·11 3·21 1·5 2·3 1·4 4·7 2·5 3·1 3·1	3 0'48 9 4'54 3 1'56 1'08 4 5'44 0 0'86 4 3'5'	3 3 4 2 1 1 6 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 1 2 0 2 0 0 7 2 6	5 0 16 7 4 27 5 1 16 7 0 56 0 8 27 7 0 3	0 0 14 0 0 25 0 0 37 0 16 7 1 1 44 0 27 5 0 7	1 1 1 0 0 7 7 0 7 4 6 0 7 7 0 9 1 1 4 1 7 0 8 2 1 1 1	Monghyr. Jamui. Gogri. Jamalpur. Shaikhpura. Chupreon. Gidhour.			
		::							::	0.05 0.68 0.94 8.18	1 3 2 7	3°4 1°9 2°6 2°4 3°0 3°7 2°6 2°3	1 1.6 7 0.2 4 0.9 3 1.18 7 2.8 3 3.6	1 2:4 1 1:0 8 3:5 8 3:2 9 2:0	1 0.1 5 0.5 4 0.3 8 1.0 2 3.1	Nil Nil Nil Nil 0 70 0 41	0°8 0°9 0°7 0 0 8 1 1°1 5 0 6	Bangaon (Sylabad). Supaul. Pratapganj. Banka. Colgong.	Bhagalpur	Shagslpur.	
				1 1111			: :				1 8 8	5.6 4.8 3.1 4.0 6.0 5.5	7 7 0 0 8 8 3.1 1.2	5 5 3 9 5 4 9	6 0.2 9 1.2 8 0.7	Nil Nil	1.23 2.88 0.77 1.3 1.4 1.2	Darjeeling. Kalimpong. Mongpoo. Kurseong Pedong.	Darjeeling	Bhags	
			::	3111						0.6	0 3	3.1 3.6 3.8 2.8 2.8	3 2 7 30 2 4 39 1 1 1 30 1 4	1 3·1 3 3·4 3 3·4 1 2·4	19 1.1 19 1.7 13 0.4 10 0.6	0 0.3 4 Nil 0 0.9	0 0.9 0 1.2 0 0.5	Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwara (Korah). Barsoe. Forbesganj.		-	
									0*14	4 0.77 2 3.2 0.7 1.8 6 2.2 6 4.1 2.0 3.1	73 4 50 6 55 10 70 8 86 6 20 4 15 9 15 9 16 6 6 6 6 6 8 6 6 8 6 6 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3' 4' 4' 3' 2' 4' 4' 3' 3'	53 4°0 66 4°1 84 10°1 70 32 6°6 88 8°2 67 6°5 60 13°7 14 57 9°9 29 8°2 17 14 2°7	08 3°17 2°15 4°15 3°15 3°15 3°15 3°15 3°15 3°15 3°15 3	17 2:5779 2:1182 3:391 8:2 2:057 2:44 2:257 5:67 5:66 3:3 4:019 3:5 0:4 1:4 1:5 1:5 1:4 1:5 1:5 1:4 1:5 1:5 1:5 1:5 1:5 1:5 1:5 1:5 1:5 1:5	8 1.3 5 5.0 7 4.4 11 4.9 0 3.4 0 9.8 0 5.0 6 5.2 9 1.4	7 0'9 7 1'1 1'2 3 15 9 1'1 2 0'8 3 1'8 1'8 1'8 1'8 1'8 1'8 1'4 1'9 1'2 9 0'5 6 1'3	Rajmahal Godda. Paksur. Naya Dumka Deoghur. Jamtara. Mohagamo. Nenihat. Katikund. Katikund. Katikund. Suruah. Suruah. Suruah. Suruah. Surah. Madhupar. Mahaga. Masepur.	Sonthal Parganas.		
	111								0.0	6 1.	70 7	3 3	86 9:5	23 3 2 2 2	80 4.8	2 92	5 0.8 0 0.4	Hiranpur. Barharwa. Sahebganj.			

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT STATIO

Harris and the same of the sam	1																			1	1	(*
METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT	Station.	1	2	8	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	16	17	18	19
	1	Sambalpur	Sambalpur Bargarh Padampur (Barasamber).	=	=	::	=		0.03	::	::	=	=	0.04	=	0.04	0.01	=	0.02	0.08	:::	111
		Uria Feuda- tory States.	Bhawanipatna Rolangir Sonepur Rampur	:::	E	0*20	0.31	::	=	=	::	0.04	0.08	=	0.60	0*24	=			::	:::	-
			Deoghur Gangpur Bonaigurh	0.88	=	0.12						0.18	0.08		-	-			0.02		-	
		Cutinek	Jagatsingpur Bauki Cuttack False Point Kendrapara Jaipur	0 70 0 23	=	::	0.08	0*28	0°15 0°10	0.04	0.28	0.63	1.20	0.06	1.57 0.16 0.29	1.32 0.12		0.08		0.09		
		Ralazore	Dharmsala Salepur Akhyapada Chandbali Bhadrak	0.55				0.16		0.30				0.18 0.72 0.72	0.01	1.82		010			0.42	0.90
ORISSA.	1889.		Soro Balasore Jeliasore Baliapal Eram (Basudebpur).	0.32	0.60					0.40 0.04 1.10	0.43		=======================================	1.32	0.03	0*35	0.09		=			0.40
60 (Oriss	Angul	Turigaria Banuth		-			0.02	0 03			-			0.63	-	-	-				-
		angui	Bissipara Chhendipada Tikerpara Balandapara	0.06	0.01	0.(8	0.15	0.27	 	=	0.46 0.46	=	0.04 0.50 1.57 0.19	0.02 0.09	0.15	0.01	0.40	0.01	0.01	0 06	=======================================	
4		Orissa Tribu- tary Mahals.	Baramba Kunjabongarh Dhenkanal Baisinga Keonjhar Anandapur	0.27			::		::	0.10	**	0.02 0.12	0.02 0.43 0.01	0'50 0'12 0'54 	0.01	0.60 0.85	0.02	0.02			::	-
			Raripada Karanjia Narsingpur Nayagarh Pal Lahera	1,00	::		::	-	::	0.74		::	0.30	0.06	::	2·16 0·40 0·13	0°20		0.50		=	
			Ranpur Talcher Athmalik Hindol Boad Nilairi	0.33	=	::	::			0.57	0.27	0.34	0.40 0.51 0.04	0.01	0.02	0.74	1714		::	:::		
		Pur	Puri Khurda Bhaupur Gop	0.11	0.02		0.83	0.50		0.11	0.53 1.19 0.49	0.40	0.69	0°30 0°87 0°43	0°75 0°40 	0.08	0.03		:	-		
		Hazaribagh	Satpara Pipli Kanas Pachamba (Giridih).	0.10	::	:	0.13	:		=			:::	1.90	0°24 1°00	0.03		0.10	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.86 0.18
			Hazaribagh Barhi Chatra Kharagdiha Ramgar Koderma	0.11 0.69 0.11 1.05	0.29	0.34 0.36	=	0.02	=		=		:		0.16	0.32	::	0.53 0.03	0°31 0°81 1°04 0°49	0.021	0*03 0*05 0*32	9°26 0°13
		Rancki	Bagador Lohardaga Sanchi Silli	0.20			::		::						=			, 0.14	0.25	0.40	0.20	0.10
	1		Tamar Kurdeg Gamla Chainpur	0.08	0.60		0.55 0.80	::	0.18	0.24	Ξ	0.74	0.02	0.03	::	0.20	0:43 0:40	2.20 1.66 0.32	0.36 0.24	0.01	0.08	0*\$3 0*\$3
NAGPUE	a Nagpur.	Palaniau	Palamau (Daltonganj) Balumath Husainabad	0.18		0.21	0°04 0°50	=		-		 	-		1'45			0:47	0.03	0.21	0.12	0.81
CECTA	Chots		Gartwa Mahuadanr Panki Latehur Nagarutari Eanka	2.62 0.40 0.57			0.55		0.18			::			0.35				1.50		0 65	0.50
			Chattarpur Bhaonathpur l'atan Monatu Lesliganj	0.78 0.85	0.15	-	0'14	0-15	0.88		:: :: ::			::		:::	=	11	0.40	:: ::		0.46
		Manbhum	Garu Purulia Gobindpur Raghunathpur Barahabhwm	0°18 0°11 0°36	0.03		0.30	0.03	-	-		•		:	0.33			0.43	0.05	0.26	0°30 0°01 0°07 0°58	0.13
		Singhbhum	Jhulda Chas Pandra Manbazar	0.22						::	1111	1111	1111	0.40	0.30	0°20 1°18 	::	0.03	 0*58	1'42 0'17		1.20
			Chakradharpur Ghatsila Baharagura Gailkura Kalikapur Monaharpur Kalikapur	0.34 0.18 0.18			111111	0.48	0.05			::	1111111	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.60	0.32	0.53 0.01 0.11	0.88	0701
-			Scraibilla barswan Jaintigarh Jaganathpur	0.53	111	1111		0.56			0.08	0.15	0.04	0.53		0-17	0.66	0.30	0.68		1.23 0.52 0.20	2.30

BENGAL IN OCTOBER 1906-concluded.

	23	23	2.	25	56	87	28	29	80	31	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average raintall for the month.	Heavi- est rainfall during the month.	rainfal	Aver. age rainfal from 16th Octo- ber.	Station.	DISTRICT.	DIVISION.	METEOROLOGICAL, DIVISION.
'31 '17	=	::	=	=	=		Ξ	=	0.53 0.97 2.00	0.10 0.69 0.10	3 3 3	8.60 2.90 7	1'98 1'99 8'70	2°13 1°73 P	1.91 0.97 2.00	1.91 1.91 3.40	1.07 0.87	Sambalpur Bargarh. Padampur. (Barasamber)	(Sambalpur	BUSHINE	-
N6	0°86 0°84				1::1::			0.04	0.74 0.57 0.05 	0.44	3 4 1 2 3 3	P P P B 38	1.54 1.58 0.25 1.55 1.40	? ? ? 2•78 ? ?	0.74 0.57 0.11 0.93 0.84	0.74 0.98 0.19 Nil 0.84 0.53	9 9 9 9 0*84	Bhawanipatna. Bolangir. Sonepur. Rampur.	Uria Feudatory States.		
						2.85 0.48	1.04 0.30 0.25 2.05 1.17 0.46 0.89 0.92	0°87 0°63 0°85 3°58 1°15 0°96 0°30 0°69	1'53 0'11 0'42 1'75 1'0# 1'12 1'18 0'51	0.03 1.40 4.35 0.36 1.80 1.75 0.50 1.08	8 6 5 6 8 7 9 6	6.83 6.28 6.06 7.74 6.70 6.07 5.69 5.64	10.08 3.79 6.13 10.01 7.08 4.93 4.41 4.20	6.86 5.15 5.78 9.56 6.30 5.48 4.95 5.42	2:85 1:40 4:35 3:58 1:80 1:75 1:18 1:08	6:32 2:44 2:87 7:74 5:14 4:38 8:77 4:10	2:57 1:99 2:36 3:79 2:67 1:96 1:70	Jagatsing pur Banki, Cuttack, Faise Point, Kendrapara Jajpur, Dharmsala, Salepur,	Ontinek		
		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::				0°30 1°60 0°08 0°35 	0°55 2°25 0°44 0°60 0°72 0°72 0°74 0°65	0.91 3.30 0.30 0.23 0.89 0.23 1.75 0.38	0°95 1°36 0°65 0°52 2°95 3°50 0°58	6 5 4 4 5 8	6.00 6.21 5.45 5.50 6.82 5.04	3.98 9.23 3.20 1.75 5.26 7.61 3.94	4.74 6.26 5.25 5.83 6.59 4.57 ?	0°95 3°30 1°82 0°60 2°95 8°50 0°88	2.71 8.51 1.47 1.35 3.90 6.39 1.81	1'49 2'13 2'07 2'16 2'48 1'22	Akhyapada Chandbali, Bhadrak Soro. Balasore. Jellasore. Baliapal, Eram (Basu-	Balasore	30	柳
								0.45	0.45	2.40	8	P	3.30	P	2:40	3.30	?	debpur). Turigaria. Banuth.		Orissa.	488
701	0.05	::	=======================================	=======================================		::	0.06 0.46	0°11 0°16 0°72 0°07	0°31 0°35 0°35 0°45 0°25	0.89	5 5 6	5.12 2.82 5.82	0.89 1.54 1.87 3.82 1.78	4*32 4:78 ? ?	0°39 0°40 0°90 1°57 0°58	0°81 0°66 0°35 1°73 0°47	1.59 1.68	Angul Bissipara. Chhendipada. Tikerpara, Balandapara.	Angul	ď	ORISSA
102	0.01 0.01 0.15 0.52 0.10	::				0.04	0.08 0.13 0.12 0.08 0.23 0.08 0.11	0°40 0°36 0°60 0°27 0°39 0°15 2°14 0°50 0°55	0°52 0°92 0°36 0°25 1°02 0°10 1°16	0°30 0°27 0°84 0°55 1°35 0°36	5 6 6 6 6 4 4	6.92 5.94 6.20 9 4.11 5.11 5.64 9 6.60 5.59	3.02 2.25 3.19 2.30 3.13 2.57 4.59 3.46 1.10	5.48 5.24 4.69 7 2.93 4.67 4.72 7	1°12 0°92 0°84 0°85 1°02 1°35 2°14 2°16 0 55	1'80 1'70 1'96 1'3J 2 22 2'17 3 76 0'50 1'10	1.87 1.72 1.58 7 1.20 2.06 1.66 7	Baramba Kunjabongari Dhenkanat Baisinga. Keonjhar. Anandapur. Baripada. Karanjia. Narsingpur,	Orissa Tribu- tary Mahals,		
	0.55 1.07 0.04						1°22 0°55	1°30 (0°03 1°05 0°95 0°78	1'40 0'07 0'72 0'78 0'39	0.90 0.27 0.04 	6 8 1 6 5 5	4:67 6 38 4:16 P P	3:35 7:48 0:55 4:06 8:42 8:75	6.76 3.53 7.10 3.19- ? ?	1.00 1.40 0.40 1.14	1.65 5.49 0.14 2.82 1.80	2 25 0 00 2 02 0 79 P	Nayagarh, Pal Lahera. Ranpur, Talcher, Athmalik, Hinuol, Boad, Nilgiri,			
		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::				4.29	2:32 1:20 0:66 1:26 1:72 1:10	1.36 0.50 0.50 1.05 1.05	1'22 1'00 1'50 2'04 0'36 2'86	1.31 2.00 0.83 0.04 4.50	8 8 6 10	7.62 7.77 7.50 8.00 7.36 6.67	8*08 7*60 5:17 10*84	8-23 6 86 7-17 7-56 7-24 6-00 2	0°85 2°32 2°00 1°50 4°29, 4°50 2°86	2.05 6.21 4.70 3.57 8.68 7.60 6.97	9 4:82 2:71 3:02 3:25 2:98 2:26	Athgurh. Puri Khurda. Blanpur. Gop. Satpara. Pipli.	Puei	}	
									0.10	0.75	6	3*94	4.18	3.04	1.75	1.40	1.54	Kanas. Pachamba	Hazaribago	1	
		<u>)</u>		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	=		-		0.03	0°46 0°38 0°43	8 6 4 8	4.48 3.75 3.81 4.00 4.00	2.74 2.80 1.94 3.29	3·31 3·13 2·55 2·77 3·95	1'95 0'81 1'04 1'05	1.98 1.76 1.47 1.59	1.18 1.26 0.86 0.91 1.14	(Giridih). Hazaribagh. Barhi. Chatra. Kharagdiha. Ramgar. Koderma.			
25		:						0.03 0.12	0.31 0.31	1.69 1.47	6	4:41		2.45	-		1.23	Bagodar.	P		
0	175	=			::	=	=	1.20	1.60	0.13	4 4	3·27 3·29 8·37	2.99 3.52 8.10 8.23	2:99 1:75 2:81 F 2:69	1.69 1.47 1.60 1.20	2.85 3.52 1.90 3.23	0.77	Rarchi. Silli. Palkot. Bano. Tamar. Kurdeg.	Ranchi		
					***			0.01	0.35	2.08	6	3.29	4.29	3.07	2.08	3.21	0.84	Gumla. Chainpur. Khunti.			
			-						11100	0.34	6	3.08	2.01	2.40	0.21	1.58	Mary Sales	Palamau (Daltongani).	Palaman		Ci
		111111111111111111111111111111111111111							0.07 0.40 0.10	0.19 0.19 0.19	3- 3- 6- Nil 6- Nil 2-	2.25	0.77 8.50 8.25 Nil 1.45 0.04 8.00	2.61 2.90 5	1'45 0'55 2'62 1'50 Ni1 0'57 0'04	0.95 0.42 0.88 2.85 Nil 0.38 0.04	1.17 1.29 0.96	Balumath, Husainabad Garhwa, Mahuadanr, Panki, Latehur, Nagarutari,		Chots Nagpur.	CHOIA NA GPU
		"								0.20	5	?	3.17	-	0.90	1.80	P	Ranka. Chattarpur. Bhaonathpur.			(5
000000										0.10	1 8	9 9	1.07	9	0.10	0°10	7	Patan. Monatu. Lesliganj. Kerh.			
41	11]	0.69		0'95	6	3.80	1'48	3 24	0.43	0.67	0.98	Garu.	Manbhum		
16	111111	7.1111	111111	1111111	HILLI			0°11 0°42 0°02	0°38 0°85 0°38 2°24 0°15	2.00 1.82 0.11 1.30 0.06 1.85	4 7 3 5 8 6	4.10 2.88 4.06 3.50 3.81 4.44	3.00 8.77 1.43 3.35 2.28 8.57 2.21	3 49 1*72 2*39 2*71 2*45 2*09	2'00 1'82 0'85 1'30 2'24 2'30 0'50	2'31 3'62 1'48 3 15 3'28 6'81	1.05 0.49 0.78 0.78 0.78 0.81 0.81 1.70	Sobind pur laghunat hpu Barahabhum halda. Dhas.			
8	*** ***						0.18	0.40	0.21	1.58	8 7	4.19	4 43 8 95	2.68 2.54	1'20 .	3.74	1:02	Manbasar. Chaibassa Chakradharpus	Singhbhum		
			=	::				1.08	1'20 1'24 0'27	0.29	5	3 69 4 38 5 00	4.01 1.31	3°21 3°03 2°47	1°20 0°48	3.62	0 90	Ghatala. Baharagura. Gailkura.			
-	-			-	***			0.34	0°25 0°29	0°30 0°25 0 38	7	3.88	3°10 1°35 2°86	3 86	1 00 0 0 5 1 23	2:11	7.08	Kalikepur. Monaharpur. Katbars.			
						-	=	0.02	0.32	0.61	7 7 6 6	9	4.45 3.77	5 5	5.30	4'04 3'11	?	Beraikilla. Kharswan. Jaintigerh.			

DISTRICT RAINFALL TABLE OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1906.

			A. J.			DISTR	CT OBS	ERVATIO	NS.			
TT I						3	RAINF	ALL				
TON.	to the second	DISTRICT.			Of month.				Since	16th Octobe	1906.	
METROROLOGICAL DIVISION.	Division.		Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	number	Normal mean number of rainy days.
AL.	Burdwan {	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Hooghly Howrah	5·15 6·09 4 80 6·23 5·39 6 13	3·35 3·52 3·15 4·41 3·92 3·79	+1.80 +2.57 +1.15 +1.82 +1.47 +2.34	7·40 7·50 6·78 7·25 6·33 6 00	4·17 4·08 4·00 4·99 5·11 8·19	3·20 1·95 1·28 4·59 3·76 5·16	1·22 1·15 1·11 1·73 1·27 1·22	+ 1.98 + 0.80 + 0.17 + 2.86 + 2.49 + 3.94	4·00 4·33 4·11 4·00 4·00 4·67	1·42 1·38 1·45 1·62 1·73 1·72
BENGAL.	Presidency	24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna	6·58 5·50 6·16 6·32 4·77 4·56	5·21 3·87 4·04 3·75 4·44 5·21	+1.37 +1.68 +2.12 +2.57 +0.33 -0.65	7·14 6·00 6·60 6·50 7·5) 7·80	5·78 5·88 5·00 4·38 5·29 5·40	2·65 3·22	1.99 1.10 1.52 1.29 1.77 2.01	+2.88 +3.79 +2.44 +1.36 +1.45 +0.19	4:43 4:00 3 20 3:63 4:75 3:40	1.96 1.90 1.71 1.40 1.93 1.98
Вінав.	Patna	Patna Gaya Shahabad Saran Champaran Muzaffarpur Darbhauga	1.04	2·66 2·27 2·61 2·67 8·28 2·61 2·16	-1.77 -0.97 -1.29 -1.54 -2.59 -1.57	1.25	8·03 2·78 2·79 2·77 2·57 2·44 2·44	0 61 0 06 1 Nil. 7 Nil. 7 Nil.	1·10 1·02 0·68 0·85	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & -0.17 \\ & -1.04 \\ & -1.02 \\ & -0.68 \\ & -0.85 \end{array} $	0.00 1.45 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	1·00 1·01 1·00 0·6: 0·6: 0·7
Вія	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Bhagalpur Darjeeling Purnea Sonthal Parga	1·90 2·15 1·72	2·58 4·23 2·86	-0.26 -0.68 -2.08 -1.14 +4.06	2·86 4·25 2·80	2·7 4·8 3·0	7 0.93 8 Nil. 0 0.2	1 0.9	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 0.00 \\ 2 & -1.62 \\ 3 & -0.59 \end{array} $	1·00 0·60	0.8 1.5 0.8
Ownest	Orissa	Angul Cuttack Balasore	1.99 1.22 6.83 4.7 8.8	2 4·53 2 6·19 0 5·56	-3·8 +0·1 -0·8	1 4·0 3 6·8 4 4·6	0 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	50 0·7 38 4·9	4 1·4 7 2·8 9 1·9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 2.50 4 4.38 6 8.40	2.6
CHOTA	Chota Nagpur	Ranchi Palamau Manbhum	2·9 3·2 2·8 3·5 2·5	1 2·6 0 2·6 4 2·7	8 +0.8 9 -0.8 0 +0.8	58 5°0 19 4°0 34 5°1	00 3° 00 2° 4 3°	00 1.5 53 2.5 85 0.5 80 3.5 65 2.6	38 0·38 1·6	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 83 & +2.0 \\ 09 & -0.2 \\ 02 & +2.2 \end{array} $	5 4.2 1 2.5 1 4.0	5 1: 0 1 0 1

SUMMARY OF THE RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1906.

About the middle of the month of October, there was a break in the rainfall. Towards the end of the month, however, rain was received in all the divisions excepting Bihar. The rainfall was below the normal only in the district of Khulna in South-West Bengal, while in Bihar there was a general defect except in the Sonthal Parganas. There was deficient rain in Orissa in the districts of Angul and Balasore, and in Chota Nagpur in the districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau and Singhbhum.

The total rainfall for the month shows a considerable excess in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and a considerable defect in Bihar and Orissa. Expressed in percentage figures, South-West Bengal received 139 per cent., Bihar 85 per cent., Orissa 88 per cent. and Chota Nagpur 110 per cent. The total rainfall for the whole south-west monsoon period has been close to the average in every division except Orissa, where it was about 20 per cent, less than normal.

per cent, less than normal.

Full details of the rainfall registered at each rainfall station in each district of Bengal

are given in the accompanying table, day by day, for the month.

The following table compares the rainfall in the four divisions during the month of October with the normal fall, the actual being given as a percentage of the normal. The table also shows the actual falls for each of the previous months of the year, expressed in

the same way, and the last column of the table shows the total rainfall of the past ten months of the year:—

METEOROLOGICAL Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Actual Rainfal of first ter months of 1906 expressed as a percentage of the norms fall for the period.
nth West Bengal	467	489	177	3	71	62	94	95	183	139	95
har	81	424	113	6	73	88	104	129	49	85	96
ness	321	378	73	11	65	86	91	64	78	88	83
tota Nagpur	376	693	192	8	58	68	105	73	83	110	92

The following table affords a comparison between the actual and normal rainfall in the month of Ostober in all the districts in the Province:—

PERCENTAGE TABLE FOR OCTOBER 1906.

Division.	DISTRICT.		Normal rainfall for October.	Actual district rainfall for Oct. 1906.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall,	Percentage excess (+), defect (-)
	Burdwan		8.85	5-15	154	+ 54
	Birbhum		8.52	6.09	173	+ 78
	Bankura		8:15	4.30	136	+ 36
	Midnapore		4.41	6.23	141	+ 41
	Hooghly		8.92	5.39	137	+ 37
South-West	Howrah		3.79	6.13	162	+ 62
Bengal.	24-Parganas		5 21	6.58	126	+ 26
	Calcutta		5.87	5.50	142	+ 42
	Nadia		4.04	6.16	153	+ 53
	Murshidabad		3.75	6.33	169	+ 69
	Jessore		4.44	4.77	107	+ 7
	Khulna	100000	5.21	4 56	87	- 13
				4.00	01	,
(Patea		2.66	0.89	34	- 66
	Gaya		2.27	1.30	57	- 43
	Shahabad		2.61	1.32	51	- 49
	Saran	110	2.67	1.13	42	- 58
	Champaran		3.28	0.69	21	- 79
Bihar	Muzaffarpur		2.61	1 04	40	- 60
oinar	Darbhanga		2.16	1.09	50	- 50
	Monghyr		2.49	2'23	90	10
	Bhagalpur		2.58	1.90	74	- 26
	Darjeeling		4.23	2.15	51	- 49
	Purnea		2.86	1.72	60	- 40
	Sonthal Parganas		8.15	7:19	228	+128
(Sambalpur		1.95	1.99	102	+ 2
	Angul		4.53	1'22	27	_ 78
Driesa 3	Cuttack		6.19	6.32	102	+ 2
	Balasore		5'54	4.70	85	- 15
	Puri		7.18	8 35	116	+ 16
1	Hazaribagh		3.13	2.92	98	7
	Ranchi		2.63	3.21	122	+ 22
hota Nagpur	Palamau		2.69	2.30	86	- 14
	Manbhum		2.70	8.54	131	+ 31
	Singhbhum		2.80	2.59	93	- 7

The following table gives a summary of the rainfall data of the four divisions of the Province for the month of October 1906:—

	RATE	STALL OF MO	NTH.		RAINY DAYS.		RAINFALL	STNCE 16TH ER 1Q06.
MRTEOROLOGICAL Division.	Average for the Division.	Normal average,	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average for the Division	Normal avara; e,
South-West Bengal Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	5·63 2·31 5·55 3·05	4·04 2·72 6·29 2·79	+1.59 -0.41 -0.74 +0.27	7·02 2·58 6·45 5·28	4·77 2·96 6·5 3·62	+2·25 -0·38 -0·07 +1·66	3·30 0·30 4·26 2·35	1·48 0·97 2·48 0·99

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 10th November 1908, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

				TH NOVEMBER			NOVEMBER 1	
WATURE OF	CARGO.		Number of boats.	Weight of oargo.	Toilsge.	Number of boats.	Weight of oargo.	Tollage.
				Mds.	Rs.		Mds,	Rs.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles	-	700 E 135	. 1,037 75 890	29,237 2,86,955 58,550 2,08,213	340 4,818 880 2,780	652 711 99 907	69,505 2,13,495 98,925 1,89,997	1,049 3,57 1,509 2,409
	Total		2,276	5,82,985	8,818	2,369	5.71,922	8,54

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1906-07.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of September 1906.

		Cincia. D	-			Outrack		, -	l Relasore			Midnanora	Howrah	SOUTH-WESTERN ;		l Burdwan Hoogbiy.	
		District.				1			1 2							gb!y. and	
		Canal.		Taldanda system	Kendrapara do	High Level, Range I	Ditto, Range II	Jejpur Canal	Dudhai Canal High Level, Range III	Total Orissa Canals	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Midnapore	. Panchkura Tidal Reaches, Banges I and II	Total Midnapore Canal	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Eden Canal	Total of the corresponding period of last year.
	harge	Estimated full disc	C. ft.	1,842	1,985	809	728	700	728	1:1	i	1,411	522	i	1	1,000	1
·qja	om uj	Аverage discharge	C. ft.	1,049	1,483	453	97	178	457	1:1	,	276	81		1	208	-1
		Discharge utilized.	O. ft.	800	1,063	353	94	169	28:		1	179	98 ;		ı	190	1
land ar uj	of av ad finom	sera etamixorqqA yairub betagirti t edi lo bue edi ot	Acres.	67,425	95,616	27,275	5,775	17,825	1 44,060	257,977		50,832	3,363	64.239	1	21,266	1
onal odi o	n du	esta stamixorqq/ notarititi tonu anne date last yea	Acres.	60,488	82,767	23,388	5,772	15,491	42,190	230,096	,	60,453	2,414	62,911	1	24,138	. 1
		Long-term leases.	Acres.	50,593	79,825	24,225	5,770	14,989	38,262	213,664	180,877	49,659	4,366	64,159	109*89	20,905	23,553
DE		Kharit.	Acres.	18,780	15,811	3,013	ю	2,853	5,174	(a) 48,636	48,530	1,546	357	(6)1,903	5,464	(e) 356	273
DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.	SEA	Rabt.	Acres.	1	ı	1	L	ı	11	;	. 1	1	11	1	1	2	•
P ARE.	SEASON LEASES	Sugarcane.	Acres.	49	ı	88	1	38	180	663	123	i	1.1	1	1		1
S LEAS	Bs.	Hot-weather.	Acres.	89	1	- 1	i	13	400	416	428	i	11	:	1		ı
ED.		.Into.T	Acres.	16,832	15,811	3,048	ю	2,900	5,754	44,351	49,179	1,546	357	1,903	5,464	361	276
		Grand Total.	Acres.	67,425	96,636	27,273	5,775	17,889	1 44,016	258,015	230,056	51,205	4,728	56,062	71,065	21,268	23,829
RAINE	1906-07.	During month.	Inches, Inches.	12-6	12.02	1.74	80.6	8-41	10.27	1.	1	9.9	5.92	1		89.8	i
April 1		Up to enp of month,	nches. I	43-29	82-98	34-41	37.05	83-39	42.48	1:	ı	89.53	\$6.97 \$4.00	1	1	42.24	ı
RITNEA	1905-06.	During month.	Inches. In	10.28	8.75	8-25	18.31	18:11	15-27	1	1	9-57	9.64	1:	1:	11.84	1
±	6.	Up to end of month.	Inches.	89.08 Avera	singpur.	Kenc and and 33°15 Averag	S7.06 Avera	39.88 Jajpur.	38.21 Ak hoy	,		60.22	46.25	;	1:	14.99	1
		R WARES		Average rainfall of	Singpur. Average rainfall of Ker-dupatna, Marsaghai,	Kendrapara, Nurtang and Ichapur. Average rainfall of	Cuttack and Jenapur.	pur and Aknoyapuda, ajpur,	Akhoyapada,					A. E.			

(a) Of this, 43,579 acres re present "Provisional lease," (b) Covering leases.
(c) Includes 2a1 acres under one flushing.

			, r. Ko.	.dinom		dn rees	aui oi d		DET	DETAILS OF	BUSINESS STATES	ARRAS LEASED	SED.		RAINFAIL, 1906-07.	PALE, 07.	RAINPALL, 1905-06.	A L.E., 06.	
Credit.	District.	Genal.	Moell, itul bətamitez	Average discharge in	Discharge ntilized.	sera etamixorqqA edi galiub betagirri om edi to bue edi ot	Approximate area under irrigation ul sante date last year	Голк-гетт јевеев.	Enarif.	Rabi.	5 икатсале.	Hot-weather.	.IntoT	Grand Total.	During month.	lo bus of qU dinom	.dinom zairaC	Up to end of month.	R www.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches, Inches, Inches	nches.	Inches.	
T	Shahabad	Western Main	4.342 1,226 2,000 } 1,468	3,922 1,069 1,454 1,465	290 955 1,750 1,873	23,909 105 429 149,912 3,745 97,963	23 374 101,186 171,24 3,645 23,306	18,379 86,701 135,431 3,120 71,007	5,564 16,954 26,642 713 23,763	11111	11111	617 6.489 14.562 36 6,834	6,481 23,443 41.164 749 30,796	24,860 110,144 179,595 3,859 101,103	3 3.69 3.44 \$ 3.68	29-37 34-31 28-12	18.19 18.15 10.46	\$6.90 \$6.07 45.02	
		Total Sone Canals		1	1	880,928	393,035	817,628	73,895		:	28,038	101,933	178,612	1	1	1	:	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year,	1:	1	1		1	345,138	38,049	1	:	25,680	63,729	408,867	,	1	1		
		Teur Canal	174	10	•	483			359	1		108	461	461	2.53	65-32	96.9	80.45	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	ı	1	1	,	ı	1	ı	1	1	1.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Champaran	Dhaka Canal	306	159	88	1,047		1	2,479	i	i	283	2,702	2,703	6.70	63.60	6.85	28.28	
7		Total of the corresponding period of last year.		,	1	1	1		:			,	1	1	,	1	1	,	
	Nema	Seran Canals							Cant	Canals closed	و								
		GRAND TOTAL	1	Ť,	T	716,910	710,180	908,309	122,628	NO.	583	38,779	117,131	758,077	1		1	:	
		GRAND TOTAL OF THE COUNE. SPONDING PERIOD OF LIST YEAR.	į ı	1	1		1	618,169	92,315	•	221	26,108	118,648	736,817	T d	1	1	1	

W. A. INOLIS, Secy. to the Goet. of Bengul.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th November 1906.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of September 1906, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

			Tor	LAG	е, 1906-07.				Tol	LAG	в, 1905-06.		
CANALS.		Durii mo	ng th nth.	ie	To end		the	Durin	ng th	10	To end	l of nth.	
	tem I II	Rs. 893 2,043 702 141 24 35	10 11 2 1	P. 3 0 9 9 9 0	Rs. 7,670 13,485 4,238 909 254 206	14 15 5	. P. 0 2 9 6 5 3	Rs. 987 2,071 953 109 38 52	12 0 11 8	r. 3 3 7 9 0	Rs. 9,327 13,587 5,988 841 280 324	9 2 8 10	3 3 10 0 3
Total Orissa Canals		3,840	6	6	26,765	14	1	4,213	5	7	30,350		
Midnapore Canal		3,685	6	3	29,141	6	3	5,530	10	9	38,240	9	0
Hijili Tidal Canal		7,432	12	3	44,118	8	6	6,074	15	9	38,790	13	3
Sone Canals.													
Patna Canal System Arrah ditto Buxar ditto	:::	2,455 717 936	.1 8 1	1 3 0	11,906 4,961 8,088	9 2 9	7 4 9	1,070 463 512	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\14\\6\end{array}$	9 8 3	9,610 3,535 3,270	7 5 7	3 1 9
Total Sone Canals		4,108	10	4	24,956	5	8	2,046	6	8	16,416	4	1
GRAND TOTAL		19,067	3	4	1,24,982	2	6	17,865	6	9	1,23,797	14	11

CALGUTTA,
The 15th November 1906.

W. A. Inglis, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of September 1906, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

		Tor	LAGI	, 1906-07.				Tol	LAGI	в, 1905-06.		
Canals.	Durin mon		e	To end mon		he	Durin mon		0	To end		he
Calcutta and Eastern	Rs.	Α.	Р.	Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	Α.	P,	Rs.	Α.	P
Canals	23,473		9	1,15,809			21,877	5	3	1,22,041	9	9
Tolly's Nala Madaripur Bhil Route	7,229		6	35,258		CAMBILLAR	7,936		9	47,683	8	8
madaripur Dini Route	18,623	U	6	46,492	14	9	15,747	7	6	32,549	0	6
Total	49,326	5	9	1,97,561	11	0	45,561	11	6	2,02,274	2	11
Orissa Coast Canal	2,841	10	6	17,912	6	9	2,160	2	9	13,591	5	9
Nadia Rivers	2,858	12	11	14,130	1	10	11,534	2	2	45,017	6	7
GRAND TOTAL	55,026	13	2	2,29,604	3	7	59,256	0	5	2,60,882	15	3

CALCUTTA,
The 13th November 1906.

W. A. Inglis, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1906.

A service of the serv				Inches,	Date.	Hour.
- 6 thth			***	29.858		
The mean pressure of the month	from 44 veers	registers		29.836		
The average pressure of October	Irom 44 yours	rogisters	***	29.998	12th	10
The highest pressure in the month		***		29.696	1st	16
The lowest pressure in the month	•••			.302		
The range of pressure		•••				
and the second				Hours.	100	
The total number of hours of brig	ht sunshine du	ring the m	onth	182.8		
The maximum possible number of	hours of sunshi	ne	**	300.8		
The maximum possible zames				e e		
The mean temperature of the mont	h	***		80.3		
The mean temperature of Octob	er from 20 ye	ears' registe	ers	80.0		
The average temperature in the mo	nth			91.7	4th and	5th
The highest temperature in the mon	th			67.6	25th	
The lowest temperature in the mon	he month			24.1		
The range of temperature during t	ITO MICHEL			13.1		
The mean daily range of temperat	in one day		•••	20.1	23rd	
The greatest range of temperature	In one day	***		4		
				Per cent		Part Company
The mean humidity of the month		***		81		
The average humidity of October	from 20 year	s' register	8	81		
The average numbers				Inches.		
면 하게 되었다. (1) 전에 전혀 있다고 있다. 그 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이				0.838		
The mean vapour tension of the m	onth			0.819		
The average vapour tension of U	otoper from 2	U years' rep	gisters			
fill	T11(3111L11			5.26		
The average cloud proportion of	October fr	om 29 j	years	1.00		
registers				4.02		
				Inches.		
				5.50		
The total rainfall of the month	Doolslow's solf-	ragistaring	rain-			
The total rainfall indicated by a	Deckiey & Bell-	ove the or	(hand)	3.889		
gauge (mouth of the gauge al	out o reer an	ove the gr	ouna,	3.87		
The average fall of October fro	m 24 years I	ogistors		1 93	31st	
The greatest fall in 24 hours		•	***	100	0150	
				Days,		
The number of rainy days in the	month		***	6		
The average number of rainy d	ays in October	from 24	years'			
registers				5		
The mean maximum equilibrium	temperature of	solar rad	iation	A		
during the month				138.8		
The mean difference of sun and a	ir temperature	s		51.4		
The greatest sun temperature				152.3	5th	
The greatest excess of sun over air	r temperature			60.9		1
The mean temperature of the no	cturnal radiat	ion therm	ometer			
on woollen cloth				71.2		
The mean depression of the noo	turnal radiati	on therme	ometer			
below the minimum air tem	perature at 4	feet abov	ve the			
ground				3.2		
The greatest depression of the ne	octurnal radiat	ion therm	ometer			
below the minimum air temp	erature			5.0	25th	
perow the minimum air temp	OI divide	Table 1	•		~0011	
the state of the second state of the second state of						
				Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind	per day	0.00	***	62.8		
The greatest movement of the win	nd in one day			170.0	29th	
The greatest movement of the wir	nd in one hour		•••	13		to 8 A.M.
De la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la comp		196				parameter.

The number of hours with winds from each of the eight points— N. 131, N.E. 89, E. 61, S.E. 48, S. 10, S.W. 73, W. 97, N.W. 145, Calm 99.

C. W. PEAKE,

for Director-General of Observatories.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Alipore (Calcutta), the 12th November 1906.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th November 1906.

			jo i	neter		PEMPER	ATURE.			HYGROM	ETRY.		WIND.			
Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun,	Number of hours bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Mean.	Maximum,	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb,	Vapour tension.	Dew point,	Humidity.	Prevailing direction,	Miles recorded,	Rains,	Wrather,
1906.		٥		Inches.		0			0	Inches	0	%			Inches.	V
Nov.	4th	139 • 4	8.5	29.912	76.7	85.7	16:8	68.9	68.1	0.577	63.0	65	NNW and calm	48	Nil	Clear, 🖎 .
"	5th	137•7	8.5	-950	73.9	83.7	18-4	65.3	67.0	•565	62.4	69	NNW and calm	60	,,	Clear,
,,	6th	130*2	8.5	•956	78-3	82.7	17-7	65.0	68.1	-611	64.6	73	NNW, N by W and calm.	37	,,	Clear,
n	7th	138-1	8.5	-945	74.5	83.5	16.8	66•7	69.1	•684	65.7	73	N by W, NNW	38	,,	Chiefly elear
"	8th	183.9	8.4	942	74.9	83.9	16.8	67.1	70-7	•692	68.2	78	NNW and calm	38	33	Chiefly clear
,,	9th	185.9	8.4	-924	75.3	84.3	16.8	67.5	68-9	-618	65.0	70	WNW and calm	47	.,	Clear .
**	10th	137-2	8.4	•930	72.5	83.7	21.2	62.5	64.3	•491	58-4	64	NW and calm	39		Clear,

				Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days				29.937
The average pressure of the corresponding peri	od for 24 v	rears. Surv	evor-	
General's Office				29.931
Gollorat & Class				Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine				59.2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshi	ne			78.1
하다 하는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그렇게 되는 것이 없었다. 그런데 그런데		9		9
The mean temperature of the seven days			***	74.4
The average temperature of the corresponding	period for 24	years, Surv	eyor-	
General's Office	'			77.4
The extreme variation of temperature				23.2
The maximum temperature		and the second		85.7
				Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	***	***		8
				%
The mean relative humidity	141			70
The average relative humidity of the correspo	nding period	l for 24 y	rears,	
Surveyor-General's Office				74
어린 사람이 하면 어느 아니는				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10 November 1:				Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for	4 years, Su	rveyor-Gene	eral's	
Office	***			0.37
The total fall from 1st January to 10th November			***	57.19
The average fall of the corresponding period for	24 years, Su	rveyor-Gen	eral's	
Office				65.12
to an deduced from	m over observe	.tiana		

The mean pressure, temperature, etc., are deduced from eye observations.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground. The rainfall reported on any day is for 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of that day.

A; dew,

C. W. PEAKE, for Director-General of Observatories.

METBOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Alipore (Caicutta), the 12th November 1965.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 28th April 1906 as compared with the same period of 1905.

	190	5,	190	6.	INCRI	ASR.	DECR	EASE.
STAPLES.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Re.
pparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accourrements, boots				0.015	1 700	1.015		
and shoes	5,751	5,900	7,531	6,915	1,780	1,015	******	
foreign railways	1,66,50,601	22,25,032	1,45,58,529	18,84,603			20,92,072	3,40,429
(1) Raw	1,47,717	63,415	93,206	57,974			54,511	5,441
(2) Manufactured—	2,007	2,339	4,125	5,085	2,118	2,746	12,938	5,458
(b) Ditto, Indian	36,497 1,45,979	14,056 1,47,853	23,564 1,60,103	8,598 1,50,082	14,124	2,229	******	
(d) Ditto; Indian	12,951 4,375	10,297 4,492	22,103 3,241	21,183	9,152	10,886	1,134	2,120
(e) Others Themicals, excepting saltpetre	7,622	5,206	13,329	7,791	5,707	2,585		
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	388	215	450	233	62	18	* *****	
3.—Non-intoxicating	13,568	5,544	9,103	4,389	*****	*****	4,465	1,150
1.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	124 166	19	399	214	233	107	124	10
2.—Alizarine and aniline dyes 3.—Outch	2,359	889	3,876 569	1,711	1,517	822	*****	235
6.—Indigo	24,186	6,105	20,471	5.923	10.00	******	3,715	185
6.—Tanning barks	13,284 20,938	998 15,487	21,372 16,091	1,809 11,689	8,088	811	4,867	8,79
7.—Turmeric	8,110	3,958	16,219	7,589	8,109	3,631	*****	
Fodder-	95,085	16,542	1,08,859	23,313 6,380	13,774 9,195	6,771		
2.—Hay, straw and grass Fruits and vegetables, fresb	42,129 15,0#3	5,978 9,793	51,324 28,928	14,988	13,835	5,195		
Grain and Pulse-	7,09,785	2,14,530	4,14,741	78,523		******	2,95,044	1,86,00
1.—Wheat	92,872 40,873	20,309 3,996	1,08,410 2,32,082	31,767 9,200	15,538 1,91,209	11,458 5,204		*****
3.—Rice in the husk	5,87,804	90,814	4,32,072	80,414	of the same	Take a second	1,55,732	10,40
5Jowar and bajra	12,463 5,00,336	1,581	84,752 3,05,280	16,557 75,798	72,289	14,976	1,95,056	56,96
7.—Others	84,920	15,962	1,15,184	23,741	30,264	7,779	9	
1.—Hides of cattle	82,055	49,875	75,438	45,450 25,462			6,617	4,42
2.—Skins of sheep, &c	60,145 1,465	31,361 475	55,437 2,239	881	774	406	4,708	5,89
lemp (Indian) and other fibres (excluding	1,00,339	22,783	1,01,979	22,289	1,640			49
juto)	34,588	6,453	51,467	9,725	16,879	3,272		40
1.—Raw	1,69,371 89,643	89,400 22,366	1,41,085 83,965	72,228 21,733		******	28,286 5,578	17,26 63
Leather-	2,401	3,188	3,751	4,721	1,350	1,533		
2Wrought, excepting boots and shoes	527	565	2,589	2,076	2,062	1,511		******
1.—Ale and Beer	19,831	5,237	11,925	4,819			7,906	41
2.—Spirits and wines of all kinds, including country spirit	. 0,200	7,640	7,179	7,807	976	167		
s,—All other sorts, including toddy and formented liquor, other than ale and beer	490	115	1,817	528	1,327	413		
Metals—		0.177	. 4 704	9 908	2 000			1
1.—Brass, unwrought	3,426 17,342	2,577 6,977	4,704 23,518	2,805 9,716	1,278 6,176	228 2,739		
SCopper, unwrought	1,520	1,463	502	281			843 1,018	1,18
		1				******		2110
5.—Iron and steel—	41 411	20.105	83.155					0.04
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought	41,411 2,60,352	20,105 11,742	83,155 2,10,450	10,861 11,319			8,256 49,902	
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought	2,60,352 1,24,198 43,640	11,742 51,412 18,014	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145	23,901		8,256 49,902 18,811	43
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manufactures of iron and steel 5.—Zinc and spelter	2,60,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082	23,901 3,112	17,196 15,131	8,256 49,902 18,811	38
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,60,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316	23,901 3,112	17,196 15,131	8,256 49,902 18,811	38 2,88
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manufactures of iron and steel 6.—Zinc and spelter 7.—Others 1.—Kerosine 2.—Castor	2,60,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,198	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,766	23,901 3,112 7,077	17,196 15,131	8,256 49,902 18,811 925 80,117	38 2,83 28,01
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,60,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,706 2,306 17,373	23,901 3,112 7,077 956	17,196 15,131 1,513 418	8,256 49,902 18,811 925 80,117	38 2,83 28,03
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manufactures of iron and steel 6.—Zinc and spelter 7.—Others 2.—Castor 3.—Cocoanut 4.—Mustard and rape 5.—Others	2,60,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,284	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,041 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,708 2,306	23,901 3,112 7,077	17,196 15,131	8,256 49,902 18,811 925 80,117	38 2,83 28,03
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,60,352 1,24,198 43,644 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,294 15,448 8,711 53,073	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349	2,10,450 1,05,887 67,041 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 33,002 8,647 67,213	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,703 2,306 17,373 3,663	23,901 3,112 7,077 956 17,644	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178	8,256 49,902 18,811 925 80,117	38 2,83 28,03
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,00,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,284 15,448 8,711 53,073 17 2,64,686	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 83,092 8,647 67,213 4,75,898	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,703 2,306 17,373 3,863 16,866 149	23,901 3,112 3,112 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312	17,196 15,131 1,513 4,18 11,178 4,517 138 43,327	8,256 49,002 18,611 925 80,117	38 2,83 28,01
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,284 15,448 8,711 53,073 17 2,64,586 54,962 6,69,810	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474 14,530 1,90,973	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,641 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 33,032 8,647 67,213 405 4,75,898 80,813 4,77,628	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,703 2,303 17,373 3,963 16,866 149 1,14,809 20,365	23,901 3,113 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 25,861	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835	8,256 49,002 18,611 925 80,117	38 2,83 28,01
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manufactures of iron and steel 6.—Zinc and spelter 7.—Others 2.—Oastor 3.—Coccanut 4.—Mustard and rape 5.—Others 4.—Mustard 5.—Chastor 2.—Earthnuts 3.—Linseed 4.—Poppy 5.—Rape and mustard 6.—Til or jinjili	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,646 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,284 15,448 8,711 53,073 177 2,64,586 64,962 6,59,810 20,417	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474 14,530 1,90,973 4,427	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 33,092 8,647 67,213 405 4,71,598 80,813 4,77,698 6,310	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,706 2,306 17,373 3,663 16,866 149 1,14,809 20,365 1,54,917 1,1199	23,901 3,113 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 20,851	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835	8,256 49,902 18,611 925 80,117 64	38 2,83 28,01 1,90
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,294 15,448 8,711 53,073 177 2,64,586 54,962 6,59,810 20,417 77,764 42,468	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474 14,530 1,90,18 4,427 13,805 33,103	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 83,092 8,647 67,213 400 4,75,588 80,813 4,77,628 6,310 1,03,152 9,553	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,706 2,306 17,373 3,863 16,866 1,49 10,365 1,54,917 1,19,92 26,671 5,077	23,901 3,112 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 20,861	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835	8,256 49,902 18,811 925 86,117 64	38 2,83 28,01 1,90 3,22 28,02
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,294 15,448 8,711 53,073 1,7 2,64,586 54,962 0,0,417 77,764 42,468 33,774	11,742 51,412 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474 14,530 1,90,13 4,427 13,805 53,103 19,587	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,041 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,290 33,092 8,647 67,213 4,05 4,75,898 80,813 4,77,628 6,310 1,03,152 9,553 17,497	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,703 2,303 17,373 3,863 16,866 149 11,14,809 20,365 1,04,917 1,199 26,671 15,077	23,901 3,112 3,113 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 25,861	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835	8,256 49,902 18,611 925 80,117 64	38. 2,83 28,03 1,90 36,00 3,22 28,02
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,284 15,448 8,711 53,073 17 2,64,586 54,962 6,59,810 20,417 77,764 42,468 33,774	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474 14,530 1,90,187 4,427 13,805 33,103	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 83,092 8,647 67,213 400 4,75,588 80,813 4,77,628 6,310 1,03,152 9,553	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,706 2,306 17,373 3,963 16,866 1,14,909 20,365 1,14,909 20,365 1,149 1,1,199 26,671 1,199 26,671 1,255 7,119 24,141	23,901 3,112 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 25,881 25,388	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835 12,866	8,256 49,902 18,811 925 86,117 64 1,82,182 14,104 32,916 16,277	381 2,831 28,016 1,907 36,066 3,238 28,026 8,332
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,640 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,294 15,448 8,711 53,073 177 2,64,586 54,962 6,59,810 20,417 77,784 42,468 33,774 10,526 47,174 11,513	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 111 17,474 14,530 1,90,193 31,103 19,587 4,806 36,083 19,581	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 83,092 8,647 67,213 400 4,75,898 80,813 4,77,698 6,310 1,08,152 17,497 15,087 31,281 1,02,216	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,706 2,306 17,373 3,863 16,866 149 20,365 1,54,917 1,199 26,671 11,255 7,119 24,141 27,744	23,901 3,112 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 26,861 	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835 12,866	8,256 49,902 18,611 925 80,117 64 1,82,182 14,104	38. 2,83: 28,01: 1,90: 36,06: 3,23: 28,03: 8,33:
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,284 15,448 8,711 53,073 17 2,64,586 64,962 6,59,810 20,417 77,764 42,468 33,774 10,526 47,174	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474 14,530 1,00,973 4,497 13,805 33,103 19,687 4,806 36,083	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,041 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 33,092 8,647 67,213 405 4,75,898 80,813 4,77,628 6,310 1,03,152 9,552 17,467 15,087 31,281	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,706 2,306 17,373 3,963 16,866 1,14,909 20,365 1,14,909 20,365 1,149 1,1,199 26,671 1,199 26,671 1,255 7,119 24,141	25,901 3,112 3,113 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 26,861 25,388	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835 12,866	8,256 49,902 18,811 925 86,117 64 1,82,182 14,104 32,916 16,277	38, 2, 83 28,01 1,90 36,05 3,22 28,02 8,33
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,284 15,448 8,711 53,073 17 2,64,586 54,962 20,417 7,764 42,468 33,774 10,526 47,174 1,11,513 79,065	11,742 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474 14,530 1,90,19 13,805 33,103 19,587 4,806 66,683 19,581 28,916	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 83,092 8,647 67,213 400 4,75,898 80,813 4,77,698 6,310 1,08,152 17,497 15,087 31,281 1,02,216	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,703 2,303 17,373 3,863 16,866 1,49 1,14,809 20,365 1,4917 1,199 26,671 1,077 11,255 7,119 24,141 27,744 34,886	23,901 3,112 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 26,861 	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835 12,866	8,256 49,902 18,611 925 80,117 64 1,82,182 14,104 32,916 16,277 15,893 9,298	38,031 28,031 1,90 36,004 3,221 28,024 8,331
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,294 15,448 8,711 53,073 20,417 77,754 42,468 33,774 10,526 47,174 1,11,513 79,065	11,742 51,412 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474 14,530 1,90,13 4,427 13,805 53,103 19,587 4,806 36,083 19,581 28,916	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,240 33,092 8,647 67,213 400 4,75,898 80,813 4,77,698 6,310 1,08,152 17,497 15,087 31,281 1,02,216 90,110	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,706 2,306 17,373 3,863 16,866 149 114,809 20,365 1,54,917 1,199 26,671 11,255 7,119 24,141 27,744 34,886	23,901 3,112 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 26,861 25,388 11,045	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835 12,866 2,313 8,163 5,970	8,256 49,902 18,611 925 80,117 64 1,82,182 14,104 32,916 16,277 15,893 9,298	38, 2,83; 28,01; 1,90° 36,00° 3,22; 28,02; 8,33; 11,94;
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,294 15,448 8,711 53,073 2,64,586 54,962 0,0,417 77,764 42,468 33,774 10,526 47,174 1,11,513 79,065	11,742 51,412 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 111 17,474 14,530 1,90,133 19,587 4,806 36,083 19,581 28,916	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,041 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,290 33,092 8,647 67,213 405 4,75,898 80,813 4,77,639 4,77,639 4,77,639 17,497 15,087 11,087 12,163 17,497 15,087 11,088	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,706 2,306 17,373 3,863 16,866 1,49 20,365 1,527 1,199 26,671 1,199 26,671 1,255 7,119 24,141 27,744 34,886	23,901 3,112 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 20,851 	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835 12,866 	8,256 49,902 18,511 925 80,117 64 1,82,182 14,104 32,916 16,277	38, 2,83; 28,01; 1,90° 36,06° 3,22; 28,02¢ 8,33; 11,945
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,294 15,448 8,711 53,073 20,417 77,754 42,468 33,774 10,526 47,174 1,11,513 79,065	11,742 51,412 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 11 17,474 14,530 1,90,13 4,427 13,805 53,103 19,587 4,806 36,083 19,581 28,916	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,541 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,290 33,092 8,647 67,213 4,05,588 80,813 4,77,628 6,310 1,03,152 9,552 17,497 15,087 31,281 1,02,216 90,110 10,428 7,862 52,960	10,861 11,319 68,608 8,316 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,703 2,306 17,373 3,863 16,866 149 114,809 20,365 1,4917 1,199 26,671 11,255 7,119 24,141 27,744 34,886	23,901 3,112 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 26,861 25,388 11,045	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835 12,866 2,313 8,163 5,970	8,256 49,902 18,611 925 80,117 64 1,82,182 14,104 32,916 16,277 15,898 9,298	38, 2,83; 28,01; 1,90° 36,00° 3,22; 28,02; 8,33; 11,94;
5.—Iron and steel— (a) Cast	2,0,352 1,24,198 43,640 3,664 9,492 2,29,130 4,986 6,294 15,448 8,711 53,073 2,64,586 54,962 0,0,417 77,764 42,468 33,774 10,526 47,174 1,11,513 79,065	11,742 51,412 51,412 18,014 2,463 11,148 73,107 1,193 1,888 6,195 5,770 12,349 111 17,474 14,530 1,90,133 19,587 4,806 36,083 19,581 28,916	2,10,450 1,05,387 67,041 6,776 8,567 1,49,013 12,063 7,290 33,092 8,647 67,213 405 4,75,898 80,813 4,77,639 4,77,639 4,77,639 17,497 15,087 11,087 12,163 17,497 15,087 11,088	10,861 11,319 68,608 33,145 2,082 8,316 45,088 2,706 2,306 17,373 3,863 16,866 1,49 20,365 1,527 1,199 26,671 1,199 26,671 1,255 7,119 24,141 27,744 34,886	23,901 3,112 7,077 956 17,644 14,140 388 2,11,312 20,851 	17,196 15,131 1,513 418 11,178 4,517 138 43,327 5,835 12,866 	8,256 49,902 18,611 925 80,117 64 1,82,182 14,104 32,916 16,277	38, 2,83; 28,01; 1,90° 36,06° 3,22; 28,02¢ 8,33; 11,945

STAPLES. sltpetre and other saline substances— 1.—Salipetre	Weight. Mds. 40,132 58,359	Freight.	Weight	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	W. Lak	
1.—Saltpetre	40,133	Rs.	Control State Control	MATERIAL SECTION STREET, STREET, SALES AND STREE		r. reigne.	Weight.	Freight.
1.—Saltpetre			Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Re.
III-	00,300	15,929 15,992	53,328 75,201	22,731 20,687	13,193 16,842	6,802 4,695		
					20,032	4,000		
1Rase-	PORTE OF				3175 Aug			New York
(a) Foreign								
(b) Indian	1,582	979	1,538	647		******	44	ss
2.—Piece-goods— (a) Foreign						Septiment 1		
(b) Indian	283	284	656	383	373	99	******	*****
	200		000	003	010	99	*****	******
1.—Betelnuts	07.100	00 100	40.500	360	and the said when	400		
9 - Cardamoma	25,103	23,100 1,964	18,723 1,928	12,560 1,476	384	******	6,380	10,54
3.—Chillies	28,152	20,377	35,405	24,635	7,253	4,258		48
4.—Ginger	1,387	583	3,425	1,394	2,038	811		788444
b.—Pepper	3,361	3,145	4,779	5,132	1,418	1,987		
6.—Others	31,650	18,645	35,292	19,348	3,642	703		******
tone and time	8,81,580	1,32,275	4,23,028	1,19,524		******	4,58,552	12,78
ugar—								
1.—Refined	39,386	15,490	60,480	31,935	21,454	16,445	*****	******
(a) Sugar (b) Gur, rab, jaggree, molasses and	£2,31,988	42,361	2,51,588	71,088	19,600	28,727		******
other saccharine produce	3,91,256	36,906	2,70,170	48,497	*****	11,591	1,21,086	
ea-							VA.	
1.—Foreign								
2,—Indian	2,641	1,787	3,542	2,123	901	336	o le significación	*****
obacco	1,23,106	58,876	1,04,382	43,382			18,724	15,19
Vood—								
1.—Timber, unwrought	1,94,353	22,252	1,89,054	27,282		5,030	5,299	
2.—Manufactures	20,417	7,691	29,639	9,695	9,222	2,004	*****	******
Pool-	F 900	0.100	4 100	2 242		to Love Sing		11/45/2009
1.—Raw 2.—Manufactured—	5,309	2,193	4,187	2,646	******	453	1,122	
(a) Carpets and rugs	1,308	1,342	1,674	1,738	366	396		
(b) Piece-goods, European	106	70	678	311	572	241		******
(c) Ditto, Indian	458	464	554	369	96			d Apple of the
(d) Other sorts of manufactures	815	450	1,011	1,051	196	601		*****
ll other articles of merchandise-								
1.—Bones	81,294	15,590	1,21,392	34,419	40,098	18,829	efficient fee	******
2.—Firewood	1,09,624	6,595	1,40,481	8,519	30,857	1,924		
8.—Indigo seed	3,796 1,865	736	678	121			3,118	61
5 - Soade other then oilseeds	5,488	1,326	2,865 4,755	1,310 1,285	1,000	313	733	******
6.—Others	20,73,769	3,33,017	4,54,099	79,843			16,19,670	2,53,17
Total	-		-					2,00,17
	2,79,64,076	49,72,396	2,15,62,393	41,68,276			64,01,683	8,04,19
lilitary stores	1,39,992	67,994	47,627	63,585			92,365	
oal for railway	18,02,186	1,26,082	14,34,818	1,07,209			3,67,368	18,87
ailway materials	28,93,043	1,05,257	33,89,743	1,00,108	4,96,700		0,01,000	5,1
IVE-STOCK	*****	28,804		50,234		21,430	*****	*****
Total	2,27,99,297	58,00,533	2,64,34,581	44,89,412	.,		63,64,716	8,11,15

(ILLEGIBLE),

for Chief Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT ()FFICE, GOODS DIVISION, CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1906.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried during the month of July 1906, as compared with the corresponding period of previous year.

	1906	•	1908		Total,	Total,	Increase.	Decrease,
ARTICLES.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1906.	1905.		
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons,	Tons.
i.—Apparel, including drapery, haber- dashery, millinery, uniforms, ac- courrements, boots and shoes.	12	6	10	4	18	14		
II.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways.	26,653	108,907	20,697	84,292	135,560	104,989	30,571	••••
IIICotton-	36	325	27	917	361	941		593
2. Manufactured— (a) Twist and yarn, European	1	233	2	366 880	234 982	368 1,235		134 253
(b) Ditto, Indian (c) Piece-goods, European	392 233	590 271	355 269	156	504 609	425 290	79 319	
(d) Ditto, Indian	46	563	49	241		1		1
IV.—Chemicals excepting saltpetre	18	3	8	30	21	38		17
	1	3	1		4	1	3	
opium.	- 91							724 ST
2. Non-intoxicating— (a) Medicinal preparations (b) Others	3 85	17	69	47	5 52	···i16	3	,, 64
VI.—Dyes and Tans— 1. Al (morinda citrifolia)		******	·					
2. Alizarine and aniline dyes	1		5	12	1	17		16
5. Myrabolams	1,227	479 6	845 56	1,243	1,706	1,588	118	
6. Tanning barks 7. Turmeric 8. Others	183 100	250 15	124 30	315 10	383 115	439 40	75	
VIIFodder- 1. Oilcake 2. Hay, straw and grass	530 538	155 287	371 62	28 15	685 825	399 77	286 748	
VIII.—Fruits and vegetables, fresh	290	72	493	116	362	609		24
LY -Grain and Pulse-	2,367	2,979	4,004	5,476	5,346	9,480		4,13
1. Gram and pulse	37 616	315 6,665	131 2,232	2,343	352 7,281	190 4,575	162 2,706	*****
3. Rice in the husk	5,891 1,459	9,652 1,296	12,217 2,411	6,647 4,159	15,043 2,755	18,864 6,570		3,89
6. Hour	238	42 402	202	37 26	280 515	239 185	830	
7. Others		102		1 10				
1. Hides of cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned .			*****					
(b) Raw 2. Skins of sheep and other	. 208	551	275	356	759	631	128	
animals— (a) Dressed or tanned		***			23			
(b) Raw	. 2	21	17	20	The second second	BASE AND WELL		
XI.—Horns		1	19	2	43	21		
XII.—Hemp (Indian) and other fibres excluding jute.	126	117	12	55	243	67	176	
XIIIJute-	040	101 312	92 637	269	202 1,100	22 900		
2. Gunny-bags and cloth	001	339	414	904	570	1,318		71
VV Lasther—			-		10.000			
1. Unwrought 2. Wrought excepting boots and shoes.	64	36	53	44 2	100	97		
XVL-Liquors-		51	6	59	56			
1. Ale and beer 2. Spirits of all kinds, including	5 51	72	56	58	123	109		
country spirit and wine. 3. All other sorts, includin toddy and fermented liquor other than ale and beer.								
XVII - Metals-								
1. Brass, unwrought wrought		51	66	71	111	137		
4. wrought		3	63	10	7	68	******	
5. Iron and steel— (a) Cast	17	50	15	49	67	. 64		
(a) Cast (b) Unwrought (c) Wrought (d) Manuactures	. 2,243	227	461	352	2,470	818	****	****
(d) Manufactures	143	43 26	139 14,077	63 1,412		202 15,489		
XVIII.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	ECON TOTAL CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR	303	1,741	339 45		2,080		
3. Cocoanut	49		38 56	43	, 68	81		
6. Others	SALES OF THE STATE OF THE SALES	81	39	41				

ARTICLES.	190		190	0.	Total, 1906.	Total,	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1906.	1905,		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XIX.—Oilseeds—	51	22	774	26	73	800		727
2. Earthnuts	909	440	542	892	1,349	1,434		*****
3. Lineed	2		38	12	2	50		85 48
6. Til or jinjili	197	96 171	321 299	116 872	298 314	1,171		144 857
7. Others	349	242	980	639	591	1,619		1,028
XX,-Opium	1	1	8	2	2	10		8
XXI,—Paper and pasteboard	31	1	76	2	32	78		46
XXII.—Provisions— 1. Dried fruits and nuts	513	196	555	150	709	705	4	
2. Ghee	190	127 121	167	213 124	311	259 291	20	88
XIII Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign								
railways— 1. Locomotive engines and ten-		11			11		11	100
ders and parts thereof.			2	1	. 69	3	66	
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.		69			. 00		00	
3. Materials— (a) Steel rails and sish-	274	157	26	15	431	41	390	
(b) Sleepers and keys of	18				18		18	
steel and cast-iron.	1,431	2,613	314	5,859	4,044	6,173	,	2,129
						100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
XIV.—Salt	2,604	2,645	3,360	3,254	5,249	6,614		1,365
XXV.—Saltpetre and other saline sub- stances—							4 .	are the second
1. Saltpetre 2. Other saline substances	37		67	1 5	38	72		34
x X V1.—Silk—					00			
1. Raw— (a) Foreign (b) Indian	3	8	4	8	11	12		
2. Piece-goods-			10/0				A color to	
(a) Foreign (b) Indian								******
XVII,—Spices—								
i. Betelnuts	522	27	819	28	549	847	1	298
2. Cardamons	77	183	71	467	260	538		27
4. Ginger	1	1	1	22	2	23		2
6, Others	256	80	549	78	335	627		29:
XVIII Stone and lime	734	4,333	2,647	5,354	5,067	8,001		2,93
1XIX Sugar- 1. Befined or crystallized, includ-	352	168	306	248	520	559	, n. m.	3
ing sugarcandy. 2. Unrefined—				1.54				
(a) Sugar (b) Gur, rab, jaggery,	198	133	338	214	331	552		2
sacharine produce.						Appendiction		
XXX.—Tea—		0.00						
2. Indian	12	1	6	23	13	29		
XXXI,—Tobacco— 1. Unmanulactured 2. Manufactured—	584	6,013	504	398	6,597	902	5,695	
(a) Cigars (b) Other sorts	16	221	29	1 20	237	1 49	188	
XXII.—Wood—		8100	610	2,793	1,200	3,603	1,138	
1. Timber, unwrought 2. Manufactured	1,613	3,128 98	810 45	34	1,741	79	91	*****
XXIIIWool					1 1001 4			
1. Raw				•••••	mm	*****		*****
(a) Carpets and rugs				*****				
(c) Ditto, Indian	*****	*****		NOT JEE		**** 2	*****	
(d) Other sorts of manufac- tures.			2		•••••		••••	4.7
IXXIV.—All other articles of merchandise— 1. Firewood	1,033	1,127	1,078	1,255	2,160	2,833		17
2. Bamboos	115 652	88 292	356 538	142 335	203 944	498 873	71	29
4. Bones	141	127	166	264	268	430 3,367		16
5. Others	81,067	1,158	2,350 80,733	1,017	2,653	217,258	50,166	96,16
				1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			1

E. M. SLANB, for Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of August 1906, compared with the corresponding period in 1905.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1995		1900	В.	Incre	aso.	Decre	u80.	Explanation of fluctuations by t Traffic Manager
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
	23	324	81	471	8	147			
1.—Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery,	20			10 mg					
uniforms, accourrements, boots and shoes.			1000						
IICoal and coke carried for the	2,220	3,687	2,052	3,202	*****		168	485	
Public and Foreign Rail- ways.									
III.—Cotton—	113	800	56	428			57	462	
1. Raw		590	20	274			23	316	
(a) Twist and European Indian	353	3,919	367 608	3,789 5,925	14		49	160 574	
(c) Piece-goods European (d)	204	6,499 2,032	196	2,032			8	2	
(e) Others	14	182 460	10	130		4	16		
IV Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	100	-							
VDrugs- 1. Intoxicating, other than	13	192	2	61			11	131	
opium.			10.00	110	6	83		***	
(a) Medicinal preparations.	4	29	10	112		60	010	1,370	
(b) Others	1,075	4,254	762	2,884		******	313	1,010	
ViDyes and Tans- 1. Al (Morinda citrifolia)								8	
2. Alizarine and aniline	2	22	1	14			1		
dyes.	78	1,127	7	50	******		71	1,077	Sec. at a second
4. Indigo 5. Myrabolams	9	61	9	85		24		*****	
6. Tanning barks	185	2,109	79	564			108	1,545 72	Later James
7. Turmeric 8. Others	24	238	17	166					A transfer of the state of the
VIIFodder-	365	1,256	348	1,173			17	83	ed Market avenue
1. Oilcake 2. Hay, straw and grass	94	835	167	537	78	202			DE 1955 AVE.
	488	2,634	691	3,090	203	456			s mare ingli-
vIIIFruits and vegetables, fresh	235	1,00	70		3507 10				Demond I will
IX.—Grain and Pulse— 1. Gram and pulse	5,908	20,907	11,524	32,125 252	5,616	11,218		******	Demand locally
2. Jawar and bajra (in the husk	1,146	3,385	709	1,661		******	437	1,724	Less export di heavy rain.
Rice anot in the husk	9.103	85,794	6,581 4,481	22,178 19,141			2,522 1,016	13,616	J Heavy rain.
a. Wheat 6. Wheat-flour	169	22,109 1,134	225	1,817	56	683	1,016	7,431	
7. Makai 8. Others	4,308 5,807	16,507 19,500	3,126 6,528	9,076 24,477	721	4,977	1,182	7,401	
X.—Hides and Skins—									
1. Hides of cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned		***							
(b) Raw Skins of sheep and other	274	1,616	337	2,213	63	597			T
animals— (a) Dressed or tanned	1.64		4	24	4	24			
(a) Dressed or tanned (b) Raw	206	1,278	134	721			72	552	
X1Horns	8	50	14 42	106 280	6 41	56 276			
XII.—Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.	1		- 4-1			270			
XIII.—Jute—		874	64	416	11				
1. Raw 2. Gunny-bags and cloth	1,004	5,429	755	3,994		42	249	1,435	Color Service
XIVLac	222	1,393	144	940	•••••		78	458	
XV.—Leather—					1,015,10			4.10.000	
1. Unwrought 2. Wrought, excepting	2 25	11 81	12 3	40 20	10	29	12	61	
boots and shoes.	15								
XVILiquors-									
2. Spirits of all kinds,	3	18	2	18			1		
including country spirits.		224	24	306	2				-
8. Wine 4. All other sorts, includ-	22				******	82			
ing toddy and fer- mented liquor, other							200 - 100 200 - 100 200 - 100		
than ale and beer.						P 1000	Carlotte Carlot		
VIIMetals- 1. Brass, unwrought	11	85	15	152	4	67			
2. , wrought	120	889	78	617	*****		42	242	
5. Iron and steel	4	47	8	32			1	15	
(a) Cast	12	100 629	57 55	500 233	45	400	60	396	
	115 319	1,802 1,952	416 316	2,058 2,384	97	256 432	14		
(d) Manufactures 6. Others	330 240	1,871	238	1,583		902	2	288	
VIIIOils-		0.700	1,704	7 000			40.0	1 700	
1. Kerosine 2. Castor	2,421	9,563	1,785 10	7,833 71		******	636	1,730 54	
a. Mustard and rape	15 29	134 203	13 46	85 328	17	125	2	49	
		83	30	149	14	66		******	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.		1905.	1	1906.	Incr	5849.	Dec	resse.	Explanation of fluctuations by t
	Tons.	Re.	Tons.	Rs.	Tous.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XIX.—Oilseeds—	35		45	4	104			205	
1. Castor 2. Earthouts	SGS0564	4 16		2012 No. 279 (2004) N. CALLES	******		4	18	
3. Linseed	2,63		4,03		1,401	8,384		******	
5. Rape and mustard	1,70		1,40		******		307	933	
6. Til or jinjili		31	San Street	13		*****	3	18	
7. Others	37	7 1,842	276	957	******	******	101	885	
XXOpium	31	620	36	554	3	*****		66	
TTT Danas and Dantahand	26	616	264	668		52	1	1	
XXII.—Provisions—	20	010	201	000	*****	02		· · · · · ·	
1. Dried fruits and nuts	CE		50	541		110	18		
2. Ghee	213 825		140 576			******	67	1,202	
3. Others	021	3,461	011	, 2,200		*****	246	1,202	
KIII,-Railway Plant and Rolling									
Stock carned for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and	*****		*****				******		
tenders and parts								towns a	
thereof. 2. Carriages and trucks								******	
and parts thereof.				4					
8. Materials - (a) Steel rails and									
fish-plates.					*****	******			
(b) Sleepers and keys			******			*****			
of steel and cast- iron.									
(c) Others	******			******		*****	735		1
XXIV.—Salt	5,400	19,239	4,665	18,721		*****	735	518	
XXVSaltpetre and other saline					200 (H) 100 2				
substances—	555	1 074	423	1 000			300	000	
1. Saltpetre 2. Other saline substances	124	1,874	282	1,609	108	3.0	132	265	
XXVI.—Silk—						0.0			
1. Raw—	100 16000 (40-5)	1000		10000					
(a) Foreign (b) Indian								******	
2. Piece-goods-									
(a) Foreign (b) Indian								*****	
XVII.—Spices—	141	1,446	95	857			40	289	
1. Betelnuts	2	18	2	26		8	46	200	
3. Chillies	102	697	216	1,111	114	414		*****	
4. Ginger	30 19	195	42 26	357 1 295	12	100			
6. Others	92	703	72	592		******	20	111	
TYTY Store and Home	1,906	4,354	1,982	4,019	76			335	
1111.—Stone and time							*****		
XIX.—Sugar—	142	607	282	1,708	140	110		Charles against	
1. Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.	***	001	202	2,300	1:0	1,101		******	
2. Unrefined—		4 000							
(a) Sugar (b) Gur, rab, jaggery,	2,036	11,976	1,122	6,486 7,889	244	1,797	488	4.087	
molasses and								-,001	
other saccharine		constitution.							
XXX.—Tea-						1			
1. Foreign	******	******				****	*****	*****	
2. Indus	2	36	3	47	1	11,	*****	*****	
XXI,-Tobacco-				12					
1. Upmanufactured	1,778	14,073	965	€,658	*****		613	7,420	
(a) Cigars	2	17	1	6			1	11	
(b) Other sorts	12	108	23	214	11	106			
XXIIWood-									
1. Timber, unwrought	620	2,139	443	1,388		1,424	177	751	
2. Logs 3. Poles	400	974	707	2,398	357	1,429	*****		
4. Manufactures	317	1,812	-174	1,412	******	****	143	400.	
XIII.—Wool—									
1. Raw	27	878	13	191			14	184	
2. Manufactured-	2	12	1	2				10	
(b) Carpets and rugs			*****	2			1	10	
(b) Piece-goods European Indian	12	140	7	110			5	39	
(a) Other sorts of manu- factures.			*****				*****		
IIVAll other articles of mer-	A								
1. Indigo-seed	26	838	26	283				55	
2. Firewood	1,382	8,520	1,463	2,540	81		******	971	D. (1)
3. Others, not specified above.	1,434	7,653	2,216	1,538	782			6,115	Paid on adjust
		-	-	-					
Total	68,110	2,88,362	68,064	2,56,720	10,498	34,260	10,544	65,902	

T. Sidal, Chief Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1906 on 2,094.73 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.		AND MINERAL FRIC.	Other earnings	Total	TRAPPIO '	TRAIN-MILE	is Rus
	No. of passengers,	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Ra. A. P.	Rs, A. P.	Rs. A.P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 16 weeks of half-year	429,237 7,189,060*	4,45,935 0 0 212 14 2 67,05,191 0 0*	59,13,064 0 9,52,13,290 0†	10,38,345 0 0 495 11 1 1,54,99,074 0 0†	28,598 0 0 13 10 5 4,52,400 0 0;	15,12,878 0 0 722 3 8 2,26,57,265 0 0	131,260 2,091,108§	180,738 2,718,787§	5,800
Total for 17 weeks	7,618,297	71,51,126 0 0	10,11,26,344 0	1,65,38,019 0 0	4,80,998 0 0	2,41,70,143 0 0	2,222,368	2,899,525	5,121
COMPARISON. Fotal for corresponding week of previous year.	865,710	4,18,983 5 10	62,65,838 0	10,90,689 8 6 531 12 3	30,281 7 8 14 12 3	15,39,954 6 0 750 12 11	132,690	179,483	319
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year. Total for corresponding 17; weeks of previous year.	7,237,922	204 4 5 71,76,772 11 8	9,96,54,992 0	1,53,92,864 8 19	5,05,195 7 7		2,148,269	2,783,827	4,982

(a) The decrease is in general merchandise.

Added No. of passengers 40,566 and
Deducted Mds. 2,40,267 and
Added
Adducted figures up to 1st September 1906,

Rs. 32,158 On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 3,295 1906.

190 5

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1405.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coachin	g Traffic.	Merchan Mineral	dise and Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train m	ileage.
*2.078*13 *2.078*13 *2.078*13 *2.078*13 *2.078*13 *2.078*13 *2.078*13 *2.084*73 *2.084*73 *2.084*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73 *2.094*73	Week ended 7th July " 14th " " 28th " " 4th Aug. " 11th " " 18th " " 18th " " 18th " " 18th " " 12th " " 18th " " 18th " " 18th " " 18th " " 27th " " 27th " Totals up to date	No. of passengers. 567,167 463,864 467,480 452,063 442,063 411,543 466,850 427,516 466,850 427,516 466,856 422,656 3.6,018 429,257 7,618,297	4,88,585	Mds. 69, 19, 672 63, 54, 825 57, 13, 738 45, 30, 996 50, 95, 887 53, 22, 554 57, 05, 617 62, 03, 180 64, 82, 830 65, 15, 56 68, 51, 477 53, 74, 62 55, 77, 945 66, 14, 433 61, 01, 551 56, 13, 664 10, 11, 26, 844	R8. 9,69.219 9,22,574 9,42,878 8,03,569 9,99,114 8,881,33 9,14,251 9,18,847 10,9,339 11,22,195 10,47,913 10,66,493 8,55,-13 2,080,061 11,24,445 11,65,38,019	Ra. 25,036 29,603 27,975 28,678 28,870 27,973 28,706 27,730 21,730 28,099 28,099 28,099 28,099 28,257 27,798 28,258	Rs. 14,42,796 13,67,096 14,13,295 12,39,292 13,81,542 13,18,2-9 12,95,744 15,68,932 15,71,407 15,12,157 15,43,127 13,17,468 13,40,213 15,65,5 14,-189 15,12,878	Rs. 694 658 650 659 665 653 631 619 710 717 737 629 640 746 722 681	No. 304,988 801,005 298,384 274,042 303,109 287,511 285,186 286,288 314,885 317,281 31,284 281,400 292,121 315,547 311,554 311,998 5,121,893	Rat Rs. A 4 11 4 8 4 11 4 8 4 8 4 9 4 8 8 5 0 0 4 15 4 13 5 0 0 4 12 4 13 4 11 4 13 4 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905-concluded.

No. of passengers. 563,994
5'00,090
453,067
423,430
421,083
412,045
422,010
373,357
382,791
585,255
443,159
403,186
459,829
403,014
585,224
365,710 No. of No. 342,064 2017.75 246,188 280,005 276,531 274,631 261,757 271,293 283,396 2931,190 293,798 293,798 293,798 293,798 293,798 293,798 283,380 287,190 275,483 301,895 312,173 Rs., 31,669 29,493 28,776 27,926 28,593 26,601 26,808 3,849 30,737 31,191 29,638 3,251 29,348 31,251 Rs. 791 641 662 665 619 651 663 643 6655 639 750 751 14th " 21st " 28th " 4 10 10 Totals up to date 9,96,54,992 1,53,92,865 4,932,096 5.05.195 2,30,74,832 - Da 653 7,237,922 71,76,772

[·] Audited figures.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1906 on 22:23 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFF	ic.	MERCHAND		AND MIN	BRA		Other ea		Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILI	ES RUM.
	No. of passengers,	Coach		Weight carried.		Recei	pts.		(estima	ted).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	A. 1		Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
per mile of railway reprevious 16 weeks of half-year	24.894	5,542 249 81,944	0 0 4 10 0 0*	28,010 2,25,763		1,230 15 9,142	5 6	1	0	0 0 5 9 0 0‡	6,780 0 0 804 15 11 91,238 0 0	963	225 3,5945	1,188
Total for 17 weeks	374,073	87,486	0 0	2,53,773	0	10,372	0 (2	160	0 0	98,018 0 0	16,423	3,819	20,242
COMPARISON.			igal (S											
ns) for corresponding week of previous year.	20,446	4,540	200	22,981	0	872 1	1 0		10	8 0	5,423 6 10	961	225	1,186
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.		204	3 10			89	4 1		0	7 7	243 15 6			
tal for corresponding 17) weeks	354,383	81,077	5 5	2,40,315	20	8,592	2 0		135 1	5 9	89,805 7 2	16,558	3,842	20,400

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,714 and † Do. Mds. 2,033 ", ‡ Do. } audited figures up to 1st September 1906,

Rs. 493 77 Re. 1) On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

open ileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train i	mileage.
*22*23 *2	Week ended 7th July , 14th , , 21st , 21st , 28th , 18th , 18th , 18th , 18th , 18th , 18th , 25th , 25th , 18th , 22th , 23th , 27th	No. of passengers. Rs. 41,964 10,698 24,540 10,698 21,707 5,008 17,649 4,110 21,759 5,656 29,034 4,601 17,511 3,636 16,747 3,546 16,049 3,471 19,780 4,735 20,744 4,006 22,623 4,894 23,020 5,721 22,703 5,201 22,345 24,894 5,512 374,073 87,486	Mds. Rs. 14,889 553 10,816 416 11,170 374 5,948 242 10,176 339 7,934 339 7,934 339 6,050 224 9,455 404 6,250 270 10,433 459 12,142 512 20,243 786 18,033 753 12,142 513 20,243 786 18,033 755 25,345 987 30,691 1,312 27,208 1,189 28,010 1,239	Rs. 15 13 6 9 13 12 7 9 9 8 8 9 9 9 8 8 8 160	Ra. 11,364 6,166 5,358 4,311 5,993 4,443 3,867 4,949 5,233 5,126 6,046 5,648 6,717 6,582 6,141 6,789	Rs. 507 277 242 198 270 232 174 180 160 234 231 272 254 303 276 305	No. 1,252 1,199 1,256 1,126 1,205 1,100 1,223 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188	Rate. Rs. A. F 8 15 1 5 2 1 4 4 15 5 4 7 1 3 2 8 6 3 2 4 6 6 4 5 1 4 12 5 10 5 8 5 2 1 4 13

Abstrac: of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905-concluded.

1905.

" " 20th At 12th " 12th	g	Passengers, 25,207 38,950 21,988 15,436 11,596 21,989 16,249 16,599 19,359 20,267 11,038 18,997 24,127 193, 70 20,601	Rs. 5,782 7,812 6,519 3,679 3,494 5,499 6,259 3,484 4,248 3,946 3,942 5,877 5,268 4,631	Mds, 11,209 9,826 5,391 4,222 13,446 4,943 42,105 7,733 7,701 19,749 10,087 17,287 18,811 14,593 19,491 24,573	R#. 394 283 213 277 276 227 627 411 311 462 497 694 633 635 837 1,069	Rs., 19 4 14 9 6 6 8 8 9 6 8 9 6 8	Rs., 6,195 8,124 6,125 3,844 3,779 5,732 4,872 3,943 4,460 4,694 4,694 4,694 6,615 6,19 6,19 6,19	8.s. 279 268 303 174 170 288 219 176 183 219 211 267 294 273 257	No. 1,298 1,252 1,010 1,384 1,196 1,0-2 834 1,780 1,186 1,186 1,186 1,186 1,142 1,056 1,396 1,396	Rate. Rs. A. II 4 12 6 7 12 6 10 6 2 12 8 3 2 7 5 8 10 5 13 6 2 3 1 3 6 9 4 1 7 3 15 2 6 3 1 4 11 7 4 11 7
Totals up to date		20,446	4,540	22,981	873	10	5,423	244	1,186	4 9

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1906 on 162.36 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAPP	ic.	MERCHAN	TRA)	AND MIN	ERAL	Other e				TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN.
	No. of passengers.	Coach		Weight carried.		Receip	ts.	(estim	ated).	earni	ngs.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
The state of the s		Rs.	A. P.	MD8.	8.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	23,886 425,216*	24,078 148 3,19,317	4 10	1,40,005 22,13,708	3200	16,945 104 2,23,948	5 10	59 0 886	0 0 5 10 0 0‡	41,082 253 5,44,151	0 6	9,600	3,802 60,697§	206,69
Total for 17 weeks	449,132	3,43,895	0 0	23,53,713	0	2 40,893	0 0	945	0 0	5,85,233	0 0	155,500	64,409	219,999
COMPARISON.												10,306	5,715	16,021
total for corresponding week of previous year. For mile of railway corresponding	21,568	23,650 145	12 4 10 8	1,62,338	0	18,685	7 0	white the last	8 8		4 9			*****
week of previous year. Total for corresponding 174 weeks of previous year.	460,860	3,66,638	7 3	29,65,720	10	2,82,271	6 0	1,027	8 9	6,49,937	1 0	137,14	68,185	205,362

Added No. of passengers 769 and deducted Rs. 1,596

Do. Mds. 94,802

Do. Mds. 94,802

September 1906.

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 1906.

1906

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period,	Coaching	Traffic.	Merchand Mineral		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Ratiway.	Train mi	leage.
*162:96 *162:96 *162:96 *162:36 *162:36 *162:36 *162:36 *162:36 162:36 162:36 162:36 162:36 162:36	Week ended 7th Jaly isth 28th 28th 4th Aug 18th 25th 18th 25th 1st Sept 15th 25th 13th 25th	No, of passengers, 31,157 28,355 27,950 26,476 28,312 27,214 28,542 29,027 24,690 2,167 23,034 29,263 25,682 25,204 23,009 23,886	Rs. 91,273 90,955 90,413 18,131 19,161 17,835 17, 44 19,339 20, 43 20,2 18 17,884 11,562 90,344 21,049 22,119 26,007 24,078	M Ds. 1,34,000 98,220 1,49,343 1,71,547 1,08,463 81,520 1,84,707 1,76,754 2,28,557 1,34,383 1,31,591 1,23,821 1,04,497 1,34,302 1,37,640 1,24,313 1,40,005	Rs., 13,005 15,213 16,782 16,351 12,862 9,347 15,071 15,791 12,858 13,188 11,782 11,761 13,583 16,411 16,165 14,637 16,945	8.8. 58 64 71 57 39 68 59 64 -63 54 51 52 52 49 68 69	Rs. 34,336 36,323 57,246 34,53) 31,992 27,240 32,374 33,450 29,663 28,675 34,44 47,562 37,523 40,697 41,083 5,83,283	R.s. 211 223 239 2413 1197 168 1199 2117 206 206 185 177 2111 231 230 251 253 212	No. 18, 124 14,086 13,717 12,986 12,667 11,953 14,957 11,953 12,865 12,926 12,711 13,038 12,721 12,807 13,403 22,19,999	Rabe. Rs. A. 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 11 2 10 2 18 2 4 2 6 2 11 2 13 2 9 2 4 3 3 11 2 14 3 2 3 1

Abstract of progressive weekl	y returns of	all earnings f	or 1906 in comparison	with 1905—concluded.
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1905 .

162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36 162°36	Pirst 8 days of July Week ended 15th , 22nd 22nd 5 29th 5 5th Aug 19th 19th 23th 24th 19th 25th 25th 19th 25th 25th 11th 25th 25th 11th 25th	No. of passengers, 32,258 29,337 27,466 27,252 26,176 26,426 25,705 24,052 58,859 28,107 21,640 19,758 22,980 23,626 25,286 24,485 21,568	Rs. 24.092 22,387 19,783 19,942 18,903 19,446 18,499 18,352 39,111 19,386 18,959 17,243 20,253 21,618 21,568 23,525 23,651	MDS. 2,64,455 1,47,254 1,50,854 2,63,735 1,88,867 1,16,599 83,527 2,40,494 1,67,001 1,08,211 2,11,973 2,28,360 1,43,550 1,43,550 1,43,652 1,71,414 1,62,38	Re. 20,023 13,305 17,037 24,858 16,189 10,573 9,608 16,447 16,460 19,002 16,996 15,611 14,940 15,744 20,291 16,532 18,685	Rs. 63 63 62 48 88 88 112 44 47 60 65 82 88	Re. 44,178 35,745 36,932 44,848 35,130 30,045 28,146 34,825 55,647 38,446 35,685 33,808 35,290 37,422 41,914 40,129 42,424	Re. 272 220 227 276 216 216 185 178 214 313 237 292 2903 217 230 258 247 261	No. 14,024 12,280 10,970 11,476 10,989 11,028 11,253 10,637 14,280 11,486 11,496 11,496 11,496 11,496 11,496 11,496 11,652 10,918	He to Re. A. 3 2 2 3 3 5 5 4 0 0 3 3 3 2 11 2 3 3 4 4 2 4 4 2 14 4 5 0 0 3 3 10 0 2 19 2 18
	Totals up to date	460,860	3,66,639	29,65,720	2,82,271	1,027	6,49,937	234	205,302	3 2

^{*} Audited figures.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ended 27th October 1906 on 768 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	COACHING	TRAPPIO.	MERCHANDISE TRAF		Other earnings (estimated),	Total earnings.	TRAPPIC	TRAIN-MILI	BERUN.	
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	Total Bar Diligs.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.	
The State of the S	51 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Rs. A. P.	MDs. s.	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	1 1 2 2 3			
al traffic for the week	58,911 76*71	35,854 0 0 46*68	4,99,030 0 647.25	67,247 0 0 87 ² 2	5,946 0 0 7 71	1,09,047 0 0 141'61	11,613 15·12	19,980 25.91	31,593 41'03	
previous 16 weeks of half-	725,477	4.37,128 0 0	61,57,861 0	8,68,642 0 0	1,11,064 0 0	14,16,834 0 0	183,093	284,394	467,487	
Total for 17 weeks*	784,388	4,72.982 0 0	66,56,891 0	9,35,889 0 0	1,17,010 0 0	15,25,881 0 0	194,706	304,874	499,080	
COMPARISON.		Kingaran Perdamban Kingaran Terdamban Kingaran Terdamban		NAMES OF THE STATE	A Service of the Control of the Cont	There is a second		TROUGHE.		
altor corresponding week of perious year emile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ed to corresponding date of	39.649 53.80 644.977	27,610 0 0 37'46 4,05,667 0 0	3,94,347 0 532*90 44,51,737 0	\$6,903 0 0 49'87 7,10,674 0 0	5,270 0 0 7·12 91,403 0 0	69,783 0 0 94*45 12,07,744 0 0	10,934 14.84 176,926	20,569 27.80 312,449	31,503 42.64 489,375	

• Includes Noakhali Railway earnings Rs. 28.155 and train-milenge 14,5 8.

The increase of Rs. 39,264 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905 is principally due to heavy bookings of Rangoon rice from Chittagong owing to failure increase in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assum-Bengal Railway.

RECRIPT 27TH	18 FOR WERK			TS POR'WEEK		Al	CRECEIPTS FROM PRIL 1906 TO 27 OCTOBER 1906.			PRIL 1905 TO 28 OCTOBER 1905		Total	Total decrease in
Mean- mileage worked.	Receipts.		Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.		Mean mileage worked,		Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	increase in 1906.	1906,
971	4s. 1,09,047	Rs. 141.61	740	Rs. 69,783	Rs. 94°45	771	Rs. 24,57,714		740	RA. 19,08,724		Ra. 5,48,990	•••

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. .

Approximate Keturn of Traffic for the week ending 27th October 1906 on 1,548 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAI	AND MISERAL	Other earnings (estimated).	Total	TRAPPIO	TRAIN-MIL	NA PUN.
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight extred.	Leceipts.	including steam-boat.	esprings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Mai traffic for the week on	272,650	Rs.	M Da. 9,93,350 641 69	Rs. (b) 1,57.170	Rs. (c) 32,520 21.01	2,99,520 293-49	47,839	(d) 42,744	90,583
for previous 16 weeks of half-	176°13 4,290,813	70°95_ 15,97,672	1,18,69,725	13,94,995	2,80,636	32,73,803	779,748	558,579	13,38,321
Total for 17 weeks	4,563,463	17,07,502	1,28,63,075	15,52,165	8,13,156	85,72,823	827,582	601,323	14,28,965
Comparison.					Office are worth				
hal for corresponding week heroious year on 1,467 miles hem also described week heroious year hal to corresponding date of Revious year Revious year	201,418 137·80	87,667 59.76	7,94,678 541-70 1,21,85,292	90,940 61'99 13,64,363	30,986 21°12 2,81,065	2 09,593 142:87 32,63,711	43,520 792,147	(f) 34,950	78,470 13,53,732
limings per Coaching, Goods and Total train-mile respectively furing the week Ditto for corresponding week of previous year		2*30 8*01	STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	3168		3·31 2·67			

⁽a) Increase mainly under local and foreign outward, due chiefly to movements in connection with the Sonepore mela held earlier this year,

(b) Ditto chiefly under foreign inward,

(c) Ditto principally under steam-boat,

(d) Includes 4,406 miles of ballast trains.

(e) Ditto audited figures up to week ending 15th September 1996.

(7) Ditto 5,814 miles of ballast trains.

RASTERN BENGAL STATE BAILWAY SYSTEM.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Beturn of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th October 1906 on 1,271 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAPPIC		MERCHANDI TE	SEA	ND MINI	BRAL	Other ear		Tota		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUE,			
	No. of passengers.	Coachin		Weight carried.	1	Receipt	6.	steam-b		earnin	ıga.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total	
		Ra.	A. P.	Mps.	8.	R8.	. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	100 mag 1			
Cotal traffic for the week	352,980 278	1,76,470 139	0 0	3,513,890 2,765	0	elmol	0 0	89,600 28		7,64,470 582		61,136	63,092	124,9	
Por previous 16 weeks of half-	5,747,464	23,84,275	0 0	81,115,225	0	52,97,339	0 0	4,08,949	0 0	80,90,563	0 0	965,574	886,141	1,851,7	
Total for 17 weeks	6,100,444	25,60,745	0 0	84,629,115	0	58,25,739	0 0	4,68,549	0 0	88,55,033	0 0	1,026,710	949,233	1,975,9	
Companion. Total for corresponding week of previous year	283,787	1,58,071	0 0	3,046,196	0	3,74,026	0 0	64,691	0 0	5,96,788	0 0	58,475	50,244	108,	
ing week of previous year (1,230 miles)	231	129	0 0	2,477	0	304	0 0	39	0 0	478	0 0			****	
Potal to corresponding date of	5,517,937	28,72,566	0 0	27,891,716	0	49,67,141	0 0	4,88,172	0 0	78,27,879	0 0	954,867	815,593	1,770,	

Excluding ferry earnings, Rs. 24,284.
 Audited up to week ending 15th beptember 1906.
 Increase is chiefly in jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th October 1906 on 80 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC		MERCHAND	RAFI		BAL	Other ea	rning	THE PROPERTY OF	Total			TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	S RUB.
	No. of passengers.	Coachin		Weight carried.		Receipt	s.	ferry		68	rnir	nge.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise,	Total.
		Re. A	. P	MD.	в.	Re.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P	. 1	ks.		P.	(100)		
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	43,480 505		0 0	96,110 1,118			0 0		0		340 248			8,712	2,568	6,28
For previous) 16 weeks of half-	5,47,150	1,63,505	0 0	9,63,148	0	88,765	0 (3,800	0	2,56	,076	0	0	71,638	27,529	99,16
Total for 17 weeks	6,90,630	1,77,695	0 0	10,59,258	0	95,695	0 (4,020	0	2,77	,416	0	0	75,350	\$80,097	1,05,44
COMPARISON.		55.075.01														
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,817	8,904	0 0	96,245	0	6,456	0	87	0 0	0 16	,230	0	U	3,002	2,074	5,070
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	910	104	0 0	1,119	0	75	0	1	0 0	0	189	0	0			
Total to corresponding date of	5,20,506	1,54,020	0 0	10,28,754	0	77,614	0	3,32	8 0	0 2,34	,962	0	0	54,269	30,673	84,91

[•] Audited up to week ending 15th September 1906.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY-NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th Octuber 1906 on 33 6 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFI	ò.	Мз	BECHANDI TE	SE A	ND MINE	BAL	Otner ear			Total	L		TRAPPIC	TRAIN-MIL	HS RUN.
	No. of passengers.	Coachi			Weight carried.	1	Receipte	•	ferry			earning	Ķ8.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
	* 1 (20° 1 (age (5) (4)	Re.	A. P.	1	MDs.	8.	Re. A	. Р.	B.o.	۸.	P.	Ra.	٨.	P.			
Cotal traffic for the week	4,880 145	1,650 49	0 0		1,05,070 3,127	0	3,150 (94 (0 0	20	. 0	0	4,820 143			480	(a)1,144 	1,68
for previous 16 weeks of half-	41,011	15,454	0 0		4,44,469	0	25,788	0 0	286	0	0	41,528	0	0	6,871	21,121	27,99
Total for 17 weeks	45,891	17,104	0 0		5,49,539	0	28,938 (0	* 806	0	0	46,348	0	0	7,351	23,265	29,61
DOMPARISON,																	
Total for corresponding week	8,149	1,108	0 0		24,602	0	1,835 (0	13	0	0	2,456	0	0	483	545	1,03
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	98	33	0 0		732	0	40 (0				78	0	0			
Total to corresponding date of	51,638	18,203			2,16,662	0	17,944		236	0	0	36,883	0	0	8,415	7,289	15,7

Audited up to week ending 15th September 1906,
 (a) Includes ballast train miles 500.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th October 1906 on 50.69 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAPPI	3.	MERCHAND TI	ibe an Rappi		RAL	1	Other earning		Total	Total		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.			
	No. of passengers.	Coachi		Weight carried.		Receip	ts.		ferry).		earning	18.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.		
mafic for the week mile of railway prvious 16 weeks of half-	14,520 286 150,960		A. P. 0 0 0 0	59,110	0 0	8,120 61	A. P	0	1 0	P. 0 0 0	7,050	A. P. 0 0 0 0	1,715	12,077	2,600		
Total for 17 weeks	165,480	47,838			0	45,121		-		0	93,643		22,830	12,963	35,499		
OOMPARISON. for corresponding week parious year ille of rail way correspond-	8,290	2,364				2,101		1		0	4,500	37	1,166	694	1,860		
week of previous year v corresponding date of mens year	161 147,592		0 0	6,86,338	100	33,686	0 (1 0 542 0		75,691	0 0	1	9,073	88,640		

^{*} Audited up to week ending 15th September 1906.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

					Rs.	4.	P.	Rs.	4.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd November 1	1906 }	Coach Goods Other			13,654 9,663 75	0	{0 0 10 10	23,392	0	0-
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1905	{	Coach	ing	:::	11,654 10,618 86	0 0	0)	22,358	0	0
And the second s				Inc	rease			1,034	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 3rd November 1906 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905					:::		::	458 438	10	Y 2 (400) 1470)
				Inc	rease			20	4	6
Becoipts from 1st July to 3rd November 1906 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905			•		:::		***	3,18,903 3,25,969	0	0
				Dec	Tease			7,066	0	0
######################################								State of the state	24 10 10	0.00



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the Supplement separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post]

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LIBERALITY OF BABUS RAJ NARAYAN DAS, RADHA CHARAN DAS AND RADHA GOBINDA DAS, ZAMINDARS OF BALASORE.

No. 300Medl, dated Calcutta, the 20th November 1906.

From-H. J. McIntosh, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To-The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

I AM directed to refer to Mr. Duke's letter No. 200L.F., dated 1st November 1905, in which he reported that Babus Raj Narayan Das, Radha Charan Das and Radha Gobinda Das, Zamindars of Balasore, had offered to endow the 10 annas 8 pies share of their zamindari right in the estate named Purusotompur, in the district of Puri, for the purpose of feeling the lepers in the Puri Leper Asylum, and asked that the property might be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under the Charitable Endowments Act.

2. I am now to say that the property has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments as desired by the donors, and to request that you will be so good as to convey to them an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for their liberality and public spirit.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 19th November 1906.

N	Name of district.	Rainfall at		mmon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
No.	Name of district.	Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	8	4	8	
1	Burdwan	Inches. Nil	8	8	Sowing of rabi crops continuing. Prospects of winter rice and sugarcane fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
2	Віквним	Nil	71/2	71/2	Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
3	BANKURA	Nil	91+	9†	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Sugarcane doing well. Old common rice selling at 83 seers a rupee at Sadar. No cattle-disease, Fodder and water sufficient.
4	MIDNAPORB	Nil	9	9	Sowings of tobacco and linseed progressing. Prospects of bhadsi rice fair. Outturn of jute estimated at 75 per cent. Cattle-disease reported from than Dantan. Fodder and water sufficient.
5	Ноодніч	Nil	63	61	Weather seasonable. Prospects of aman paddy and sugarcane fair. Cultivation of rabi crops commence in Arambagh. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
6	HOWRAH	Nil	7	7	The havesting of winter paddy commenced. The outturn of the crop expected to be normal. Standing crops doing well. Common rice selling at 7½ seers a Ulubaria. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
7	24-PARGANAS	Nil	8	7₹	Weather seasonable. Lands being prepared for radicerops, sowings of which have commenced in place Harvesting of early aman begun. State of standing crops good. Prospects of sugarcane and amangood. Total number of persons on relief during the week in different thanas—Sonerpur 151, Tollygunge 158, Vishnupur 1,354, Behala 164.
	*	A L			Canning 532, Mahestala 342, Baruipur 1,655 Fulta 1,008, Mograhat 1,859, Diamond Harbour 322, Mathurapur 77, Kalpi 223, Joynagar 2,457, Dum-Dum 67, Khardaha 90, Barrackpore 30. Condi- tion of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	Nadia	Nil	8	8	Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of rabicrops nearly finished. Harvesting of aman commenced. No cattle-disease. Fouder and water sufficient.
9	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Rabi sowing continuing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
10	JESSORE ,	Nil	73	615	Weather seasonable. Sowing of rabi crops going on. Harvesting of aman commenced in some places. Condition of the crop fair. No damage by insects. High prices and slight distress. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at	Price of co	mmon rice, in per rupee.	an option of the makes and
No		station.	This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1		8	4	5	6
11	Khulna	Inches.	81/9	8½	Weather seasonable. State of winter rice fair. Outtur of jute estimated at 89 per cent. Sowing of summer rice commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodde and water sufficient.
12	Patna	Nil	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 7\frac{1}{9} \\ 11\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right. $	7-8-3 11-7-3	Weather hot in the day and cold at night Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of early rio commenced. habi-sowings in progress and germin ation good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and wate sufficient.
13	GAYA	Nil	$ \begin{cases} 9\frac{3}{16}, \\ 12\frac{13}{16}, \end{cases} $	878 1276	Weather cool and clear. Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of early sown paddy commenced in places. Sowing of rabi crops completed in Nawadah and Aurangabad Some damage to rabi seedlings by insects in some parts of Pakri Barawan and Nawadah thanas Prices almost stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
14	Shahabad	Nil	10†	10† } 12* }	Rain badly wanted for rabi crops. Harvesting of paddy commenced in places. Pressing of Sugarcane in progress. Old common rice selling at 8 seers per rupee at Sadar. Maize selling at $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Sasaram. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient
15	SARAN	Nil	$\begin{cases} 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 12 \end{cases}$	$8\frac{1}{9}$ $12\frac{3}{4}$	Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane going on Poppy sowings commenced. Rain wanted for rab crops. 29 men, 155 women, 160 children on average daily received cooked food from the District Board funds in the Siwan subdivision; 106 men, 22 women, 316 children on average daily gratuitously relieved by the Hathawa Raj; 75 men, 141 women and 66 children on the District Board test-relie works in the Siwan subdivision; and 175 men, 68 women, 132 children on average daily on the Hathawa Raj relief-works. No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient.
16	CHAMPARAN	Nil	(8½ (11 *	11 ² }	Weather bright and unseasonably hot in the day, but cool at night. Winter rice suffering much for want of rain throughout the district. Rain also wanted for rabi sowings which are in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	Nil	{ 115*	7 11 * }	Sky clear. Weather still slightly hot in the day. Early paddy ready for harvesting and being out in some places. Rabi-sowings going on. Common rice and maize selling at 7½ and 11½ seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi, and 7¾ and 11½ seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur. Daily average for gratuitous relief 4,427. Figures from four kitchens not received. Number of persons on test-work on the 17th instant—Katra 7, Belsand 175, Sursand 646, and Runisayedpur 54. Cholera decreasing fast in Sitamarhi but still prevalent in the Sadar subdivision. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

	Name of district.	Rainfall at		mmon rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.						
No.	Name of district.	Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.							
1	2	3	4	6	6						
18	Darbhanga	Inches.	6 12*	6 1112*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of rice crop bad. Rain required for rabi sowings which are in progress. Number of persons relieved at kitchens on the last day of the week—Sadar thana 2,420, Bahera thana						
					5,935, Roserha thana 9,085, Madhubani subdivision 1,764, Samastipur subdivision 250. Number of persons on test-works for the last day available—Manihas 276, Ojhoul 276, Basaitha 730, Ratwara 217 Chakmehsi 159, Hathourighat 167, Sakarlohra 486 Gandah 308, Saleypur 589, Dasauth 759, Balh 3,007, Tolaparsa 1,389, Larjaghat 426, Ithor 3,534 Findaruch 680, Warisnagar 454, Sahar 76, Manj Road 140, Dudhia 542. No cattle-disease. Fodde and water sufficient.						
19	Monghyr	Nil		$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{8}{4} \\ 12 \end{array}\right.$	Report not received.						
20	BHAGALPUR	Nil	81 114*	81 113*	and Madhipura subdivisions. Prospects of kurthi						
	e.				good. Cholera reported from thanas of Su and Pertabganj. Cattle-disease reported from the Pertabganj and Madhipura. Fodder and was sufficient.						
21	PURNEA	. Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Aghani paddy being harvested in places. Paddy on high lands suffering from drought. Prospects not favourable. Rabi sowing going on, but rain wanted badly. Agricultural loans being given. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.						
22	DARJEELING	0.04	{ 11	* 6 11*	Weather cold. Hills—Wheat, barley and houstard in fair state. Bhadoi dhan, winter rice and marual being harvested. Terai—Winter rice not doing well. Mustard and tobacco being sown.						
28	Sonthal Par GANAS.	- Nil	$12\frac{3}{16\frac{1}{2}}$	8 18	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of high land paddy commenced. Cattle-disease reported from Dumka and Deoghur. Fodder and water sufficient.						
24	OUTTACK	. Nil	10	101	Laghu saradh ripening and guru saradh in ear. Sugarcane growing well. Arhar in flower. No cattledisease. Fodder and water sufficient.						
25	BALASORE	. Nil	10	81/2	Weather seasonable. Saradh ripening. Sugarcane and vegetables thriving. Sowing of rabi crops still continuing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.						
26	Angul	Nil	11	113	Weather fair and seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. Rabi and other crops growing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.						

^{*}The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupes.
† New rice.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of co	ommen rice, in per rupee.	Character of the weather and state and						
		Sadar station.	This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.						
ı		3	4	5	6						
		Inches.	Andrews								
27	Puri	Nil	8½	81	Weather seasonable. Sugarcane coming up well. Cotton flowering in some places and bearing pods at others. Saradh in ear. Laghu ripening in some places and being reaped at others. Rabi crops getting on well. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Price of common rice stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.						
28	Sambalpur	Nil	11	11.	Weather cloudy. Reaping of mal dhan finished and threshing in progress. Reaping of winter rice and harvesting of cotton and maghi til in progress. Condition of standing crops good. Outturn of autumn rice fair and estimated from 8 to 10 annas. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.						
29	Hazaribagh	•••	10	10	Harvesting of paddy going on. Cattle-disease reported from four thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.						
30	RANCHI	Nil	111	11	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy in full swing. Rabi crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from two thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.						
31	PALAMAU	Nil	111	1011	Weather seasonable. Rabi sowings finished. Winter rice being harvested. Cattle-disease reported from some of the thanas. Fodder and water abundant.						
32	MANBHUM	Nil	9 1	9	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Out- turn of winter-rice estimated at 83 per cent. Cattle- disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient.						
38	SINGHBHUM	Nil	9	9	Harvesting of winter paddy and sowing of rabi crops nearly finished. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Kharsawan and Seraikella. Fodder and water sufficient.						
34	Cooch Behab	Nil	6⅓3	62/3	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for tobacco, wheat and mustard in progress. Reaping of aman paddy commenced. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Mathabhanga and Dinhata. Fodder and water sufficient.						

General Summary.—During the week under report there was no rain in the Province except a very slight shower of 0.04 inches in Darjeeling. Rain is wanted for rabi crops in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga and Purnea. Harvesting of sugarcane has commenced in parts of Bihar. Prospects of aman paddy are still reported to be unfavourable in Darbhanga, Champaran, Darjeeling and in parts of Purnea. Some damage has been done to rabiseedlings in Gaya. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—24-Parganas 10,493, Saran 994, Muzaffarpur 4,427 and Darbhanga 19,454—total 35,368. The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 657, Muzaffarpur 882 and Darbhanga 14,213—total 15,752. Cattle-disease exists in seven districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Cholera continues in parts of Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in three and fallen in ten districts.

N. N. BANERJEI,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dept. of Agriculture, Bengal, The 20th November 1906.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of I coa-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

			WHRAT.						BARLEY.					RICE, COMMON.						JOWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum Vulgare)				
Number.	DISTRICTS.		Present return.		return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	В	ENGAL	8. Ch	S.	Ch,	S. Ch	s.	Ch.	· .	СР	s.	Ch.	s.	Ch	s.	Ch	s.	Ch	8	Ch.	s. Ch.	s. Ch		
1	1	Burdwan		100					1				8	0	7	12	13	0						
1	2	Brbhum	8 8		0	12 0							100	12 old	7	8	13	8 Old	1 131					
SURDRAR DIVISION.	8 Bankura		11 0	11	1 0	13 0						{		12)	8	0	14	i ew	}		-			
MAR	4	Midnapore	 10 0	1	0 0	10 0					1		8	8	1	8	13	3 ()					
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	6	Howrab				12 (1			7 (0	7 (1	1	8		-			
	7	24-Parganas	 10 (1	0 0	10	1		-		1			8	0	8	0 1	1	4			-		
NO.	8	Calcutta	 10	0 1	0 0	10	0 1	2 14	15	2 14	1	2 4		8 1	4	8 1	4	7	0					
DIVISI	9	Nadia	 11	0	10 12	18	0	13 8	1	1 8	3		1	8	0	8	0	12	3					
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	10	Murshidabad	10	8	10 8	15	0	16	0 1	5 1	8 2	24 (0	7	8	7	0	13	0					
PRE	11	Jessore	8	0	8 0	10	0	8	0	8	0	11	4	7	12	7	4	11	0					
	1 1	Khuins												8	8	7	8	11	0					
		BIHAR.	+					1									•							
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	1	8 Muzeffarpur	10	0	10	8 11	0	11	0	12	0	18	0	7	0	8	0	11	0			-		
	1	9 Darbhanga	10	6	11	0 14	4	13	3	12	1	17	9	7	11	7	11	15	6	1.				

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are—Katwa 16 seers 8 chitaks; Raniganj 16 seers; Kalna

B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupes.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 16 seers per rupes.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (pangs) per rupes are—Contai 16 seers; Tamluk 16 seers; Ghatal 17 seers 8 chitaks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are—Serampore 18 seers (Liverpool; Arambagh 16 seers.

F. At Ulabarish the retail price of salt is 16 seers per rupes.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupes are—Chetla 16 seers; Barasat 14 seers; Baduria 16 seers (crushed); Mograhat 16 seers; Barrackpore 13 seers (karkatch).

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are—Kuehtia 16 seers (panga); Chuadanga 13 seers (karkatch); Moherpur 16 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 12 seers (crushed).

BAJ Pen	RA OR nisetum eun	typho	id-	(E	MA:	RUA	OR	RAG
Present return.	Next preceding re-	Corresponding re-	turn of last year.	Present return		Next preceding re-	turn,	Corresponding re-
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Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	December of 1177	Lingeration	Navt preceding re-	turn.		Corresponding re-	turn of fast year.
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Station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1906.

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	6	Howrab.	4 0	2				0	:4	2	0	16	0	16	16 0) 1	}9 0	0	to	0{	8					•	
	7	24-Parganas.	4 0	2	0	nga.	2	6	1	2	0	17	0	16	18 8	9 1	0 8	0 1	8	8	7						•
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	14	Gaya.	8 0	2	0	nga, 9 (2	0	9	2		19		100	M 15 14	1	9 3	1	7 1	3	7	7	18	5	14	13	12
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PATNA	17	Champaran.	13 0 0	2 1	2	10 9	2	9	10	2	0	15	0	15	P 0	1	0 8	2 1	6 1	8	6	0	19	8	11	12	10
	18	Muzaffarpur	12 0 1	2 1	6	lu 6	Par	6	10	2	0	14	8	14	4 8	1	0 0	0 1	7	8	10	0	19	0	12	0	11
	19	Darbhanga.	9 0 1	2	1	18 0	2	0	13	2	4	14	4	14	R 4	1	4 4	9 1	6	9	6	12	19	8	11	8	11

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Jangipur 15 seers; Lalbagh 14 seers; Kandi 15 seers.

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Jhenida 13 seers 12 chitaks (karkatch); Magura 12 seers (karkatch); Bangaon 16 seers (panga) and Narail 14 seers 3 chitaks (panga).

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Bagerhat 12 seers (karkatch); Satkhira 16 seers.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Barh 16 seers (panga); Dinapore 12 seers; Bhar 14 seers.

M. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Buxar 16 seers; Bhabua 14 seers and Sasaram 16 seers.

N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Siwan 15 seers; Gopalganj 15 seers 6 chitaks (panga).

P. At listiah the retail price of salt is 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

In the subdivisions the prices of salt per rupee are—Sitamarhi return not received; Hajipur 15 seers.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Samastipur 14 seers; Madhubani 14 seers 15 chitaks.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Satt in the Head-quarter.

					WHEAT.		1	BARLEY	•	RICE	, сомм	on.		AR OR C	
Number.		DISTRICTS	•	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BI	HAR	concluded.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	s. Ch	S. Ch.	s. Ch.	8. Ch.	S Ch.	s. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch
	(20			10 8	10 15	14 2	Not sold,	12 9		7 0	6 12	12 4		-	
ISION,	21	Bhagalpur		10 10	10 12	13 14	11 4	12 11	20 4	8 2	8 4	13 14			
BRAGALPUR DIVISION.	22	Purnea		9 4	9 8	18 0			{	6 0 & 7 0	6 0 & 7 0	}10 0	-		
AGALP	121	Darjeeling			-		-	-	-	New	6 8	9 8	,		
BR	24	Sonthal Parg	ya-	10 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	{11 0 Old 8 0		17 0			•
	125	Cuttack		11 18	11 18	11 13				9 13	9 13	13412			-
IOM.	26	Balasore		11 0	11 0	18 0				9 8	9 8	18 0			
DIVIS	27	Angul		6 0	6 0	9 0				11 8	11 0	18 0			
ORISSA DIVISION.	28	Pur)		10 8	11 2	11 2			-	9 18	8 8	13 2			-
	29	Sambalpur		13 0	13 0	13 0				11 0	11 0	16 8			
CH	ATO	NAGPUR.													
	180	Hazaribagh		10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	17 8	9 8	9 8	12 8			
DIVISION.	81	Ranchi		1	8 10 8	8 0 to 10 0	}14	15 0	18 0	11 0	9 4	14 0		-	
DIVIS	82	Palamau		11 4	11 13	15 12	18 8	16 14	20 1	11 4	10 2	13 8		-	
CH	33	Manbhum		12 0	10 8	12 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 8	12 8			
	84	Singhbhum		9 0	9 0	13 0				8 0	8 0	13 0		_	100

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are—Jamui 16 seers; Begusarai 15 seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Banka 13\frac{1}{2} seers; Madbipura 13 seers and Supaul 13 seers.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kishanganj 14 seers; Basantpur 14 seers.

V. Darjeeling return not received.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Godda 14 seers; Jamtara 18 seers; Pakour 16 seers; Deoghur 16 seers and Rajmahal 16 seers.

RA OR	CUMBU typhoid	MAI (Elou	RUA OR	RAGI rocana.
Next preceding re-	sponding re-	Present return.	Next preceding re-	Corresponding re-
s. c	h d. Ch	8. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
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		20 0	21 0	24 0
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	ė	ė.			re-		-
Present return.	Next preceding	Corresponding turn of last year	Descent roturn		Next preceding	turn.	Corresponding
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	s.	Ch.	3.	Ch,	s.
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			12	0	12	4	16
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Station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1906 -concld.

			SALE PAUND (SEERS.									01	
			SALT.			SALT.		N PEA	CADJAI	THUR,	10000	MAIZE ea may	
W.mbor.	DISTRICTS.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return,	Present return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return,	Present return.
civded.	BIHAR-co	Rs. A. P.	8. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	8. Ch.	S. Ch.	s. Ch.	S. Ch.	s. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	s. ch.
20 ,	Monghyr	2 8 0	Panga.	2 10 02	15 11	15 11	8 15 11	8 6	6 12	6 12	18 131	12 0	11 8
21	Bhagalpur.	2 8 0	Panga.	2 6 95	15 12	15 2		8 14	7 4	6 14	20 4	12 11	11 4
22	Purnea.	8 0 0	Panga.	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	20 0	11 0	10 12
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28	Pari.	2 8 0	1 0	2 2 0 2	15 0	19 0	18 0	9 13	6 14	6 9			
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ar Cib.	CHOTA NA	0.70	Panga.			100	-45 51	3 180	1, 3			4- 1	
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82	Palamau.			- 1	15 3	15 3	15 3	11 4	9 0	9 0	27 0	19 2	3 8
88	Manbhum.	2 10 0	Panga.		15 0	14 0	15 d	9 8	9 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	6 0
34	Singhbhum.	3 0 0	Panga.	2 10 0 2	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	9 0			

<sup>X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kendrapara 16 seers; Jajpur return not received.
Y. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 14 seers per rupee (panga).
Z. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Saukhpur 11 seers (karkaton); Phulbani 12 seers.
a. At Khura the retail price of salt is 18 seers per rupee.
b. At Bargarh the retail price of salt is 11 seers (Bombay).
c. At Gumla the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chittaks per rupee (panga).
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Gobindapur 16 seers (panga); Jhalda 11 seers.</sup>

Published for general information.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in

					R	ICE	(в	RST	BOE	IT).			(юм	MON	RIO	E (10	ota	char	u).		W	VHB	AT (Tru	tiou	m #a	divu	m).		B	ABI	LEY	(Ho	rden	m v	ulgar	w).
Number,	MARTS.			Present return.				Next preceding return.			last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.		for manufact and first and	last year.		•	Present return.			Next preceding return.		O manter sellens	last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of	last year.
			R	e. A	. P		Ra.	Δ.	P.	Re.	۸.	P.	Rs	٨.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Re.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	Calcutta		6	12	0	1	6	12	0	6	4	0	4	4	0	4	8	0	5	8	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	8	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	2 1	0 (
2	Burdwan		5	0	(,	6	4	6	3	3	0	4	13	0	4	13	6	2	14	6			The state of the s							C.	-						•
3	Midnapore		•	. 4	. (0	6	4	•	3	6	0	4	10	0	5	5	0	2	14	0		-				`					•						-
4	Patna	•		3 1	3 (0	6	0	0	4	0	0	5	3	0	4	12	0	2	11	0	3	3	0	3	5	0	2	15	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	2	3
5	Muzaffarpur		(3 10) (В	6	10	6	5	0	0	5	11	6	5	0	0	3	5	3	3	13	0	8	10	0	3	5	3	8	5	8	3	1	8	2	0 (
6	Bhagalpur		6	11	. (0	7	6	0	8	10	0	4	14	9	4	13	6	2	14	0	8	12	0	3	11	6	2	14	0	1 3	9	0	8	2	6	2	0
7	Cuttack		5			3	5	8	6	5	0	9	4	1	0	4	1	0	2	14	6	3	7	6	8	7	6	3	3	9		-			-			
8	Sambalpur			4	8	0	4	3	0	3	13	0	3	9	6	3	9	6	2	6	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	2	15	0								
9	Ranohi			4 1	2	6	5	2	3	4	8	0	3	5	3	4	1	9	2	8	0	3	15	4	4	8	0	{ 5	to G	0	}2	14	0	2	10	9	2	3

CALCUTTA,

The 19th November 1906.

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Intermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th November 1906.

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1		•							•	•		-										-		0	4	0	0	8	6	0	4	0	3	0	K	arl 3	o	b:	3	0	0	8.	Sambalpur
-	1	0	(0	0	8	0		•				••		5	11	в	5 :	11	6	5	0	C	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	8	1	0	Pa 3	nga 2	018	3	1	0	9.	Ranchi.

C. A. OLDHAM,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL AND OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1906.

			**************************************	AIR	PRESSUI	RH.		WINI	٥.		11	MPER	TURE.			HUMI		Cron	-
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representa- TIVE STATIONS.	Highest, 8 A.M., barome- ter reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barome- ter read- ing.	Mean, 8 A M , re- duced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Departure, from normal.	Mean direc- tion at 8	Mean velo- city in miles daily.	High- est of month.	of	Mean daily maxi- mum tem- pera- ture.	daily	Mean daily tem- pera- ture.	Depar- ture from normal.	Mean,	De. par- ture from nor- mal.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	-
i			29.916	29-641	29.826	29.875	+ '010	N	38	92.9	67:3	88.5	75.3	81.9	+0.3	86	+5	3.3	
5	Burdwan {	Burdwan Raniganj	29.679	29.416	29.597	29.890	+ '017	N	13	91'5	66.0	87'6	72'9	80.3	-0.2	88	-	2.2	2
#p	Bankura	Bankura	29.684	29*438	29.605	29'873	+*018	N51°E	44	93.1	67.2	88.7	73'9	81.3	+0.2	80		1.8	
Burd	Midnapore	Midnapore	29.852	20.630	29*766	29.864	001	N18°W	49	92.3	66.7	87.8	74.5	81.5	+0.3	82		2.1	
-		PV. "Fras r	30.055	29.785	29 912	29.851		N8°W	192	-		-	-	-	- 0	76	法表验	4'0	
	Sandheads 24-Parganas	S.ngor Island	29.984	29.774	211897	29.866	+'017	N4°E	179	91.9	68.9	88.2	76.8	82 6	+1'1	87	0	4.8	
ocy	Calcutta	Calcutta	29.989	29.764	29.906	29:878	+ 018	N 32° W	64	91.9	67'4	87'3	74'2	80.8	+0.2	86	+3	3.1	
ide	Nadia	Krishnagar	29.961	29.691	29.876	29.872	+.015	N6°W	33	91.6	70.5	88'4	74.0	81.0	+0.5	84	+2	4'2	
Presidency	Murshidabad	Berhampore	29.952	29.668	29.860	29.877 29.873	+.013	N N27°E	29	92.0	nam	87.9	74'3	81.1	-0.4	84	-3	3.3	
1	Jessore	Jessore	29.988	29.736	29.893	20'010	4.019	Har L	1000	020				2-529	er great		100	3.6	
	Rajshahi	Rampur Boali	29.953	29.631	29.859	29.879	+'025	N16°E	30	90.1	68'1	86.7	74'4	80.2	+0.2	81	opening.	5.0	
ſ	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	60.016	29.630	29.809	29.890	+.014	N27°E	29	89.8		86.7	72.0	79.4	+0.5	92		41	
hi.	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.744	29.488	29.651	29.898	+'007	N66°E	28	88.9		86'2	70.5	78.1		84	-	4'0	
Rajshah	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29*882	29.607	29.789	29.899	+ 023	882°E	30 27	89.6		86.7	73.4	80.1	+0.7	85	-	5.2	
Ra	Rangpur	Rangpur	20.039	A contract of	29.848	29.863	+ '007	E	22	90.7	amin.	86*7	74'0	80'3	+0.4	84	-	8.8	
	Bogra	Bogra	29.984		29 886	29.885	+ 024	845°W	15	89.3	an.W	86.0	74.6	80.3	+0.2	87	-	3'4	
1	Pabna	Sirajganj	2 2	A 200	10	4. 3	1 40	200	100	11.00	Harry			100				4.3	
	Dacca	Narayanganj	29-997	29.725	29.911	29.886	+ '028	N53°E	1	90.2	ACLE.		75.7	81.7	+0.8	12 J. F. W. S. S. S.	0	4'8	
8	Mymensingh	ASE .	29.960	13 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	29.875	29.839	+ '010	Sis E	26	90.5	07.0	A POST LINE	74.3	80.9	+0.4	California Color	1	1.9	
Da	Faridpur	Faridpur		10 120	29.886	29.882	3 75 70 510 20	N8°E		89.3	200.1	87.9	75.7	81.6	+0.2	55 K. SSP (129)	-	1.7	
1	Backergunge	Barisal	30.008	29.773	29.916	29*874	+.016	N32°E	33	91.5	D. Marie			71 1 1	100		1		
		Clemitte	29.981	29.746	29*893	29.877	+-011	839°E	30	90.8	67.8	H 100 - 172		0.7	+0.5		-	2.2	
H. F.	Tippera	Noakhali	90.049		N. A. S. C. S. S.	State of the second	A Same	N65° B	4 4 5 6	88'8	69.4			80.1	+0.5	CONTRACTOR OF	-	3.6	
5 %	Noakhali Chittagong	Chittagong	99-030	3 1 67	Section	29'876	+*012	N72°E	58	89'1	69'4	86.5	73.7	80.1	+0.5	91	+2	3.8	,
	The sale with	Bankingra	29.82	29.582	29'740	29.878	+ '007	863°W	63	92.0	67-2		A Comment	81.7	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	100 VASS-00	MAD AND	2.1	
	Patna	Bankipore .	29.61	W. C. L. S. C. L. S. C. L.	3 3		TO CONCERNED	S39°W	77	934		C. 15.725-044	1000	1000	A SUCTOR OF		8 7 19 48	3.1	
	Gaya	Management of the	29.63	20.414	29.568		230 7420 739 730	S20°W	1.5 D P P 1 T	92*	mari	C. Carlon	0.5 KUN KO	(Select 2.3522)	27 24 27 2 12	200 MO 400	ST 17 120 1	21	
	Shahabad		29.75	State of Street,	Charles Charles and Control	and the parties and the second	and the same of the same	Wall Continue		カーガイ 出りまる	Committee of the last		10000	Carlo Carlo	STEWN THE SEC	Carlo Carlo	ALC: UNITED BY	0.5	
Patna.	}	Arrah	29.80			0.00	All Charles	N NEW YORK	100	0.000		on.	100	200 -12	34 J. 4860 Lin	200 (1000)	3 Waren	0	
Ps	Saran .	Mary Control of the C	29.76	100				10000	1. Co 1. Co 1.	CYCOROL		7	1000	N. 613.117		201453762	32 7 18	1"	7
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			29*87	1 29.61	8 29.77	7 29.80	1 + 037	N2701	W 40	92	7 65	8 88	9 727	80"	7 .+1	5 70	-	2.	8
1	Bhagalpur.	Wante office		THE LET	4	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	200 100 100 100 100	20 10 10 to		010 20	Sep 2637. N.	2.2	Day thinky	e8 95/9/8	SWOOD STATE	330 L. M. W.	10 12 100		
alpur	Darjeeling.		90.00	0.004 35,007 10	And the second	and the second	574 67 96490	07 . 6		1 Sec. 25,000	100 CON 100 CON	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	S. 10.	8 79%	2 -0.	2 87	+1	DATE OF THE PARTY OF	
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	Rambalpur	Sambalpur	29'51	11 11 11 11 11 11				F-470		THE RESERVE	57		0.00	ALC: CONTROL OF		8	19 KW CD8	3.	
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SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS BENGAL AND IN EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER 1906.

During the last week of September the weather in the Province was mainly governed by a depression in Eastern Bengal, which gave abundant rain to Assam and Lower Bengal till the 2nd of October. Skies commenced to clear in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Bihar on the 1st of the month, and by the 3rd were either clear or only lightly clouded over the whole of the reporting area. Monscon conditions were feebly developed during the next few days, and the only heavy falls recorded took place in North Bengal and Assam. During this period northerly winds were slowly establishing themselves at the head of the Bay and in Bengal and the pressure gradient usually associated with the rains proper was gradually disappearing, leaving the area of uniform pressure which provedly proper was gradually disappearing, leaving the area of uniform pressure which normally obtains in the Bay in October. From the 11th of the month to the 16th the monsoon continued generally to weaken, but moderate to heavy rain fell in North Bengal on the 12th. On the 13th a shallow depression extended over the south of the Bay, which after concentrating slightly passed inland on the 17th, without giving rise to a storm. No change of any importance occurred till the 20th, when it became clear that weather was becoming disturbed to the west of Port Blair. The depression continued to concentrate, and on the 24th had probably developed into a considerable storm. On the 26th it was moving in a north-westerly direction towards Masulipatam and during the next two days its course became more northerly, owing probably to the influence of the hills to the west of the Circars coast. On the 29th it was in the neighbourhood of Waltair, and probably not far from the coast. It continued to move in a north or north-easterly direction during the day, and observations received that night shewed that there was considerable danger of its recurving still further in an easterly direction. As this would have brought it dangerously near the head of the Bay by the next morning, it was considered advisable to indicate this contingency by a change of signals in the river ports. Fortunately it continued its northerly course and by 8 a.m. of the 30th had passed inland between Calingapatam and Gopalpur. It appears from the logs of ships that were in its neighbourhood to have been a fairly severe storm in its earlier stages, but it gradually dissipated its energy, and at the time of its arrival at the coast only indicated its existence by heavy rain and moderately strong winds along the Circars and Orissa coasts.

During the last three days of the month rain was fairly general in Bengal under the influence of the depression.

Summary of Temperature.—The average mean of the month was above the normal mean of the month in all the meteorological divisions except Assam. The excess was greatest in Bihar, and as is usually the case in the rains excess in temperature was associated with deficiency in rainfall. The highest temperature 94.9 recorded during the month was reported from Cuttack where the thermometer reached 94.9.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature of each of the seven Meteorological Divisions of the Provinces of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam for the month of October 1906:—

	3.22	energia Sagaba		Темрев	ATURE.	10 SERVICE	
METEOROLOG DIVISION		Highest	Lowest	A	verage for mon	th,	Average mean of mouth
		during month.	observed during month.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	above or below normal mean of month.
South-West Bengal North Bengal		 93·1 90·7	(6.0 61.1	88·0 86·4	74·5 72·9	81·3 79 7	+ 0.3
Enst Bengal Bihnr		 91·8 94·5	67·8 59·6	87·1 88·8	74·4 72·2	80 8 80'5	+ 04
Prissa Chota Nagpur	***	 94·9 93·4	63·1 55·5	88 6 85 6	74·4 68 7	81 5 77 2	+ 0.5
mass		 92.5	44.7	82.1	67.6	74.7	- 0.4

^{*} Purulia not included.

Summary of Rainfall.-The rainfall work of the Province has been placed in the hands of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, and the usual data regarding the actual and normal rainfall during the month will be published by that Department. A short table, however, is attached to this report, giving the rainfall recorded during the month at the head-quarters of the various districts of the Province. Ra'nfall was in general defect during the month in Bengal, a few stations only in Lower Bengal and North Bengal showing a considerable percentage excess.

Actual and average rainfall and departure from normal for October 1906.

Meteorological Division.	District.		Station			Actual.	Normal.	from normal.
operation 1 in Fig.	Transfer of the same	n ingl	hadda every	100011	1	6.90	3.93	+ 2.97
	Burdwan		Burdwan	***	***	3.45	8.22	+ 0.23
Section By Print.	A THE REST NAMED OF STREET, ST	1	Raniganj	***	***	7.21	4:05	+ 8.16
	Bankura	25 300	Bankura	***				- 0.23
	Midnapore		Midnapore	***	***	4.19	4.42	Editor State Anni Contrata
outh-West	24-Parganas		Saugor Island	***		3.98	9.13	- 5.15
Bengal.	Calcutta	100 (200)	Calcutta	***		5.20	3.87	+ 1.63
	Nadia		Krishnagar	611017		6.38	4.20	+ 2.18
	Murshidabad					4.08	4:71	- 0.63
	Jessore		Jessore		***	5.68	5.30	+ 0.88
	TO UM OFFICER IN		D. W.			3:89	4.46	- 0.57
	Rajshahi		Rampur Boalia	***		7.84	4.30	+ 3.54
	Dinajpur	1000	Dinajpur	***	•••	2.09	4.78	- 2.69
	Jalpaigur	***	Jalpaiguri	***			5.35	- 4.78
	Darjeeling		Darjeeling	***	***	0.62		
North Bengal	Cooch Behar	2.2014	Cooch Behar	***	•••	14.32	4.79	+10.18
	Rangpur		Rangpur			8:57	4.94	+ 3163
	Bogra		Bogra	***		5.64	4.58	+ 1.06
	Pabna	***	Sirajganj .	***		2.66	4.37	- 1.71
A INC.	S13.84. 21. (12.7.		Narayanganj	iga ka		3.45	4.05	- 0.60
	Dacen				THE PARTY OF THE P	7.96	5:35	+ 2.6
	Mymensingh	964	Mymensingh	***	**	5.31	4.49	+ 0.8
	Faridpur	4.5	Faridpur	***		3.03	5.46	- 1.8
East Bengal	Backergunge	***	Barisal	***		3.13	6.43	- 2.3
Service Committee	l lippera		Comilla	***			7.92	0.0
	Noakhali		Noakhali	***		4.15	10 (Sept. 15.1) (77.7) (Sept. 1994) (47.1)	
	Chittagong		Chittagong	e wird	1.895	2.57	6:41	- 3.8
	Patna		Bankipore		no o	1.79	2.89	- 1.1
	the second secon		Gaya	De Valo	90	3.67	2.32	+ 1.3
	Gaya	No. of State Print	1.13			0.64	2.49	- 1.8
	and the design of the second	(图 2000年 (最高數字形) [238-123 A K A K A A A A		151.42.151.15E	2.13	2.97	- 0.8
	Shahabad	1113	Charles and Charles Control of the Manager of the M	100	***	0.91	2.77	- 1.8
	Particular Control of	(Arrah	***	•••	0.20	2.63	- 2.4
	Saran		Charra	111		0.48	3.38	- 2.9
Bihar	Champaran		Motihari	***		0.52	2 92	- 2.4
	Muzaffarpur			***	400			- 2.4
	Darbhanga .		Darbhanga			0.31	2.80	PARTY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
	Bhagalpur	Buches Assessment	A TO LONG THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	***		1.18	3.24	A STATE OF THE STA
	Purnea		Damaga	***	***	1.13	3.43	- 2:8
	The state of the s		Molde	444		9.33	4.18	+ 5.1
	Sonthal Parganas		Naya Dumka	***		9.18	3.91	+ 5.2
	Control of the second		Sambalpur			1.98	2.18	- 0.1
	Sambalpur		Anonl		92152750332	0.89	4.32	- 3.4
	Augul "		Cuttack	ester.	843	5.76	5.78	+ 0.0
	J Cuttack			e The		10.01	9.56	+ 0.4
Orissa			E alse Folut	***	•••	4.02	6.59	- 2.5
			Balasore	***	•••	8.08	8.23	- 0.1
	Puri		Puri	***	•••	8.08	8 20	
	Hazaribagh	Librar.	Hazaribagh			2.74	8.31	- 0.
			Donald C			2.99	2.99	0
Park Wheeliah	SCHOOL STREET, THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF		Deltongani	***		2.01	2.40	- 0:
Chota Nagpur	. Palamau		Durnlin		AND IN SHIPS	2.41	3.24	- 0.8
	Manbhum .		Chaibean		***	4.42	2.68	+ 1.7
	[Singhbhum .		CHE CHEE	***	***			THE STATE OF

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL, The 20th November 1906. C. W. Peake, Meteorologist, Calcutta.

F. C. CLARKSON, LIBUT.-COL., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

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	CORRE NOT FREVI	Number register-	3,554 2,772 2,496 6,286 2,982	1,996 4,157 1,759 5,068 4,331 4,511 8,511	6,979 8,883 7,177 7,786 6,031 8,680	7,719 6,229 5,684 4,526 835	4,176 5,178 2,676 2,201 Data not	3,030 2,831 1,828 2,661 1,053	138.601		,	1
	OF ALL	Ratio per 1,000 of por lyno per lyno pe	23.76 27.96 27.96 25.44 23.40	200 55 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	49.92 49.92 47.64 48.36 43.68	33.56 39.24 53.52 34.08 51.96	25.16 28.08 28.08 23.64 27.60	36.72 34.68 40.08 20.76	38.88	33.96	53.94	1
	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.	.he togister.	3,045 2,106 2,007 5,934 2,053	1,440 3,964 1,783 3,318 3,654 3,899 3,497	8,586 7,809 7,580 7,288	9,117 6,765 9,326 5,334 1,079	2,515 2,515 2,009 1,468	3,616 3,434 2,070 2,257 1,163	143,037	141.500	138,601	1
	OTHER CAUSES.	Hatio per 1,000 of population per annum.	3.72 5.98 5.98	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	13.88 16.88 16.88 16.88 16.88 16.88 16.88 16.88 16.88 16.88 16.88 16.88	9.54.00	13 44 13 44 9 560	6.78 8.88 8.28 4.20 5.00	6.48	1	1	1
	Отнви	Number register- ed.	483 284 497 914 847	485 610 863 425 568 410 851	2,100 1,465 2,643 1,290 1,493	1,234 775 220 201 201	1,280 1,280 1,200 816 504	887 480 467 1155	27,354	26,850	29,387	1
	URY.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum,	985 985 885 88	20.45.45	1.68	1.86	6550	64524	1,8	-79	E BOUNDS	1
	INJURY	Number register- ed,	48824	25.5 14.8 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25	141 315 386 386 386	111 202 117 203 8 6 117 203	88888	208822	3,398	3,862	3,203	1
	RESPIRATORY D.SEASES.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per	.13 24 24 24	4.1.4 20.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	.000 .000 .000 .000	100 17.0	108	900	61.	67.	l tot	
	RESPI	Aumber register.	19 87 17 81		• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		28 3	1.1	818	863	Data not	# v & l 136
DEATHS.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHGA.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	778 .129 .36 .84 .84	80400014 80400014	1339	10.19	2.76 3.48 3.48	3.84 5.84 1.8 1.8 1.8	96.	.84	96.	01.
7	DYSE L	Number register- ed,	96 14 34 34 215 138	207 111 7 7 11 11 87	52522	28 28 40 100 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	495 184 307 186	326 326 14 20 7	4,168	3,982	4,267	- 985
	PEVER,	Ratio per 1,000 of population per munna	18-12 25-04 15-12 18-24 16-56	17.04 17.04 19.09 19.00 10.00				26-06 21.72 30-36 15-36 18-96	96.78	96.18	96.13	Donel
		Mumber register-	2,316 1,738 1,409 4,247 1,462	28.06.9 29.95.9 29.30.9 29.30.9 29.30.9	6,007 6,007 8,554 4,045 6,183	4,828 6,565 4,711 736	1,002 1,002 1,002 457	2,563 2,157 1,569 1,676 972	98,481	91,794	91,499	1
	PLAGUE.	Ratio per 1,000 of por	1 1 603		13-40	1 16 11	11111	41111	61.	.19	not .	one.
	Pt	Number register-	11151	. 18 1111	71 84	(LITT	11111	2992	1 8	Data not	Erre se
	SM all-Pox.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per minna	0.0880.088	55.50 E 50.00 E	60.	82448	3.16	600.	87.	61.	87.	Email
	Swal	Митрег геgister- ed.	09 2 8 4 61	564 128-12	i 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	118812	28 1 88 1	1 : 1	648	848	82	19
	CHOLERA.	Ratio per 1,000 of por	21. 28. 24. 24.	24.66. 24.66. 24.66. 26	4.80 3.48 9.53 11.16 12.48	15.96 1.39 1.39 2.59	38.	366	3.18	2.84	F0.6	+1.50
	Сно	Number register-	26 9 355 119	42 27 18 18 18 178 188 188	-i oi -	100000	9 8 E	283 7 119 49	13,505	13,505	8,554	+4,951
rH8.	201)#[Bdo	Ratio per 1,000 of p	91.79 18.79 97.84 91.00 90.76	2000 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	50.58 50.58 35.64 40.30 35.64	38.16 33.84 37.12 35.40	32.96 32.96 32.96 40.66	46.38	33.96	33.86	41.58	-7.56
KIRTHS		Number registered	2,779 1,413 2,602 4,849 1,816	1,610 4,118 8,109 8,026 8,289 8,289	8,919 7,167 6,010 8,905	6,845 6,803 5,803 5,804 5,804 5,804	2,013 2,176 2,176	4,558 4,504 2,923 3,946 1,970	143,473	141,814	172,766	-81.452
	Population	under regis- tration.	1,532,475 902,280 1,116,411 2,789,114 1,049,282	850,514 2,078,359 847,796 1,867,491 1,833,184 1,813,155 1,253,945	2,069,933 1,962,696 2,409,509 1,780,463 2,754,790	2,068,804 2,088,853 1,874,794 249,117 1,819,737	2,062,758 1,071,197 1,017,284 636,880	1,177,961 1,187,925 619,600 1,301,364 618,579	50,528,044	49,891,164	() () () () () () ()	1
		Distracció.	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Bankura Burdura Burdura Boogaly, including Seram-	111111	11111	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnos Darjeeling Southel Pargenas	1111	Hazeribagh Ranchi Pale nau Manbjum	-	lotal, excluding Sambalpur district	Are age of the corresponding mouth of previous five years	Difference + or
	/	D: vistone.	Burdwan	Presidency	Paters	Shagalpur	Criss	Chota Neg-				

the districts of Bengal for the month of September 1906.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BRIGAL,
The 1713 November 1906.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Benyal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of September 1906.

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal. F C. Clarkson, Libut-Col., t.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for

		KBMANKS.			
NDING	F PEB.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per agnosm.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	31.93	1
AVBRAGE OF	MONTH OF PRE- VIOUS PIVE Y BARS.	Number re- gistered,	88 118 118 118 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 118 117 117	2,958	*1
	Be 20	Ratio per 1,000 of population per sanum.	0.000 0.000	31.99	-8.04
	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.	Number re-	70 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 84 84 84 84 84 84	5,011	196-
	OTHER CAUSES.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	4444 4444 4444 4444 600 600 600 6	9.72	-1.08
	Отняв	Number re-	884-1919-4-0-0-058-8-5-1-0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	1,829	1.88
		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	4 8 1 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	87.	13
	INJURY.	Number re- glatered.		ii ii	٦
	ATORY ASBS.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	0 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	372 1.92 Data not	e.
	RESPIRATORY UISEASES.	Number re- gistered.	21 L 2 1 L 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	372 Date	
BATHS.	RY AND	ono, t and others! on population of populations and a feet of the contract of	6. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14	3.48	-79
4	DYSENTERY A: DIARRHGA	Number re-	21.48212288822 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 2	580	1 58
		Ratio per 1,006 of population per annum.	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	9.13	-3.40
	FRYER	Number re- gistered.	200	1,706	1 3
		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	11118 1111 11118 1118 1111 11 11 11 11 1	not not	
	Редер	Statered.	11.11 11.11.11 11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1	62 Data	
	POX.	Satio per L.060 of population. munum req	1 5 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	FO.	80.+
	SMALL. POX.	Number re- gistered.	ท ี ่เรียบเป็นน้ำหนาหมริกัก	88 6	+16
	RRA.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	60. 16.48 19.84 19.66 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56 19.56	1.93	-1.33
	CHOLERA.	Number re- gistered.	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	876	-235
	HS,	Martio per 1,000 of population per annua red	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	91.34	-3.36
	. BIRTHS.	Number re- gistored.	280 282 283 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 284	8,971	-615
#13¢	11397 7	Population under	28, 128 28, 12	3,234,436	
		Towns.	Bankura S. Midnapore Hoghly and Chinaura Estampore G. Garden Reach Barnagore Calcutta Calcutta Calcutta Calcutta Barnagore Barnagore Calcutta Calcutta Calcutta Barnagore Calcutta Barnagore Calcutta Calcutta Barnagore Calcutta Calcutta Barnagore Calcutta Calcutta Barnagore Calcutta Barnagore Calcutta Calcut	Total of all towns with a pepulation of 20,000 and over. Average of correspondir a month of previous five years	Wife ance + or -
		DISTRICTA	fardean mandalurs alidaspore Bocghy Bocghy Boursh Madis Kadis Kadis Kadis Katis		

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BRIGAL,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 21, 1906. 1709

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 17th November 1906, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

			WBEK EF	TDING SATURD TH NOVEMBER	AY, THB 19:6,	WERF EN 18TI	NOVEMBER 1	AY, THB 905.
Матокв	OF CARGO.		Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		28		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles	:	:	299 972 88 858	29,901 2,56,740* 83,335 2,11,55∪	354 4,283 1,281 2,545	651 734 76 851	73,515 2,61,875† 44,175 1,73,515	1,130 4,111 659 2,372
	Total		2,217	5,81,526	8,463	2,312	5,53,080	8,27

t Ditto ditto 2,58,212 dr.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th November 1906.

			of	setar	r	EMPER.	ATURE.		1	HYGROM	ETRY.		WIND:			
Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Mean,	Maximum.	Range,	Minimum.	Mean wet buib,	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rains,	Wrather,
1906.		0		Inches.		0	•		0	Inches		%			Inches.	
Nov.	11th	136.4	8.4	29-943	71-6	83.5	22.6	60.9	64.1	0.491	58-4	64	N by W and calm	30	Nil	Clear,
n	12th	135-9	8.3	•925	73.1	84.4	21.5	62-9	67-4	·590	63.6	71	SW by W, NW by N and calm.	36	,,	Clear,
	13th	132'9	8.3	•963	75-2	85.9	20.3	65.6	69 · 1	629	65.5	78	SW by W and NNW.	37	"	Cniefly clear,
"	14th	131.8	8.3	30 000	73.5	83.5	18.9	61.6	68.8	-640	66.0	76	NNW, N by W, and variable.	38		Chiefly clear
	15th	135-4	6.9	29 981	73.9	82-9	16.8	66.1	69-3	*655	66.6	77	N by W, NNE and calm.	19	"	Partially cloudy
"	16th	187 ·1	8:1	-967	73 8	83.6	18 5	65.1	67-6	-590	63.6	71	SE by E and calm	33	Store Cont.	Chiefly clear
	17th	144-1	6.8	993	75 6	83 9	15:4	68.5	69.9	*667	67 2	77	ESE and calm	17	,,	Partially cloudy

						Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven	dave				••	29.967
The average pressure of the or	orrespondi	ne period	for 24	vears. Su	rvevor-	
The average pressure of the		as period				29.971
General's Office	•					Hours,
The total number of hours of b	right sunsi	nine				54.6
The total number of hours of o	of hours	f sunshine				77.2
The maximum possible number	or nours c	· State				
The mean temperature of the s	even davs					738
The average temperature of t	he correst	onding per	nod for 2	24 years, Su	rvevor-	
The average temperature of	me correst					75.5
General's Office	•••		•••			25 0
The extreme variation of temperature	erature	•••				85 9
The maximum temperature	• • •	***			•••	Miles.
	A					6
The highest velocity of the wir	ad in one i	iour		•	***	0/
						73
The mean relative humidity	***				••	10
The average relative humidity	y of the	correspond	ing per	iod for 24	years,	
Surveyor-General's Office					And the second	72
[[[[[]]] [[[] [[] [[] [[] [] [] [[] [] [Inoses.
The total fall of rain from Ilt	h to 17th	November	1906	•••		Nil
The average fall of the correspondence	onding per	iod for 24	years,	Surveyor-G	eneral's	
						014
Office The total fall from 1st January	v to 17th I	November 1	906	•••		57.19
The average fall of the corresp	onding per	nod for 24	vears.	Surveyor-C	deneral's	
: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	ording ber		,			65.26
Office	, d.	1 d f	ob	mations		

The mean pressure, temperature, etc., are deduced from eye observations. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the

Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground. The rainfall reported on any day is for 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of that day.

A, dew.

METROPOLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Alipore (Caicutta), the 19th November 1906.

C. W. PEAKE, for Director-General of Observatories.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Nov mber 1906 on 2,094.73 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAPPIC.		AND MINERAL PRIC.	Other earnings	Total	TRAPPIC T	TRAIN-MILES	BUN.
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Tot-1.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
altraffic for the week per mile of railway previous 17 weeks of half-year	485,7519 7,696,259*	4,87,147 0 0 232 8 11 71,70,186 0 0	64,02,600 0 10,05,22,094 0†	11,03,378 0 0 526 11 10 1,64,56,492 0 01	29,308 0 0 13 15 11 4,83,996 0 01	16,19,833 0 0 773 4 8 2,41,10,674 0 0	131,155 2,224,817§	182,299 2,913,211§	\$13,454 5,138,028
Total for 18 weeks COMPARISON.	8,092,010	76,57,333 0 0	10,69,24,681 0	1,75,59,870 0 0	5,13,304 0 0	2,57,30,507 0 0	2,355,972	3,095,510	5,451,482
tal for corresponding week of perious year. I mile of railway corresponding	414,971	4,77,913 0 2 233 0 1	64,48,697 0	10,21,535 8 0 498 0 10	33,593 15 9 16 6 1	15,33,042 7 11 747 7 0	131,925	182,522	314,447
seek of previous year. tal for corresponding 18; weeks of previous year.	7,652,893	76,54,685 11 5	10,61,03,689 0	1,64,14,400 0 10	5,38,789 7 4	2,46,07,875 3 7	2,280,194	2,966,349	5,246,548

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Upen nileage.	Period.	Coaching T	raffic.	Merchand Mineral		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train 1	nileage.
.078*13 .078*13 .078*13 .078*13 .078*13 .078*13 .078*13 .094*73 .094*73 .094*73 .094*73 .094*73 .094*73 .094*73 .094*73	28th 4th A 11th 11th 18th 25th 1st Seg 1st Seg 22nd 22nd 22nd 31th 31th 31th 31th	 412,083 410,076 411,543 487,515 454,812 427,516 449,387 446,646 416,385 422,656 366,018 429,237 488,751	Ra. 4,48,481 4,08,849 4,35,442 4,03,975 4,43,518 3,93,293 3,75,272 4,40,753 4,25,696 4,88,535 4,00,854 4,053 4,00,854 4,053 4,00,854 4,00,354 4,00,85	Mds. 69,19,072 63,54,825 57,13,788 45,30,696 59,96,837 53,22,554 54,48,275 57,05,617 62,03,480 55,85,630 65,15,856 63,51,477 53,74,025 66,71,945 66,14,432 61,01,561 59,13,064 64,02,600	Ra. 9,69,219 9,49,878 8,06,569 9,09,114 8,83,133 9,14,251 9,18,847 10,92,339 10,49,668 10,47,913 10,26,493 8,561,513 9,08,061 11,24,445 10,32,850 10,33,378 175,59,870	R.s 25,096 24,003 27,975 28,678 28,810 27,976 28,706 27,820 30,718 28,048 28,099 28,099 28,099 28,257 27,988 28,598 28,398 28,398 28,398 28,398	Rs. 14,42,796 13,67,006 14,13,295 12,39,202 13,81,642 13,99,402 13,18,229 12,95,744 15,63,932 15,11,938 15,02,157 15,43,127 13,17,468 13,40,213 16,63,5.6 14,-2,189 15,12,878 16,19,833	Rs. 694 658 680 596 665 630 681 619 749 722 717 737 629 640 746 708 722 773	No. 304,958 301,065 298,354 274,042 303,109 287,511 285,186 314,860 305,924 299,401 299,412 315,547 311,854 311,454 5,451,482	Rate. Rs. A. P 4 11 4 8 4 11 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 9 1 5 0 4 6 4 9 4 15 4 13 5 2 4 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905-concluded.

1905.

2.041*35 2.041*35 2.041*35 2.041*33 2.041*33 2.041*33 2.045*03 2.045*03 2.045*03	First 8 days of July Week ended 15th 22nd 29th 5th Aug 12th 19th 20th	425,583 412,045 422,019 373,357	B.s. 5,07,593 4,59,596 4,41,862 4,40,780 4,14,472 3,84,688 3,76,084 5,72,641	Mds. 73,45,169 55,14,313 54,65,115 60,89,666 60,12,732 54,23,290 44,33,968 64,79,724 82,77,059	Rs. 10,75,471 8,18,437 8,81,667 8,80,663 8,20,683 8,43,445 7,43,810 8,63,016	Rs. 31,669 29,993 28,775 27,926 28,394 25,803 26,601 23,808 3,849	Rs. 16,14,733 13,08,026 13,32,304 13,66,768 12,63,549 12,63,546 11,46,495 12,62,465 13,01,654	Rs. 791 641 662 665 619 614 561 616	No. 342,064 291,785 286,188 280,005 276,531 274,661 269,757 271,293 289,906	Rate. Rs. A. P. 4 11 7 4 7 9 4 11 7 4 13 6 4 9 1 4 9 0 4 10 5 4 12 10
2.041°33 2,041°33 2,041°33	29th 5th Aug	423,430 425,583 (412,045	4,40,780 4,14,472 3,84,688	60,89,666 60,12,732 54,23,290	8,88,062 8,20,683 8,43,045	27,926 28,394 25,863	13,56,768 12,63,549 12,53,596	619 614	280,065 276,531 274,661 269,757	4 9 1 4 9 0 4 4 0
2,049°96 2,050°28 2,051°07	, 26th , 2nd Sept , 9th	373,357 382,791 395,255	3,72,641 3,59,779 3,91,755	64,79,724 68,75,259 62,93,480				679 651 663	289,906 295,120 301,798	4 12 10 4 8 5 4 8 1
2,051:07 2,051:07 2,051:07 2,051:07	" " 16th " " 23rd " " 30'h " " 7th Oct. "	403,136 409,400 439,829	4,35,554 4,09,656 4,40,809 4,51,763	57,01,210 51,58,016 54,22,807 52,28,286	8,77,050 9,27,713 8,59,659	31,121 29,638 32,551 29,348	13,17,827 13,98,160 13,43,973 12,92,774	643 682 655 630	292,798 283,380 287,199 275,483	4 8 0 4 14 11 4 10 10 4 11 1
2,051°07 2,051°07 2,051°07 2,051°07	" " 14th " " " 21st " " " 28th " " "	385,224	4,33,585 4,37,172 4,18,983 4,77,913	50,43,453 64,05,673 62,65,838 64,48,697	8,29,841 10,68,177 10,90,690 10,21,536	32,428 30,281 33,594	15,37,677 15,39,954 15,33,043	750 751 547	301,895 312,173 314,447	5 1 6 4 14 11 4 14 0
	Totals up to date	7 059 808	76,54,685	10,61,03,689	1,64,14,401	5,38,789	2,46,07,875	602	5,246,543	4 11 1

⁽a) The increase is chiefly in general merchandise.

* Deducted No. of passengers 12,038 and added ks. 19,066

* Ditto Mds. 6,04,260 and ... 81,527

* Added ... 81,527

* Added ... 1906.

* Added ... 2,v48

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1906 on 22:23 miles open.

	COACHING	G TRAFF	ic.	MERCHANDISE TRAI	PIC.	ERAL	Other e	arn	ings	Tota	al	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES BU
	No. of passengers.	Coach		Weight carried.	Recei	pts.	(estim			earnin	ıgs.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Tota
		Rs.	A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	۸,	P.	Rs.	A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 17 weeks of half-year	24,420 372,684*	5,981 269 87,153		13,273 0 2,54,288 0†		0 0 12 7 0 0†	0	0 4 0	4	6,538 294 97,624	1 9	******	225 3,809§	1,18
Total for 18 weeks	397,104	93,134	0 0	2,67,561 0	10,869	0 0	159	0	0	1,04,162	0 0	17,332	4,034	21,0
COMPARISON.	•					Table 1				Children and		100 TO 10		
Total for corresponding week of	26,244	6,271	3 6	24,282 30	1,108	4 0	9	1	0	7,388	8 6	980	226	1,2
previous year. Per mile of railway corresponding		282	1 9		49	13 8	0	6	6	332	5 11			*****
week of previous year. Total for corresponding 18) weeks of previous year.	380,627	87,348	8 11	2,64,598 10	9,700	6 0	145	0	9	97,193	15 8	17,544	4,068	21,61

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open nileage.	Period.	Coaching 7	Praffic.		ndise and l Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train i	mileage
*22*23 *22*25 *22*25 *22*23	" 14th " 21st " 21st " 28th " 4th Aug. " 11th " 11th " 25th " 25th " 11th " 18th " 18t	No. of passengers, 41,964 24,549 21,767 17,649 20,033 17,511 16,747 16,049 22,623 21,004 22,623 21,004 22,020 22,703 24,894 24,420 397,104	Rs. 10,696 5,787 5,008 4,110 5,456 4,601 3,636 3,471 4,402 4,006 5,251 4,884 5,731 5,241 5,981 93,134	Mds. 14,889 10,816 11,170 5,948 10,176 7,934 5,030 9,455 6,250 10,948 12,142 20,243 18,033 20,345 30,691 27,208 28,010 13,273	Rs. 553 416 374 242 330 330 224 404 270 405 512 786 756 987 1,312 1,188 1,230 5561	Rs. 15 13 6 9 13 12 7 9 7 2 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 8 8 6 6 159	Ra. 11,264 6,166 5,338 4,331 5,999 4,943 3,867 4,009 3,748 3,809 5,126 6,046 5,648 6,717 6,739 6,748 6,748 1	Rs. 507 277 242 198 270 232 174 180 109 216 231 272 254 302 246 276 303 294	No. 1,252 1,190 1,256 1,126 1,208 1,100 1,228 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188	Ras 8 1 5 4 3 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

		ays of ed 15th	July		passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
2.23	veek end	ed 15th		***	25,207	5,782 7,842	11,209 9,826	Rs. 394 283 212 171 276 227 627 411 311 462 437 694 633 655 857 1,069 873	Rs. 19	Rs. 6,105 8,134 6,735 5,864 3,779 5,732 4,872 3,9°3 4,060 4,864 4,604 4,606 6,581 6,540 6,119	279	No. 1,298 1,252 1,010 1,384 1,196 1,032 834
				***	33,950 26,398	7,842	9,826	283	9	8,134	366	1,252
2 23	**	22nd 29th		***	26,398	6,519	5,291	212	9	6,735	303	1,010
2.73		5th	Aug.	***	15,036 15,506	3,679	4,222 13,446	171	14 9	3,864	174	1,359
2.53	11 11	12th	mug.	0.	21,080	5 400	4,943	997	1 0	6 799	170 258	1,190
0+00	" "	19th		***	21,980 19,279	4.239	42 165	697	6	A 979	219	834
oneno l	11 11	26th			16,249	5,499 4,239 3,484	7,738	411	8	3.903	176	1,780
2.23		2nd	Sept.		16,899	8.745	7,701	311	4	4.060	183	1.186
0400		9th			19,339	4,394 4,248 3,906 3,942	42,165 7,738 7,701 10,749 10,087 17,287	462	8	4.864	219	1,186 1,186 1,186 1,166 1,142 1,056 1,296 1,210 1,186 1,212
2.73	** **	16th		3	20,267 18,033	4,248	10,087	437	9	4,694		1,186
		23rd	**	***	14,033	3,906	17,287	694	6	4,606	211 207	1,166
	17 11	30th		2.00	18,097	3,942	13.811	633	* 6	4,581	206	1,143
2.53		7th	Oct.		24,027 23,070	5,877 5,256	14,798	655	8 1	6,540	294	1,056
22.23	11 11	14th	11	***		5,256	19,491 24,573	857	9	6,119	275	1,296
22.23	11	21st		***	20,600	4,631	24,573	1,069	4	5,704 5,423 7,389	257	1,210
22*23	33 31	28th 4th I	. 11		20,446 26,244	4,540 6,272	22,981 24,282	873 1,108	10	5,423	244	1,186

* Audited figures.

Deducted No. of passengers 1,389 and Added Mds. 515 and deducted ..., 515 and deducted .

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1906 on 162'36 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFI	c.				AND MINE	RA	L	Other e			Tota	nl		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	BS RUN.
	No. of passengers.	Coach			Weight		Receipt	s.		(estima	ite	d).	earni	ngs		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
	184	Rs.	۸.	P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P			
graffic for the week er mile of railway grerious 17 weeks of half-year	25,730 448,239*	25,255 155 3,41,782	8	9	1,32,433 23,88,927		13,333 82 2,44,002	0 1 1	11	64 0 969	8	0 4 0‡	38,652 238 5,86,743	1	000	9,294 154,915§	4,398 61,389§	13,642
Total for 18 weeks	473,969	3,67,037	0	0	25,21,860	0_	2,57,335	0	0	1,033	0	0	6,25,405	0	0	164,209	68,787	232,996
COMPARISON.																		
for corresponding week of	24,104	26,960	9	1	2,52,367	10	22,721	0	0	76	14	9	49,758	7	10	9,539	4,283	13 833
rious year. nile of railway corresponding ek of previous year.		166	0	10			139	15	1	0	7	7	306	7	6			
for corresponding 18; weeks	484,964	3,93,599	0	4	32,18,087	20	3,04,992	6	0	1,104	2	6	6,99,695	8	10	146,686	72,438	219,124

ks. 1.613 ,, 3,109 ,, 24) On account of difference between the approximate and sudited figures for the week ended 8th Soptember 1906.

abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

pen leage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mil	eage.
162:36 162:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36 163:36	Week ended 7th July 14th 21st 22st 22st 4th Aug 11th 18th 18th 18th 25th 18th 25th 18th 22nd 18th 22nd 22nd 22nd 22nd 22nd 22th 22th 31sth 31sth 32th 32th 33th	No. of passengers. 31,157 21,2 28,355 20,0 20,476 18,1 27,374 17,5 28,542 19,1 27,374 17,2 28,542 19,1 27,374 17,5 28,542 19,1 37,797 18,5 29,037 20,167 17,8 23,034 16,8 29,265 29,3 25,693 21,6 25,700 25,2 473,969 5,67,4	98,220 15,213 16,782 17,1,517 16,351 1,49,343 16,782 17,1,517 16,351 1,08,463 12,802 18,1,520 19,347 15,791 15,791 15,791 15,285 16,28,28,57 16,297 16,297 16,23,241 17,28 12,3821 11,701 13,848 14,403 14,437 13,848 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 14,637 12,4313 13,333	R.s. 58 54 71 67 39 58 59 64 63 78 51 52 49 53 59 64 1,023	R.s. 34,336 36,232 57,266 34,53 3 31,992 27,240 32,374 35,194 35,374 35,194 37,662 28,675 34,444 37,562 37,523 40,697 41,683 38,662 6,25,405	Ra. 211 225 230 213 197 168 199 217 206 215 183 177 211 231 230 251 253 238	No. 13,124 14,036 13,717 12,986 12,667 11,953 13,372 13,024 11,785 12,168 12,865 12,926 12,713 13,038 12,721 12,807 13,402	Rate. Re. A. 2 9 3 2 9 1 2 10 2 8 2 6 2 11 2 13 2 13 2 14 2 14 2 14 3 2 2 3 1 2 11 2 1

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905 -concluded.

H	٠	×	ø
ч	L	T.	1.

8. Bs. Re. No. 53 44,178 272 14,024 53 35,745 220 12,280 52 36,832 227 10,970 45 44,848 276 11,076 53 35,130 216 10,939	Rate. Rs. A. P. 3 2 7 2 3 3 8 5 9 4 0 9
\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	2 11 7 2 8 0 3 4 7 3 14 4 3 4 8 2 4 9 2 14 1 3 0 4 3 18 5 2 19 2 10 4 3 9 7
18 18 18 14 17 10 15 18 17	55,647 343 14,980 33,466 237 11,686 36,689 232 11,100 32,818 203 11,426 35,290 217 11,651 37,422 230 652 41,914 228 0,018 40,129 247 14,361 42,424 261 16,021 49,768 306 13,822

* Andited figures,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Keturn of traffic for the week ended 3rd November 1906 on 768 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAF	AND MINERAL.	Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAPPI	C TRAIN-MIL	RS RUA,
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	Lotar earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Trial traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	56,776 73°93	36,367 0 0 47.35	4,05,021 0 525,32	55,777 0 0 72°34	5,390 0 0 6 99	97,534 0 0 126°38	12,520 16°30	16,811 21'80	29,311
For previous 17 weeks of half- year	785,189	4,75,418 0 0	68,22,701 0	9,35,886 0 0	1,16,484 0 0	15,27,788 0 0	195,015	307,367	502,34
Total for 18 weeks*	841,965	5,11,785 0 0	70,27,722 0	9,91,663 0 0	1,21,874 0 0	16,25,322 0 0	207,535	324,178	531,711
COMPARISON.			•						
Total for corresponding week of previous year	48,649	32,169 0 0	2,83,754 0	43,300 0 0	7,630 0 0	83,099 0 0	10,810	14,670	25,66
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	66.01	43.65	383.45	58.21	10.31	112'47	14'67	19.82	34
Total to corresponding date of previous year	693,626	4,37,836 0 0	47,35,491 0	7,53,975 0 0	99,033 0 0	12,90,844 0 0	187,736	327,119	514,88

^{*} Includes Noakhali Railway earnings 1 Rs. 29,655 and train-mileage 15,372.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIP:	TS FOR WEEK B	NDING	RECEIPT 4TH	TS POR WEEK NOVEMBER	ENDING 1905.	4	L RECEIPTS FRO PRIL 1906 TO S NOVEMBER 1906	RD	A	L BECEIPTS PRO PRIL 1905 TO 47 NOVEMBER 1905.	TH H	Total	Total decrease
Mean- mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Total increase in 1906.	1906,
771	its. 97,531	Rs. 126'68	740	Rs. 83,099	Rs.	771	Rs. 25,77,155		740	Rs. 19,91,823			10.00

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Keturn of Traffic for the week ending 3rd November 1906 on 1,548 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAPPIC.	MERCHANDISK TRAI	FIC.	Other earnings (estimated).	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	Re I
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchau- dise.	THE
		Rs.	M Ds.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.			
otal traffic for the week on 1,548 miles open	518,220 334'79	(a) 2,15,600 139'28	7,88,500 509'87	(b) 1,20,790 78.03	(c) 21,280 15.68	8,60,670 232*99	51,556	(d) 43,201	94
or previous 17 weeks of half-	4,561,580	17,16,781	1,29,96,137	15,57,408	3,16,879	35,91,021	830,531	600,679	1,431
To al for 18 weeks	5,079,840	19,92,334	1,37,84,637	16,78,198	3,41,159	89,51,691	882,087	643,880	1,585
Comparison. Potal for corresponding week of previous year on 1,467 miles open of previous year Total to corresponding week of previous year Total to corresponding date of previous year	232,061 158*19 4,426,055	1,05,001 71.64 17,23,374	8,33,373 568'08 1,30,18,670	1,00,569 72 64 14,70,932	14,849 10°12 2,95,914	2,26,509 154*40 34,90,220	44,725 836,872	(f) 34,839	1
Enrings per Coaching, Goods and Total train-inile respectively during the week Ditto for corresponding week of previous year		4·18 2·85		2.80		3·81 2·84			

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week endel 3rd November 1906 on 1,271 miles open.

Margos Para Para Para Para Para Para Para Par	C)ACHIN	G TRAPPIC	•		MEBCHANDI Tr		AND MIN	BR	A.L.	Other ear			Tota	1		THAPPIC	TRAIN-MIL	BS RUN.
	No. of passengers.	Coachin			Weight ourcied.		Receip	ts.		(includ steam-b			earnin	g8.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
	27 N 19 10 98 1 1 1 1 1	- Rs.	A. P		Мрь.	8	Rs.	٨.	Ρ.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	A'.	Ρ.	THE STATE STREET, STRE		
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	408,840 322	1,98 340 156	0 0		18,94,3:0 1,490		3,85,910	0		21,710	0		6,05,860 460		0*	61.534	63,654	125,188
For previous 17 weeks of half-	6,140,642	25,98,433	0 0)	8,46,14,780	0	57,71,156	0	0	4,69,081	0	0	88,38,700	0	0	1,035,066	257,411	1,992,477
Total for 18 weeks	6,549,482	27,96,773	0 0	0	3,65,09,110	0	61,56,996	0	0	4,90,791	0	0	94,44,560	0	0	1,096,600	1,021,065	2,117,665
To al for corresponding week of previous year	386,843	1,75,389	0 (0	15,66,423	0	3,20,788	0	0	17,509	0	0	5,13,686	0	0	58,597	48,701	107,298
(1.980 miles)	315	142	0	0	1,274	U	261	0	0	1	U	0	404	0	0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,904,780	25,47,955	0	0	2,94,58,139	0	52,87,929	0	0	5,05,681	0	0	83,41,565	()	c	1,013,464	864,294	1,877,708

Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 20,820.
 Audited up to week ending 22nd september 1906.
 Increase L chiefly in jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd November 1906 on 87 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFF	ic.	MERCHANI		FIC.	ERAI	- 1	Other ear		Tot	al	TE	AFFIC	TBAIN-MILE	S BUR.
against a said a sa	No. of passengers.	Coach		Weight carried.		Receip	ts.		ferry)		earni	ngs.	Coa	ching.	Merchan- dise.	Total,
		Rs.	A. P	MD.	в.	Rs.	A. P	.]	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P				
Fotal traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	. 38,400 418	13,800 161	0 0 0 0	84,420 982		7,830 91	0			$\begin{smallmatrix}0&0\\0&0\end{smallmatrix}$	21,750 253			3,712	3,068	6,780
for previous 17 weeks of half- years	5,91,146	1,80,871	0 0	10,44,737	0	93,498	0	0	3,957	0 0	2,78,326	0	0	75,332	29,441	1,04,773
Total for 18 weeks	6,29,636	1,91,671	0 0	11,29,157	0	1,01,328	0 (0	4,077	0 0	3,00,076	0	0	79,044	32,509	1,11,558
COMPARISON.									4							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,853	11,934	0 0	85,327	0	6,620	0	0	204	0 0	18,758	0	0	3,159	2,643	5,802
er mile of railway corresponding	440	139	0 0	992	0	77	0	0	2	0 0	218	0	0			
otal to corresponding date of previous year	5,58,359	1,63,954	0 0	11,14,081	0	84,284	0	0	3,532	0 0	2,53,720	0	0	57,428	33,316	90,744

^{*} Audited up to week ending 22nd September 1906.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY-NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd November 1906 on 33.6 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Other earnings	Total		TRAFFI	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.			
	No. of passengers.	Coachir		Weight carried.		Receipts,	-	ferry).	earning	ζ8.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total	
		Rs.	A. P	MDs.	8.	Rs. A. P.	.1	Rs. A. P.	Ra,	4. 1				
or per mile of railway for previous 17 weeks of half-	11,660	4,170 124	0 0	76,760 499		1,160 0 0 35 0 0		10 0 0	5,340 159	0		(a) 976	1,456	
	45,812	17,432	0 0	5,54,684	0	80,283 0 0)	294 0 0	48,009	0	7,279	23,611	\$0,890	
Total for 18 weeks	57,472	21,602	0 0	5,71,444	Û	31,443 0 0		204 0 0	. 53,849	0 (7,759	24,587	32,346	
C)MPASISON.														
Total or corresponding week	3,569	1,403	0 0	12,371	0	1,107 0 0		11 0 0	2,521			460	936	
ing week of may correspond-	106	42	0 0	368	0	33 0 0		*****	75	0 (*****	
Intel to corresponding date of previous year	£5,206	19,605	0 0	2,29,033	0	19,051 0 0	-	248 0 0	38,904	0 (8,891	7,749	16,610	

Audited up to week ending 22nd September 1995.
 (a) Includes ballast train miles 400.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd November 1906 on 50.69 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAPFIC		MERCHANDISB AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Other earnings (including		Total		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN,			
	No. of passengers.	Coachin		Weight carried.		Receipt	8.		ferry)		earning	•	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Tota'.
Fotal traffic for the week Or par mile of railway	14,760 291	3,950	A. P. 0 0 0 0	Mps. 63,890 1,260	0 0	Rs. 3,500		0	70	A. P. 0 0 0 0		A. P. 0 0 0 0	1,716	885	2,60
For previous 17 weeks of half-	169,961	48,371	0 0	7,21,709	0	44,709	0	0	787	0 0	93,817	0 0	23,012	13,243	36,25
Total for 18 weeks	184,721	52,321	0 0	7,85,599	0 .	48,209	0	0	807	0 0	1,01,337	0 0	24,727	14,128	38,85
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,743	2,965	0 0	43,724	0	9,249	0	0	56	0 0	5,270	0 0	1,140	512	1,66
Per mile (I railway correspond- ing week of previous year Total v corresponding date of previous year	209 158,336	58 44,428	0 0			35,935	0			0 0		0 0		9,585	30,29

^{*} Audited up to week ending 22nd September 1906.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

			Rs.	4.	P.	Hs.	٨.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 10th November 1906	Coaching Goods Other earn	ings	9,518 9,885 105	0 0 0	0 0	19,508	0	.0
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1906	Coaching Goods Other earn	ings	14,337 11.940 166	0 0	0	26,413	0	0
		De	сгенне		•••	6,935	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th November 1906 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905						382 518	8 7	2 10
		Des	Teure			186	15	8
Receipts from 1st July to 10th November 1906 Ditte for the corresponding period of 1905			***		***	3,33,411 3,52 412	0	0
		De	crease			14,001	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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Weather and Orops Report for the week ending the 27th November 1906	1738	26th May 1905	174

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1906-1907.

No. 6765B., dated Calcutta, the 12th November 1906.

From-Pandir Rama Ballabha Misea, M.A., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt

Member in charge: market for the second quarter

The Hon'ble Me. W. C. Macphesson, c.s.i. of the year 1906-1907, comprising the months of July, August and September 1906.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 21,55,780 maunds, as compared with 33,10,896 maunds in the previous quarter, and 21,78,015 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 29,43,586, as against Rs. 45,57,288 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 30,40,075 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.*

^{*}The figures cited for the previous year in paragraphs 2 to 4 of this report do not include figures for the Eastern Bengal district which were transferred on 16th October 1905 to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

3. The subjoined Table I shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years:—

TABLE I.

					1904-	1905.	1905-1	906.	1906-	1907.	
WHENCE IN	PORT	BD.			Second q	uarter.	Second q	uarter.	Second quarter.		
					Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	
1				helds -16	2	3	• 4	5		7	
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Inited Kingdom Iamburg and Bremen Port Said	::	:	=	::	18,14,015 5,52,951	10,87,820 2,18,685	11,66,958 2,58,135 1,00,300 2,76,336	8,19,892 2,56,381 70,215 1,38,831	16,29,088 1,5,960 65,333 3,41,514	9,20,956 1,27,233 65,565 2,98,570	
pain		=======================================	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3,97,062 4,83,751 6,47,961	3,05,824 2,99,499 2,48,799	4,93,914 6,33,108	2,94,668 58,844 3,78,398 8,100	3,81,010 1,69,277	3,65,69 13,90 1,58,23 1,20	
uscat, Linga, Hanjam, span ock salt orth Africa, Egypt, &c. ast Africa, Mauritius, &	&c.	:	:	::	5,359	8,910 1	5,444	8,280	5,444	4,70	
ombay ladras and Coconada eylon	::	::	::	::	87,764 8,200	1,48,705 8,200 10	10,000	1,18,203	58,726	1,77,95	
traits Settlements lew South Wales iji Islands urkey (Asiatic)	::	::	::	::		ž		4			
		-	Total		39,97,063	23,26,457	29,44,195	21,61,823	27,06,352	21,34,01	

Compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year and the same quarter of 1904-1905, importations were less by 8.08 per cent. and 32.3 per cent., respectively, and clearances by 1.3 and 8.3 per cent.

4. Table II shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the previous four quarters:—

TABLE II.

WHERE STORED.	Second quarter of 1905-1906.	Third quarter of 1905-1906.	Fourth quarter of 1905-1906.	First quarter of 1906-1967.	Second quarter of 1906-1907.
1	2	8	•		6
1.00 t real section 2.70	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkes Government Salt golas	14,22,356	9,27,155	12,09,169	11,75,305	14,84,711
Kidderpore Dock ditto	6,28,978	6,28,631	4,07,851	6,94,857	7,27,569
Chandbali (private bonded salt warehouses)	9,200	10,400	3,000	8,200	13,000
Stationary tensorary sales and the					Phasta sin
Total	20,60,534	15,64,186	16,20,020	18,78,362	21,75,280

Stocks at the close of the quarter were greater than in any of the previous four quarters.

5. For the reason given in paragraph 5 of the last quarter's report, Table III which showed the despatches of salt from Calcutta by different routes has been omitted from this report. The figures showing such despatches

during the quarter under report will be published as usual in the Calcutta Gazette by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence when they are available.

- 6. No salt was despatched during the quarter by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar, as against 405 maunds despatched both in the previous quarter and in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.
- 7. The quantity of saltpetre salt excised in the refineries of the Lower Provinces during the quarter amounted to 3,516 maunds, as compared with 4,955 maunds in the previous quarter and 3,162 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.
- 8. The shipments of Liverpool salt during the quarter for the port of Calcutta, according to the published market reports, amounted to 29,874 tons. It is reported that the vessels noted in the margin* are afloat for Calcutta with cargoes of salt from Hamburg. The quantity given against each ship is approximate only.
- 9. Table IV shows the average wholesale prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter: -

_		-	
m	ARLE	TI	7
	ABLE		-

DESCRIPTION OF SALT. ending		Fortnight ending 15th July 1906.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1906.	Fortnight ending 15th August 1906.	Fortnight ending 31st August 1906.	Fortnight ending 15th September 1906.	Fortnight ending 30th September 1906	
1			2	3	•		. 6	7
Liverpool panga Hamburg karkateh Muscat ditto Bombay ditto Aden crushed Salif ditto		111111	Rs. A. P. 48 6 10 51 0 0 41 0 0 42 6 8 42 0 0 43 7 3	Rs. A. P. 47 0 0 50 8 0	Rs. A. P. 47 2 0 40 3 2 43 0 0	Rs. A. P. 46 13 1 46 10 2	Rs. A. P. 48 12 8 45 15 4 39 0 0 40 10 8 42 0 0	Re. A. F 50 10 3 47 9 3 36 0 6 39 0 4 40 0 6 42 0 6

During the quarter the prices of Liverpool panga fell and rose again while those of Hamburg karkatch and Salif crushed rose and fell. The prices of Muscat karkatch and Aden crushed fell and those of Bombay karkatch showed a downward tendency. There were no imports of Madras salt during the quarter.

10. The quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into, and cleared from, bond at the inland warehousing station of Chandbali in the district of Balasore, during the quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year, is shown below:—

A Charge of the Control of the Contr	ADMITTED	INTO BOND.	CLEARED.			
DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Second quarter of 1905-1906.	Second quarter of 1906-1907.	Second quarter of 1905-1906.	Second quarter of 1906-1907,		
1	2	3	•	5		
inglish panga	Mds.	Mds. 27,000	Mds. 16,192	Mds. 21,763		

As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there was a great increase both in the quantity admitted into bond and in that cleared.

1720 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 28, 1906.

11. The quantity of Madras and Bombay salt imported inland and consumed in each of the districts of the Orissa Division, including the Tributary States, during the quarter and the previous two quarters, is given below:—

	Lag value	MADRAS SALT.		ASSESSED FOR	nar for the		
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Fourth quarter of 1905-1906.	First quarter of 1906-1907.	Second quarter of 1906-1907.	Fourth quarter of 1905-1906.	Pirst quarter of 1906-1907.	Second quarter of 1906-1907.	REMARKS
1	2	3	•	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Cuttack Balasore	1,02,562	1,81,900 84,150	1,42,202	9,131	37,235	889	risar dir
Total	1,49,962	2,66,050	1,88,367	9,131	87,235	889	

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT-LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 8th November 1906.

RESOLUTION-No. 3126.

READ-

The Report of the Board of Revenue on Land Revenue Administration for the year 1905-06.

THE Report was submitted to Government punctually.

2. Collections, balances and remissions. - The total demands and collections of the year were higher than in any of the four preceding years, and the

total remissions and balances the lowest on record.

3. Road and Public Works Cesses.—The current demand of cesses slightly increased, while the total collections increased by over half a lakh. The percentage of collections on the current demand rose from 100.8 in the previous year to 101.4. Revaluation operations in Hooghly, Champaran, and

Muzaffarpur were completed in the year under review.

4. Money orders.—The number of revenue money-orders and the amount of land revenue and cesses remitted thereby continue to increase. The number of rent money-orders shows a slight decrease, but the amount remitted increased. In districts where settlements have been or are still in progress, there is a tendency for the number to increase. The total number of refusals was larger than in the previous year. In Bhagalpur, this is attributed to the fact that some of the landlords still object, on principle, to receiving rent by money-order. The privilege was extended to the tenants of the districts of Cuttack and Bilasore during the year under review.

5. Coercive measures — The Revenue Sale Law continued to be worked

with leniency and moderation; and, although the number of defaulters in the payment of Government dues increased by 7:7, the number of sales declined by payment of Government dues increased by 141, the number of sales declined by 42. The total number of certificates, filed during the year, was 150,146, against 132,076 in the preceding year. The number of cases disposed of fell short of the cases instituted in all the Divisions, except in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. There is a marked improvement in the district of the 24-Parganas. The falling off in the number of disposals in the district of Bandara apparent to require further examination.

Burdwan appears to require further examination.

6. Condition of the raigats in Government estates and expenditure on improvements, and education.—The condition of the raigats in Government estates throughout the Province was on the whole sitisfactory, except where there was a partial failure or loss of the crops in Nadia, Jessore, the Madhipura subdivision of Bhagalpur, and the Kalimpong Khas Mahals in Darjeeling. The expenditure incurred on miscellaneous and sanitary improvements, during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,87,907, against Rs. 1,43,352 in the previous year. There was a large increase in the number of schools and pupils on Government estates. This increase was most marked in Midnapore, where it is attributed to the inducements held out to gurus to establish schools by the grant of allowances. There is also a marked improvement in Chota Nagpur.

7. Cadastral survey and settlement.—The new system introduced, during the year, in Ranchi and Midnap re, and also in several minor settlements, under which the control of cadastral survey and khanapuri was transferred to the Settlement Department, has worked satisfactorily. The Munsifs, who were deputed to settlement, took the greatest interest in their work and identified themselves completely with it, and their relations with the other officers on settlement were entirely satisfactory. As it was impossible to give officers satisfactory training in all branches of the work in six months, these officers satisfactory training in all branches of the High Court, been their period of training has, with the consent of the High Court, been extended. Copies of zincographic reproductions of village maps in the extended. Copies of zincographic reproductions of village maps in the Orissa Division were issued for sale. In Bulasore, particularly, they had a wide sale. This is attributed to their usefulness to the public in the amicable

adjustment of petty disputes.

8. Land Registration.--The Bill to amond the Land Registration Act, 1876, was passed during the year, and came into force on the 11th April 1906. The Board have addressed Commissioners on the subject of the improvements which can be introduced in the Land Registration registers in consequence of the amending Act.

9. Partition.—There was a slight increase both in the number of institutions and disposals, as compared with those of the previous year. Institations slightly exceeded disposals. The general question of expediting butwara work is under the consideration of the Board.

10. Sund irbans.—The reclamation operations at Frasergunge in the Sundarbans, continued during the year: 3,300 acres were cleared and parely embanked during the cold weather and 27 tenants were settled. More tenants

are expected to settle there this year.
11. Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, Act VI (3.C) of 1862, and Act I (B.C.) of 1879.—The Tenancy Act is reported to have generally worked smoothly during the year, and there are signs that landlords and tenants are becoming more familiar with its provisions; but illegal exactions and cesses still continue to exist. Where a survey and settlement has been made, they are reported to have declined. It is hoped that in Orissa they will receive a further check by the introduction of the system of payment of rent by moneyorder. With the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Bill to smend the Bengal Tenancy Act was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 10th November 1906. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive the opinion of the Board and the Commissioner of Casa Nagpur on the large number of rent-suits in Palamau in which damages were granted to the plaintiffs.

12. Tours and inspections .- The desirability of curtailing and omitting many details from the pat of the Report that deals with tours and inspections,

is suggested for the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

13. Weather and crops, Prices of food, wages, and material condition of the people.—The rainfall was above the normal. The effect of this was, generally speaking, as follows:—The bhadoi crop was seriously injured by excessive rain in July and August; winter rice suffered by the early cessation of the rains; and the rabi crops suffered, from want of moi ture, at the sowing time, and, later on, from heavy rain in February. Prices of food grains ruled high. This is due to various causes, such as exports to other provinces, local deficiency in outturn, local damage to the crops and shortage of grain in other places, such as Backerguage, from which large exports are made. Wages show places, such as Backergunge, from which large exports are made. Wages show an upward tendency in the districts near Calcu ta, owing to the great demand for labour caused by the increased commercial activity of factories and mills, and the development of railways and the coal industry. The condition of the people was generally satisfactory, except where there was a partial failure or loss of the crops, particularly in the Bhagalpur Division, where crops were in some places largely destroyed by floods. Where wages did not rise in proportion to the rise in the prices of food, as in the Orissa Division, the

landless classes and labourers were more than usually pinched.

14. The Lieutenaut-Gevernor thanks the Board for their admiristration of the Land Revenue Department. The names of officers mentioned as deserving of special commendation have been noted by the Lieutenant-

Governor and will be recorded by the Appointment Department.

15. Extracts from the Report are appended, giving more detailed information.

Fy order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

Extract from the Report of the Board of Revenue on Lind Revenue Administration for the year 1905-06.

2. Under the orders of the Government of India, noted on the margin, the districts of Proclamations Nos. 2832 and 2833, dated the 1st September 1905.

Nosification No. 3346, dated the 16th October 1905.

Nosification No. 3346, dated the 16th October 1905.

Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the district of Sambalpur (except the Chandar-pur-Paclampur zamindari and the Phutjhar zamindari) which formed part of the Central Provinces, was placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and transferred to the Orissa Division. The district of Darjeeling, which was previously included in the Rajshahi Division, was transferred to the Bhagalpur Division.

sion, was trans erred to the Bhagalour Division.

3. These changes took effect from the 16th October 1905. It was decided by Government that no reference should be made in the Board's Land Revenue Administration Report to the districts transferred to the Province of Eas ern Bengal and Assam. Accordingly this

re, ort deals only with the districts at pre-ent under the Board.

5. The Land Revenue Department of the Board was administered by the Hon'ble Mr. L. Hare, c.i e., c s i, throughout the year. Work in the Partit on and Land Acquisition Branches (paragraphs 116 to 125), though included in the Land R venue Administration Rep r', was in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, i.e.s., from the 1st April to the 3rd October 1905, and of the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, i.e.s., from the 4th October 1905 to the close of the year.

7. The statistics of demands, collections, remissions and balances of land revenue Statistics of demands, collections, (including malikana, revenue of police lands and quit-rents of Tributary Mahals) for the year under report, the details of which are given a Appendix I, are compared with the figures for the preseting four years in the statement below: below :--

YEAR.	DEMANDS.		COLLECTIONS.		Remis.		BALANCES.		to total		Parcentage of current c llections		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	evita :	Current, Arrear.		Total.	demand.	on current demand.	n current demand.
	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Ba.	Rs.	R.	Res.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	ì		
01-08 01-08 03-04 4405 6-16*	2,79,70,173 2,80,61,392 2,82,31,396 2,83,36,642 1,85,84,038	8.92.145 7.86,855 7.16,349 7,73,263 8,25,757	2,88,62,618 2,88,56,257 2,89,47,745 2,91,09,910 2,94,09,795	2.73,03,735 2,74,41,230 2,76,28,256 2,76,16,776 2,79,:7,683	6,91,869 6,05,512 5,50,040 6,21,498 6,58,892	2,79,95,604 2,80,46,732 2,81,74,256 2,82,37,274 2,93,56,581	89,340 81,413 52,505 72,447 51,851	6,57,334 6,03,967 5,81,400 6,87,980 5,77,884	1,20,311 1,21,155 1,35,531 1,12,209 1,23,405	7,77,665 7,45,122 7,16,184 8,00,189 7,01,313	97.03 97 13 97 34 97 00 97 44	107 09 93 92 93 81 99 65 100 25	97 65 97'80 97 86 97 46 97 93

· Includes figures for Sambalpur.

11. The amounts remitted during the year were Rs. 1,200 in permanently-settled estates, and Rs. 44,966 estates, Rs. 685 in tempora ily-settled estates, and Rs. 44,966 in estates held direct by Government, waking a total of Rs. 51,851 of which Rs 17,286 represented remissions of grace, Rs. 15,492 remissions of right, and Rs. 19,073 nominal remissions. The total remissions showed a decrease of Ra. 2',596 as compared with the previous year.

12. The remissions of grate were allowed mainly in estates under direct management

on account of death, desertion or poverty of raiyats, failure of crops and deterioration of soil. The largest amount Remissions of grace.

under this head was Rs. 10,691 ir Midnapore.

13. The remissions of right were due chi-fly to diluviou, acquisition of lands for Remissions of right.

Remissions of right.

Remissions of right.

Remissions of right.

Remissions of right.

Public purposes and reductions in revenue with retrospective effect. The largest remissions were Rs. 5,306 in Midnapore, Rs. 3,563 in Morghyr, and Rs. 3,819 in Bhagalpur.

14. The remissions of this description were large in Midnapore (Rs. 4,567) and Gaya (Rs. 12,720). The former was on account of Government having abandoned its claim to proprietary rights in respect of the Ghatal and Chetua Circuit embankment lands, and the latter was mainly due to erroneous assessment of lands, non-settlement of relinquished hordings and decrease in rent owing to the conversion of produce rents into eash.

25. The total collections of miscellaneous revenues, including receipts from forest lands in Government estates, were Rs. 5,22,099 as against Rs. 10,59,577 in the previous year. The difference was due Forest and miscellaneous revenue, Appendix II. to a large decrease, amounting to Rs. 5,66,122, in receil ts on account of survey and settlement charges in the Bhagalpur Division. Recovery of costs in Monghyr and North Bhagal, ur had been practically completed in the previous year, and no area was ready for recovery operations in Purper during the year under report. The largest amounts realized under the head "Other receipts" were Rs. 57,510 in Burdwan and Rs. 65,107 in the Southal Parganas Almost the whole of the former represented the sharges for appearance of the southern and Recovery of the southern and the sou charges for repairs to Government embankments (pulbant) realized from the Burdwan Raj, and the latter consisted mostly of fees for fuel and loyalties on sabai grass and hats. The total remissions (Rs. 21,888) and balances (Rs. 28,694) were chiefly in respect of fines under the Land Registration Act, VII (BC.) of 1876 and Act XX of 1348 in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. The balances are in course of recovery.

28 The working of the Cess Act is briefly noticed here, as a separate report on the subject is submitted. Road and Public Works cesses.

Both cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 30 districts Both cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 30 districts (including the Sonthal Parganas) of the province as now constituted, in which the Act is in force. In the Sonthal Parganas the provisions of the Cess Act were extended by Government Notification No 480R.P., dated the 25th October 1905, to all parts of the district to which they were not extended by Not fications No. 4782R.P., dated the 21st November 1903, and No 487.—F., dated the 19th May 1904, and No. 998R.P., dated the 14th February 1905. The levy of cesses in this district began for the first time from the leginning of the year and then only in a few estates of which the settlement had been completed. The Act is not in force in Angul and the Khondmals, or in Sumbalpur. The current demand of land revenue of the 30 districts was Rs. 2,82,99,882 and the valuation, or gross rental, amounted to Rs 12,64,57,129. As compared with the preceding year, the current demand of cesses showed an increase of Rs. 6,045, being Rs. 69,55,856 as against its 69,49,811. The collections amounted to Rs. 70,59,858, as compared with Rs. 70,06,476 in the preceding year, the increase being more than half a lakh. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was 1014 as against 1008 in the previous year. The collections were above the prescribed standard of 100 per cent on the current demad in 19, and below in 11 districts. Of the latter, six attained percentages above 95, three (Jessore, Hazaribagh and Ranchi) above 90, and two (the Sonthal Parganas and Muzaffarpur) fell below 90. The falling-off in Jessore (from 106.3 to 92.7) was due to the non-payment of esses by the Tagore and Janbazar Wards' Estates and the withfolding of payment by the proprietors of some big estates up to the end of the 15 days' grace allowed by law. In Hazaribagh the decline is ascribed partly to the smaller arrear dem and at the commencement of the year and partly to the fact that a sum of Rs. 8,353 was realized in advance in the preceding year. In Ranchi, whe (including the Sonthal Parganas) of the province as now constituted, in which the Act is in the percentage full from 116.2 to 91.8, the short collections were due to the non-payment by the Chota Angpur Estate of the greater portion of the cesses due, owing to its imbility to recover the arrears due to it by certain tenure-holders who have obtained protection under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered E tates' Act, VI of 1876. In the Bonthal Parganas, the cesses were imposed for the first time, and since the people are unaccustomed to the demand, a full collection was not to be expected. In Muzaffarpur the percentage of collections was 88.7 as against 99.4 in 1.04.05. The fall is ascribed partly to the failure of crops and partly to a general deer ase in volu tary payments. It is reported that the issue of certificates was delayed owing to the whole establishment being employed in writing out the new registers necessitated by the revaluation proceedings. The remissions and deductions which amounted to Rs. 69,916 as against Rs. 7,183 in the previous year occurred chiefly in the districts of Bird van, Gaya, Manbhum, Muzaffarpur, Murshidabad, Patna, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum on a cluid of revaluations under section. 3 of the Cess Act, erroneous and double assissment and diluvion. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of the outstanding balance on the total demand decrease from 16.1 to 15.2 in the year under review. During the year revalution proceedings on an extensive scale were in progress in the districts of l'urdwan Birbhum, Bankura. Min lap or Haoghly, Champaran and Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Manbhum and Palaman. The work in Hooghly, Champaran and Muzaffarpur has been completed. completed.

Redemption of land revenue.

29. The total number of redemptions effected during the year under the orders of Government was 403 as against 458 in the previous year; and they were mostly in respect of the small rent-paying holdings in the Government estates of Cal utta and the Sub rbs, which the proprietors are allowed to redeem by one

payment of thirty times the yearly rent.

Only 5 estates formed by par ition were redeemed under section 11 of the old Partition Act, ViII (B.C) of 1875, as against 7 in the previous year. The reason for the gradual decrease is that the new Act V (B.C) of 1.97 does not provide for the redemption of petty estates created by partition

Remittances of land revenue cesses and runt by means of special money-orders.

39. The number of revenue money-orders and the amount of land revenue and cesses remit ed th reby increased from 200,771 and Rs. 15,70,780 in the preceding year to 216,506 and Rs. 16,23,235, respectively, in the year under report, which indicates the growing popularity of the system among pe ty landlords. The average value of an order was Rs. 7-3 as ag inst Rs 7-13-2. In the previous year: The increase in the number of orders is attributed to the reduction in the money-order for resums of Rs. 5 and less, and also to the introduction of separate

forms of money-order for land revenue and cesses. The remittances exceeded a lakh of rupees in each of the districts of Midnapore, Jessore, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Cuttack.

31. As in the preceding year, the system of payment of rent by money-order was in force throughout the Province, except in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, Darjeeling, the Sonthal Parganas and the Chota Nagpur Division. In the last quarter of the year under review the privilege was extended to the tenants of the districts of Cuttack and Balasore by Government Notification No. 207L.R., dated the 13th June 1906. In paragraph 7 of the Government Resolution on the Report for the year 1904-05 the Board were requested to consider and report whether the system might not now be introduced in the Chota Nagpur Division. It has been decided that the matter will be considered by the Select Committee when dealing with the Chota that the matter will be considered by the Select Committee when dealing with the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act Amendment Bill of 1906. Though the system is not at present in force in this Division, rents remitted by money-orders are accepted in the case of Government khas mahals.

32. The total number of money-orders issued during the year in the Lower Provinces, as 32. The total number of money-orders issued during the year in the Lower Provinces, as now constituted, was 37,173 (for a sum of Rs. 5,87,113) as against 37,374 (for Rs. 5,81,951) in 1904-05. There was an increase in the number of money-orders issued in the Bhagalpur, Patna and Orissa Divisions and a decrease in the others. The increase in the amount in the Bhagalpur district was, it is said, chiefly due to the settlement operations, which have enabled the raiyats to ascertain without difficulty from the finally published *khatians* made over to them, the amount payable by them to their landlords. The rise in the district of Purnea is ascribed to the fact that the raiyats are under the impression that such payments would assist them in the determination of their rents in the settlement proceedings in progress.

The total number of refusals and also the percentage of refusals to the number of money-orders issued, rose during the year. The percentage increased markedly (viz., 34·1 in 1905-06 as against 21·6 in 1904-05) in the district of Bhagalpur, and is said to be due to the fact that some of the zamindars still object, on principle, to receiving rents by money-orders. There were no refusals in Puri, and the smallest percentage [11:1] was reported from the district of Patna. 4

33. Appendices VII and VIII show the operation of the sale laws. During the year under review the number of estates, shares and interest which defaulted rose to 10,591 from 9,841 in 1904-05. The number of sales actually held fell, however, to 798 from 840 in the preceding year, and the percentage of sales to defaults to 7.5 from 8.5 in 1904-05. The amount realized by sale was Rs 4.48.251, or 4.5 times, the revenue demand, as compared with Rs 6.33.371 or 4.7 in was Rs. 4,48,251, or 4.5 times the revenue demand, as compared with Rs. 6,33,571, or 4.7 in the previous year. One hundred and twenty-eight appeals against sales were preferred before Commissioners, and of these, 24 sales were annulled by the Commissioners under section 2 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and 16 cases were recommended under section 26 of Act VI of 1850 for annulled at the calculation of handship. Act XI of 1859 for annulment of the sales on the ground of hardship.

36. Defaults among co-sharers, insolvency of proprietors, diluvion, neglect of agents to pay the revenue demand in time, wilful defaults made with the object of annulling incumbrances, and difficulties experienced by purchasers in getting possession of estates which re-form after diluvion are reported to have been, as usual, the chief causes leading to the sale of estates.

the sale of estates.

37. The proportions of sales to defaults in the districts in which sales numerous are note.

District.	proposa	Percentage of sales on defaults.	District.	Percentage of sales on defaults.	the margin. The sale law continued to be ad-
Bardwan Bankura		44·8 30·25 24·4 17·4 17·1 14·8 14·8 13·5	Hooghly Murshidabad Bhagalpur Saran Monghyr Sonthal Parganas Puri Patna	13·0 14·1 10·5 10·4 7·8 7·6 5·7 5 7	ministered with leniency and moderation; and the rule that the sales of one kist should be held before the next kist day was generally observed.

39. The total number of certificates filed in the several districts of the province as at present constituted, during the year under review was 150,446 as against 132,076 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 18,370.

40. The number of disposals fell short of the cases instituted in all the Divisions, except in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The percentage of the total number of cases dispose 1 of to the total number for disposal was 77.6, as against 80.8 in 1904-05. As in 1904-05, the Orissa Division returns the highest percentage, viz., 86.8. The lowest percentage was reported from the Burdwan Division (72.0). There was a marked improvement in the 24-Parganas, the percentage rising from 65.5 in 1904-05 to 78.1 in the year under review. under review.

Division has been explained by the Commissioner as follows:-* * " The falling-off in Burdwan is, in the opinion of the Collector, due to the fact that the office could not maintain the high pressure at which it worked in the previous year. The Collector adds that it is fairly certain that an all-round average of 1,200 cases per man per annum is not possible in this district.

42. The different stages of procedure at which demands were satisfied are tabulated in the statement below :-

Division.	Number of cases in which payments were made on mere issue of notices.	made on	Number of cases in which recourse to actual sale was necessary.	Number of cases in which warrants were issued and the amounts were paid without imprisonment of defaulters.	Number of Destors imprisoned.	
					Number released on pay- ment of debt before expiration of impri- sonment.	Number released without payment of debt.
Burdwen Presidency Patna Bhøgalpur Orissa Chota Nagpur	8,180 6,204 15,332 3,044 5,027 1,526	25,155 8,001 3425 6,165 6,110 2,447	568 561 3,168 602 52 68	637 599 193 64 28 700	3 8 3 	7 3 8 7
Ttotal { 1905-06 1904-05	38,313 33,944	82,303 80,040	5,019 4,796	2.221 2,013	14 17	26 41

The percentages of cases in which demands were realized on the issue of notice and on attachment of property, to the total number of cases disposed of during the year were 27.0 and 58.1 respectively, as against 25.2 and 59.4 in 1904-05.

44. The working of section 21 of the Certificate Act which permits a judgement-debtor, to redeem his property after sale on certain conditions, continued to be satisfactory. Out of 568, 561, 3,163 and 602 sales held in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, respectively, 97, 93, 727 and 127 sales were set aside under this section. Paucity of bidders occasionally causes inadequacy of price, but this is due not to the working of the section, but usually to uncertainty regarding the situation of the property put up for sale, especially in the case of rent-free tenures. And in many districts certain persons make a regular practice of bidding at sales for the sake of the profit of 10 per cent. allowed by the law when the sales are set aside under this section.

59. The expenditure on roads and communications in Government estates amounted to Rs. 92,546, as against a Government grant of Rs. 58,099 Roads and communications. The expenditure exceeded the grant in all Divisions except the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

61. The condition of the raiyats in the Government estates in the Burdwan Division was generally good, although the crops suffered to some extent in certain khas mahals from heavy rains and defects Condition of raiyats in Government extent in certain kins mains from neavy rains and defects in drainage. The high price of food-grains that ruled during the year enabled the tenants of the Contai khas mahals to pay off their dues without any difficulty. Public health was not good in Contai owing to outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The condition of the tenantry is reported to be generally fair in the 24-Parganes. The crops were damaged to a certain extent by floods in the Port Canning Government estate and the Covernment estates of the Dismond Harbour subdivision but the condition of the tenants. Government estates of the Diamond Harbour subdivision, but the condition of the tenants was not materially affected. In Nadia and Jessore their condition was not satisfactory owing

was not materially affected. In Nadia and Jessore their condition was not satisfactory owing to the failure of crops. There was a partial failure of the rabi crops in Murshidabad, but the outtuin of winter rice was satisfactory. In Khulna the crops were good in all the Government estates except Char Baniary and the tenants were fairly prosperous.

52. The condition of the raiyats in the Patna Division was, on the whole, satisfactory. The tenants of some of the estates in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Saran suffered from plague, and partial damage to the crops caused by heavy rain or want of proper irrigation has been reported from some places in the districts of Patna, Shahabad and Darbhanga. An outbreak of cattle-disease occurred in the Bakhtiyarpur estate in Darbhanga. The condition of the raiyats in the Bhagalpur Division was fair except in the Sonthal The condition of the raiyats in the Bhagalpur Division was fair except in the Sonthal Parganas, in the Madhipura subdivision of Bhagalpur and in the Darjeeling hills. In the Sonthal Parganas owing to heavy rains in August and September, the outturn of the bhadoi crops was poor, and the early cessation of the monsoon resulted in a deficient winter rice crop. Thus the cultivators could not benefit by the very high prices which have been prevalent owing to outside demand, and those whose supplies were short have been unable to afford these prices. The wet weather in February and March and a heavy fall of hail seriously affected the mahua. crop which is of value when there is a deficiency in the yield of foodgrains. This has caused no real distress, but considerable tension which still continues. Serious loss of crops from floods caused by the rivers from Nepal affected the tenants of the Madhinum and division in Phagalague and with a view to afford them some relief, the Board Madhipura subdivision in Bhagalpur, and with a view to afford them some relief, the Board

have sanctioned the suspension until October 1906 of the collection of one-fourth of their rents. As regards the raivats in the Darjeeling hills, the late Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Garrett) has left the following note:—

"The maize crop was very poor throughout the district. When I went on tour I discovered that the outturn reported by the Police was much in excess of the reality. I have since taken steps with a view to securing greater accuracy in these reports. Owing to the partial failure of the maize this year after a poor crop in 1904, the condition of the raiyats in the Kalimpong khas mahal was far from satisfactory at the close of the year. To add to all their troubles, randerpest played great havo with the cattle in some blocks. I have issued Rs. 2,800 in agricultural loans and obtained permission for the raiyats to remove from the forests without charge edible plants, fruits and roots, and they will be able to maintain themselves for the next few months. Should, however, this year's maize crop not be at any rate a fair one, great difficulty will be experienced, and I anticipate that there will be a large number of desertions in the newly-surveyed tracts, where the pinch is being most felt at present."

63. The condition of the raiyats of all the Government estates in the Orissa Division was, on the whole, prosperous during the year under report. In Birso and a few villages of the Government estates in Balasore the outturn was poor, and in a small area of the Khurda Government estate the deficient rainfall in October caused a failure of the laghu crops. Takavi advances were liberally given according to requirements. There was no general epidemic disease of a serious nature, but cholera broke out in some villages in Nayanund and Birso, to relieve which proper medical aid was sent. Some 23 raiyats of Banpur in Khurda are reported to have deserted their villages; six of them are living in other villages of the estate, and the remainder have gone to Gaujam and Rangoon in the hope of earning better

The condition of the raiyats in the Hazaribagh khas mahals was good and there were no desertions during the year. In Ranchi, owing to failure of the rains in the latter part of the season, the outturn of the crops was uneven, but on the whole the condition of the tenants was satisfactory. In Palamau much money has been spent of late on original and repair works of irrigation, and the tenants have thus been put in a position to expect a successful instead of an unsuccessful harvest. They have been given loans at reasonable rates of interest for bullocks and seed; and, generally speaking, their condition has been greatly improved. The number of desertions is now small. During the year under report only 111 relinquishments took place, the holdings affected by which were not settled during the year. Seventynine holdings deserted in previous years have been resettled and again brought on the rentroll, while 117 new families settled in the Government villages during the year under review.

In Singhbhum a full crop was harvested and the people are prosperous. Matters of importance to the people of the Kolhan which came prominently into notice during the year, were the prevalence of cattle thefts and the presence of undesirable foreigners, mostly Muhammadan hide-dealers and Biharis in the trade centres of Monoharpur, Jaintgarh and Jagannathpur. A gang of Muhammadans, Ghasis and Hos was successfully prosecuted under section 110 of the Griminal Procedure Code, in the south of the Kolhan, with the result that cattle thefts practically ceased in that part. Two other gangs were similarly prosecuted near Chaibassa. In both cases the prosecution was successful. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the hide-dealers were undoubtedly at the bottom of these systematic thefts. They made advances to the Ghasis who were thus in a measure bound to supply them with hides. A number of these persons and their local agents were ordered by the Deputy Commissioner to leave the Kolhan; but as his powers in enforcing orders of this nature are said to be ill-defined, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining immediate compliance.

68. The new system of transferring the control of Cadastral Survey and Khanapuri

to the Settlement Department was introduced in Ranchi and Midnapore and also in several minor settlements. In Ranchi the results were highly satisfactory, largely owing to the amount of European supervision which it was possible to give to the work. In the smaller settlements it is not possible, as a rule, to provide direct European supervision, and difficulty has in some cases been experienced in the control of the amius who have hitherto been accustomed to work under European officers of the Survey Department. These difficulties will, it is anticipated, be removed in time, especially as detailed rules for the working of the new system are now being drawn up by the Settlement Officer of Ranchi, and these will be available for the use of officers in charge of the smaller settlements. Arrangements have been made for training officers who will be required to work the new system next field season. It is hoped to introduce it in Bihar from the field season of 1907-08, and thereafter the Survey Department will only be required in this Province for carrying out the traverse survey.

69. The progress made in the settlement operations under the control of the Director of Land Records, Bengal, for the survey year ending the 30th September 190b, has been described in his report for that year. Appendix XI to the present report gives the results of the settlements of Government and temporarily settled estates, inclusive of the operations under the control of the Director. A net increase in revenue of Rs. 1,06,240 was obtained as against Rs. 37,557 in the preceding year.

79. The large irrigation and drainage schemes which are maintained by the Public Works Department are not noticed in this report. The usual irrigation reservoirs, tanks and wells were maintained last year in the Government estates out of the Improvement grant.

80. A considerable part of the Contai subdivision of Midnapore is water-logged, and the improvement of the drainage in those tracts is urgently necessary. The silt clearance of the 10 khals falling into The provision of clause (b) of section 76 of Act II (BC) Burdwan Division : Midnapore. the Contai nala was completed. of 1882 has been extended to the beds and channels of the khals and in future any person obstructing these water-courses will be proceeded against in the proper court at the discretion of the Collector. A scheme for the drainage of the Argowal circuit has recently been sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,29,193, and arrangements are being made to acquire the land and to take up the work.

81. In Hooghly the collections on account of the Rajapur and Howrah schemes including interest amounted to Rs. 21,895 and Rs. 1,500, Bardwan Division : Hooghly. respectively, leaving balances of Rs. 6,77,183 and Rs. 81,188 as against Rs. 6,83,884 and Rs. 80,838, respectively, at the close of the year 1904-05. The adjustment of the Rajapur Drainage accounts has been completed and notices are being issued upon the landholders inviting objections. The accounts of the Howrah Drainage are being revised, and it is expected that their adjustment will be completed shortly.

82. In the Burdwan district the only irrigation canal is the Eden canal, which is 45_6 miles in length. The receipts and working expenses were Burdwan Division: Burdwan.

Rs. 24,452 and Rs. 34,594, respectively, as against Rs. 30,832 and Rs. 43,804 in the year 1904-15. The area irrigated during the year was 26,372 acres as compared with 28,471 acres in the preceding year.

83. As was reported last year, the construction of the Magrahat drainage works in the 24 Parganas has been entrusted to the Public Works Department. The Collector reports that satisfactory pro-Presidency Division: 24-Parganas. gress was made during the year.

84. Administrative sanction of Government has now been obtained to the scheme for the drainage of the Choruicole swamp under section 4 of the Bengal Drainage Act at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,644.

A Committee has been appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act.

85. In Murshidabad the proposal for constructing a sluice at Manganpara was abandoned, as it was found that a sluice at Lowjola would be more useful. Administrative sanction to the latter project was obtained during the year, and it will be shortly taken in hand. The projects of the Parameter and the exceptation of the old drainers abandoned at Parameter and the exceptation of the old drainers abandoned at Parameter and the exceptation of the old drainers abandoned at Parameter and the exceptation of the old drainers abandoned at Parameter and the exceptation of the old drainers abandoned at Parameter and the exceptation of the old drainers abandoned at Parameter and the exceptation of the old drainers abandoned at Parameter and the exceptation of the old drainers abandoned at Parameter and the projects of the old drainers and the projects of the old drainers are also as a parameter and the projects of the old drainers are also as a parameter and the projects of the old drainers are also as a parameter and the projects of the old drainers are also as a parameter and the projects of the old drainers are also as a parameter and the projects of the old drainers are also as a parameter and the project was a parameter and the project and the proje the Basantpur cut and the excavation of the old drainage channel at Poramari were completed and made over to the Public Works Department. These works are, as reported last year, intended to drain the country subject to the Bhagirathi floods owing to the abandonment of the Laltakuri embankment.

86. In Jessore the District Board spent Rs. 557 and Rs. 76 in executing the work for the improvement of the drainage of the Magura and Narail Presidency Division: Jessore. Subdivisions respectively. Two new khals, one from Belmogra to the Gorai and the other from Kakshipara to Saladah, were excavated by the villagers at their own expense. The important scheme of the drainage of the Bhairab Valley was under the consideration of Government during the year. Government expressed its willingness to bear a portion of the cost to the extent of 1½ lakhs, and the District Board have been asked to submit a revised application under section 3 of the Sanitary Drainage and Narail subdivision. Presidency Division : Jessore. Act. The proposal to open out the mouth of the Muchikhali khal in the Magura subdivision of the Jessore district was under the consideration of the authorities. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to Magura in August last in order to inspect the khal.

87. Government issued an order under section 3 (1) (a) of the Sanitary Drainage Act in respect of the scheme for the drainage of Bagerhat and the surrounding villages in Khulna. A Committee of Presidency Division : Khulna. Drainage Commissioners has been duly formed, but work was not commenced during the year under report.

88. Local subscriptions were being raised in Patna and Gaya for the scheme for diverting the water of the Phalgu river into its old channel Patna Division: Patna and Gaya. for the purpose of irrigation, but in consequence of the difficulty experienced in realizing the subscriptions, the proceedings are at a standstill. It is now under consideration whether the scheme should be carried out under the provisions of Patna Division : Patna and Gaya. the Irrigation Act.

89. In Champaran the Masan pyne or canal continued to be useful for irrigation purposes. The management of the pyne was entrusted to the District Engineer, and all necessary repairs were executed under his supervision. Out of the total assessment of Rs. 2,853, a sum Rs. 229 only was realized As subscribers do not pay regularly, the Collector is in consultation with the District Engineer as to the advisability of giving up the management. In Patna and Gaya the old system of irrigation by pynes and ahars and wells continues.

90. There are no irrigation works in this Division maintained by Government. No

progress has been made in the Rajmahal Drainage Scheme in the Sonthal Parganas. It was found that the main drain had not been properly completed, and a revised estimate which will include provision for certain cross drains and channels now considered necessary is under preparation by the District Engineer. Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were freely granted in the Sonthal Parganas to private individuals for the construction of irrigation bunds and

91. In Cuttack several minor distributaries were constructed for the irrigation of areas not hitherto served by the capals. An irrigation dam at Nariabhanja Killa Sukinda is under construction at a Orissa Division : Cuttack.

cost of about Rs. 2,000 which was contributed by the proprietor of Sukinda.

92. In Angul, eight dams were improved for irrigation purposes at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

93. In the Government estates of Puri ordinary irrigation and drainage works were constructed and repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,335. Orissa Division: Puri,

94. In Palamau, 28 chief irrigation works were taken in hand. All of these are valuable, and will protect large areas. In Singhbhum 11 new bunds were constructed in the Kolhan Government estate at a total cost of Rs 1,365-10. There is no artificial drainage in this district.

The embankments are reported to have been generally maintained in good condition 95.

during the year.

96. The 53 miles of Government embankments on the banks of the Damodar and 22

Burdwan Division: Burdwan.

Burdwan were efficiently maintained. They and the Country protected by them were nowhere damaged by flools during the year. The breach at Srikristopur on the right bank of the Damodar which occurred during the floods of the year 1904, when it was 270 feet wide, was closed by spur works before the flood season of the year under report. The river has now taken a new and more dangerous turn, having shifted towards the south side. As a remedial measure it has been proposed to construct a double towards the south side. As a remedial measure it has been proposed to construct a double line of spurs, for which an estimate has lately been sanctioned, and the work will be completed before the rains set in. The protective works of the Ajai were slightly damaged by the floods of the year. The Kumirkola protective works constructed in 1901-02 and the Berugram floods of the year. The Kumirkola protective works constructed in 1901-02 and the Berugram Government, embankment constructed in 1893 stood well during the year and protected the villages from inundation. The protective works at Shushunpur on the right bank of the river Damodar stood well during the floods of the year and saved the crops of 10 square miles. The main channel of the Damodar below the Begna breach is silting up very rapidly. The bed of the river being higher than the Begna channel, no water can go down the river below Begna during the cold and hot seasons. A proposal to improve the main channel and to prevent the river-water from flowing off through the Begna breach is under the consideration of Government. His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser visited the breach on the 8th March. His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser visited the breach on the 8th March. of Government.

97. In Birbhum the Nakasipara to Debgram embankment on the river Brahmani is out of repair. The Collector is endeavouring to get the zamindars interested to repair it There is a breach in the Burdwan Division : Birbbum. Zamindari Embankment along the Bakreswar river, and it is reported that the repair of the embankment is necessary for the protection of the villages and fields in the neighbourhood. The Executive Engineer, Nadia Rivers Division, reported that the crest of the embankment on the left bank of the river Brahmani near the village of Kundupara in thana Nalhati requires raising. As it forms a part of the embankment in parcana Rukinipur, in the on the left bank of the river Brahmani near the village of Rundupara in that requires raising. As it forms a part of the embankment in pargana Rukiuipur, in the Murshidabad district, for which Government pays a pulbandi allowance to the proprietor, the Collector of Murshidabad has been requested to withhold the payment of the pulbandi allowance till the crest is raised and the embankment is approved by the authorities

98. In the year under report there were 26 embankments in Midnapore, of which 3 are maintained by the Executive Engineer of the Cossye Division. Of the 26 embankments, 19 are maintained under the contract system and 7 by the apportionment of the actual expenditure incurred by the Public Works Depart-

and 7 by the apportionment of the actual expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department. The new contract with regard to the 18 embankments maintained by the Executive Engineer of the Cossye Division has been sanctioned for a period of 15 years from April 1904 at an annual juma of Rs 49,763. The contract of another embankment, the Joki Embankment, in the Contai subdivision, which is maintained by the Executive Engineer of the Balasore Division, has been sanctioned for 15 years from 1901-02 at an annual juma of Rs. 994. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,04,283 including the balance of the last year, Rs. 79,055 were realized, including Rs. 6,101 as advance payment. Twenty-four cases were instituted by the Executive Engineer of the Balasore Division under the Bengal Embankment Act, II (B.C.) of 1882, during the year, as against 10 in the previous year. Twenty-three of these ended in conviction and one was withdrawn. All these cases related to the executive of these ended in conviction and one was withdrawn. All these cases related to the erection of banis on lands within the prohibited area.

99. In Hooghly, out of the total amount of Rs. 40,631 advanced up to the 31st March 1906 for the four projects, viz., (1) the Kumrul sluice, (2) the Madaria Khal Left Embankment, (3) Naya Chak, and Burdwan Division: Hooghly, Howrah. (4) the Rampur West drain cut, Rs. 28,763 was realized up to the end of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,868: of this balance, a sum of Rs. 10,904 due from the Burdwan Raj having been struck off under the orders of Government, the actual balance unrealised comes

The Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah has been vested with the powers of a Collector under the Embankment Act in respect of the Zamindari Embankment on the Hooghly river. Three projects, viz., (1) Remodelling of the Chakkası embankments,

(2) Filling up of breaches in the Chakkasi embankment, and (3) Remodelling of the embankment from Ulubaria to Champa khal were taken up under section 25 of the Act, as there was imminent danger of loss of life and property within the area protected.

100. In the 24-Parganas the total length of Schedule D embankments was 210 miles,

Presidency Division. as in the previous year. There are 73 sluices in these embankments, of which 48 are maintained at the cost of Government, while the remainder are takavi sluices maintained at the cost of the zamindars. Three Government sluices which were maintained formerly by the Calcutta Corporation were transferred to the Public Works Department during the year under report. All the sluices in the district are reported to be in good order. A retired line of embankment at Akalmegh was under construction during the year. In Murshidabad the Zamindari Embankments are generally in good condition. In a few cases steps were taken to have the necessary repairs carried out by the zamindars concerned, and in two cases the pulbandi allowances reports to the remaindars. The questions are stated to the remaindars. payable to the zamindars were stopped, as they neglected to execute the repairs. The question of improving the village sites in the area liable to floods owing to the abandonment of the Laltakuri Embankment, is still under consideration in the Public Works Department.

In Khulna new embankments were constructed in the Government E tates of Chandkhali, Katipara and Gobindpur at a cost of Rs. 1,101. The Collector of Khulna reports that the embankments in the Sunderbans area are not properly maintained and the question of revising the form of lease of the lot-holders in order to provide for this is under consideration. There are no embankments in Nadia and Jessore.

101. The Gandak embankment which runs through the four North Gangetic districts of this Division is maintained under the contract system. Out of a total demand of Rs. 74,361, a sum of Rs. 55,338 Patna Division. was collected and Rs. 7,905 adjusted from the previous advance collections. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 11,118, out of which Rs. 2,962 from the district of Champaran has been realized since the close of the year. Steps are being taken for the recovery of the balance. The Turki and Daudpur embankments in Muzaffarpur and the Ganges embankments in Darbhanga and the Sakri Band in Patna and Gaya were maintained under the takari system, and the cost of their upkeep was recovered from the persons benefited by the apportionment of the expenditure incurred.

102. There are three public embankments in this Division, namely (1) the Monghyr

Embankment in the Beguserai subdivision, (2) the Chandan Embankment in the Banka subdivision of the Bhagalpur district, and (3) the Belwa Embankment in Purnea. Government maintains all these; but the cost is recovered from the proprietors of the estates benefited, with the exception of the share which Government itself contributes to the maintenance of the second project on account of the protection it affords to the Banka civil station. As reported last year, arrangements have been made to take the embankment known as the Gupta Bund near Beguserai under the Embankment Act, and notices under section 8 of the Act have been increased. issued.

103. All the embankments which are under the charge of the Public Works Department are maintained at the cost of Government. breaches of any importance are reported from any of the Orissa Division. districts except Cuttack, where some damage was caused by flood to the stons-paved weir across the head of the Janardan ghai on the Brahmani which was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 12,141. Besides the Janardan ghai two other ghais, Palasi and Simli, on the Kharsua right embankment have been provided with flood e-capes. The work of closing three other ghais was in progress during the year. The Collector's report in regard to these grais is quoted below :-

"The Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur, within whose jurisdiction the above ghais are situated, reported that the effect of closing the ghais had been very favourable to the crops in that part of the country which was hitherto seriously affected by floods on account of those ghais. The Collector recommended the extension of the system of closing the ghais to the other rivers in the district. But as the last rainy season was abnormally low and unfavourable for the observation of the effect of flood action on the ghais, the Commissioner has directed to watch the works until a more favourable opportunity of estimating the effects of the floods occurs. A further report has been called for by the Commissioner after the next rainy season."

The embankments in this Division are maintained in good order. A retired line is under construction at Sanktaras in the Surnah right embankment and another at Balda on the Diab left embankment. Slope cutting has been done at Kachramad, on the 7th mile of the Kuakhai left embankment where the river had been cutting away the bank. mile of the Kuakhai left embankment where the river had been cutting away the bank. The revetment on the left bank of the Chittratola at Kendupatna has been repaired and extended. In Balasore there were at the beginning of the year 26 embankments of 80 miles in length and at its close 24 embankments of 79 miles, two embankments having been abandoned. In Puri two escapes to discharge 10,000 cubic feet per second each were constructed on the right and left banks of the Khushbhadra river, and a retired line of embankment was constructed at Achootpur on the left bank of the Bhargavi river.

104. In Ranchi a sum of Rs. 3,026 was expended the chota Nagpur Division.

furnished.

Working of the Estates Partition Act of 1897.

Section 48 of Act V (B.C.) of 1897
 and Rule 18, Part II, page 51 of the Butwara Manual, 1902.

120. The reports indicate that the Act of 1897 continues to work smoothly. No case of enhancement of rents by landlords made immediately after a partition is mentioned. Mr. E. W. Colin, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, states that, as reported last year, the provision in the new Act for the distribution among the tenants of parchas which contain particulars of the holdings and the existing rents serves to check any subsequent attempt on the part of zamindars to enhance the rents.

122. Proceedings for the acquisition of land required by Government or by local bodies. Land Acquisition.

Appendix XVI.

Description of land required by Government or by local bodies, to the extent of 6,269 acres in all, were confirmed by the Board during the year at a total cost of Rs. 31,58,841 as compared with an area of 4,716* acres, costing Rs. 22,08,354* during the preceding year. Detailed particulars for each district will be found in Appendix XVI, which has been prepared in the revised form recently prescribed. The abstraction of appendix AVI.

recently prescribed. The abatements of annual revenue allowed on account of land acquired for the purpose of Government, including those of State Railways, amounted to Rs. 834, and a sum of Rs. 28,496-11-11 was paid to Government as the capitalized value of the Government revenue, amounting to Rs. 1,139-13-11, abated on account of lands taken up for other

Of the total expenditure incurred, over 18½ lakhs were for acquisition of lands for Government purposes, including those of State Railways, and over 13 lakhs for all other purposes, viz., those of Municipalities, District Boards, Railway Companies, etc. The following projects, of which the cost exceeded Rs. 1,00,000, may be specially mentioned:—

		Rs.
(1)	Public offices in the town of Uslcutta Nagpur Railway in	8,02,868
(2)	Midnapore-Jharia Extension of the Bengar-Nagpur Hanway	3,50,601
(3)	Bankura Cossipore-Chitpur terminal improvements, Block No. II, Eastern	1,93,629
	Bengal State Railway, in the 24-Parganas Midnapore-Jharia Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from	
		1,41,063
(5)	miles 24 to 44 in Midnapore Circuit House at Patna for the stay of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when in Bihar Henrital in Celeutta	1,33,416
(6)		1,15,314
(1)	Staff quarters of the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Railway at	
(8)	Sonepur in Sarau	1,02,204

The average cost per acre of the lands acquired, for which the proceedings were confirmed during the year, was Rs. 504 against Rs. 468° in the preceding year. Omitting lands of special value, the average cost per acre during the year under review was Rs. 256. 123. Lands for the large projects below named were also under acquisition during the

The extension of the Bengal Veterinary College at Belgachia in the 24-Parganas; the new Nurses' quarters in connection with the Calcutta Medical College Hospital; the new Rifls-range at Jaffarpur in the 24-Parganas for the use of troops at Calcutta, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum; the Bairagnia-Shikarpur Extension of the Tirhut State Railway in Muzaffarpur and Champaran; Bhagalpur-Kachari Extension of the Hajipur-Kathar Branch Of the Tirhut State Railway in Bhagalpur; the Purnea portion of the railway line from the Tirhut State Railway in Bhagalpur; the Purnea portion of the railway line from the Tirhut State Railway in State Railway year:

- 124. The most important new projects for the acquisition of land, for which orders were received during the year, were the following:
 - (1) Offices and officers' quarters, etc., for the proposed new district to be made out of part of
 - Midnapore.
 (2) Zone of safety for sanitary purposes at the Lillouan station of the East Indian Railway in Howrah.

Howrah.
(3) New jail, police-lines and official residences at Ramkrishnapur, Howrah.
(4) Extension of Sir Stuart Hogg Market in Calcutta.
(5) Provision of offices for Private and Military Secretaries and the extension of the stabling of the Government House in Calcutta.
(6) Sontkal Railways, Bhagalpur-Bausi section, in Bhagalpur.
(7) Purulia-Ranchi Railway in Ranchi and Manbhum.
(8) Location of an Engineering College and a Model School and College and a Demonstration farm at Ranchi.
(9) Experimental Agricultural farm at Patna.

(9) Experimental Agricultural farm at Patna.
(10) Siwan-Gopalgan, and Doronda-Maharajganj Extensions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in Saran.

126. The number of current leases granted under the rules of 1853 in the 24-Parganas and Khulna Sundarbans was the same as in the previous year, viz. 115. The rent payable on account of these leases rose from Rs. 1,01,346 to Rs. 1,01,874. No new cultivation leases were

* Revised-excluding the figures for the districts transferred to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

granted during the year either to large or small capitalists. The number of leases granted to large capitalists at the close of the year was 193 as against 203 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the determination of ten leases for failure on the part of the leases to comply with the clearing conditions and to make protective works. The leases were resumed under Government orders. The area covered by the existing leases is 345,571 acres. The revenue payable during the year was Rs. 28,383. The number of leases granted to small capitalists remained nine as in the preceding year, covering an area of 11,842 acres. The present revenue payable for these leases is Rs. 14,729 which will eventually rise to Rs. 14,916.

128. The levy of illegal cesses in addition to rent continues to prevail to a considerable extent, though no suit was brought under section 75 of the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year. Long custom, traditional homage to landlords and a desire to live in amity with them explain the acquiescence of the tenants to these demands in some cases, while in others excess payments are made for small concessions received. The exactions are reported to be diminishing in areas for which a survey and record-of-rights have been made

129. In Ranchi disputes between raiyats and petty landlords regarding rates of rent, predial services, etc., are still common. As in the previous year, five cases for commutation of services into their money value were instituted by the zamindars. Two of these were decided according to the prayer of the plaintiffs and one was struck off, as the case appertained to Karra thana where commutation of services had already been ordered to be undertaken by the Settlement Department. The remaining two cases were pending at the close of the year.

135. The following statistics have been compiled in compliance with Government order No. 112, dated the 15th January 1903, to show the net financial results to the State of the leans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the period 1899-1900 to 1905-06. Against a total sum of Rs. 7,31,346 advanced, Rs. 2,89,118 were realized and Rs. 1,286 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,37,587 at the close of 1905-06, excluding Rs. 3,355 on account of loans outstanding in the Chandrapur and Padampur taluks transferred from the Sambalpur district to Bilaspur in the Central Provinces. The interest that accrued on the total amount of the loans advanced during the period in question was Rs. 67,571, and of this sum Rs. 62,291 were realized and Rs 409 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,871. The interest that is demanded is 6\frac{1}{4} per cent, and assuming that the money was borrowed by Government at 3\frac{1}{2} per cent, or that interest at the latter rate must be recovered unless Government is to lose by the transaction, then the difference between the interest at 6\frac{1}{4} and 3\frac{1}{2} per cent., amounting to Rs. 24,451, may be set off against the loss already accepted of Rs. 1,695.

138. The following statistics have been compiled in compliance with Government order No. 112, dated the 15th January 1903, to show the net financial results to the State of the loans granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the period 1899 1900 to 1905-06. Out of a total sum of Rs. 12,55,065 advanced, Rs. 8 99,590 were realized (including Rs. 26 paid in excess) and Rs. 2,179 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,53,322 at the close of 1905-06. The interest that accrued on the total amount of the loans advanced during the period in question was Rs. 92,051, and of this sum Rs. 78,490 were realized (including Rs. 290 collected in advance), and Rs. 393 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,458. The interest that is demanded is 6½ per cent., and assuming that the money was borrowed by Government at 3½ per cent., or that interest at the latter rate must be recovered unless Government is to lose by the transaction, then the difference between the interest at 6½ and 3½ per cent., amounting to Rs. 26,942, may be set off against the loss already accepted of Rs. 2,572.

The Bengal Tenancy Act.

The Bengal Tenancy Act governs the relations between landlord and tenant. It is generally reported that the Act worked smoothly throughout the year under report, and that there are signs that landlords and tenants are becoming more familiar with its provisions.

The Collector of Nadia remarks that in several instances proceedings under Chapter X of the Act were instituted on the application of the raiyats, and that they often sought the protection of the Civil Courts when the landlords interfered with their rights. In some places, however, the object of the law is frustrated by powerful and unscrupulous zamindars who endeavour to exact illegal demands, such as marriage fees, periodical services, price of rent receipt forms, nazar, etc. It is reported that in the Orissa Division, though the beneficial effect of the Act is understood by all, yet the tenants, being poor, are not always able to preserve their rights in cases where they are violated by the landlords. It is hoped that the introduction of the system of payment of rent by moneyorder will operate as a salutary check on illegal exactions. In Birbhum also the District Judge has observed the existence of strained relations between landlord and tenant from the increase in the number of rent deposits in the Muusif's Court at Bolepur.

Maintenance of land records. Year ending 30th September. The orders of the Secretary of State on the question of the maintenance of settlement records in Orissa and Bihar have been received. It has been decided that in the temporarily-settled districts of Orissa the records should be kept up continuously, and a scheme for the purpose has been prepared and is under the consideration of the Government of India. With regard to Bihar, however, the decision of the question has been postponed until Government is in a position to frame proposals based on the experience gained of the working of the system in Orissa. An interesting experiment was initiated during the year by Mr. H. Savage, c.s.l., in a small area in the Balasore district with the object of associating the village panchavats with the work of the maintenance of the records. It was found that in the ten years which have elapsed since the record was finally published, there has been an increase of plots by 10 per cent. and that changes have affected about 80 per cent, of the original khalians, which have increased in number by 21 per cent. On the recommendations of the last Darjeeling Conference some additions have been made to the Tippera rules for the maintenance of records in Government estates, and the revised rules have been circulated in draft to local officers for remarks.

183. Appendix XXVII shows the mean rainfall of each district for the last five years, and also the normal mean. The rainfall of the districts except in the Orissa Division and part of the Chota Nagpur Division. There was abundant rain in the early part of the year in the Burdwan Division which facilitated the preparation of the ground for rice crops; during the sowing and transplanting season rain was plentiful and evenly distributed throughout the Division, so that most of the high lands were brought under cultivation and the crops promised well up to the month of September. A break in the rains in October caused the crops on the high lands to wither, and the outturn was below the normal. The heavy rainfall in Burdwan caused floods in the neighbourhood of the head-quarters town and other places, and was followed by an unprecedented amount of fever in the southern and eastern parts of the district. In Birthum also widely extended sickness, fever, small-pox and cholera, caused heavy mortality. In the Ghatal subdivision of the Midnapore district the heavy floods and breaches in the Panna, Ghatal, Sakhpur and Chetua circuit embankments and in the right and left Darkessur embankments Sakinpur and Unequa circuit embankments and in the right and left Darkessur embankments destroyed the seedlings. The greater part of the flooded area was replanted when the flood subsided, and on the remainder boro paddy was sown later on. The heavy downpour in January and February last caused much damage to the rabi crops of the Division and the outturn was consequently low. In all the districts of the Presidency Division the mean rainfall in the year under report was much in excess of the normal. The rainfall was, however, not firequeably distributed. It was because in April and May county in January however, not favourably distributed. It was heavy in April and May, scanty in June, and again excessive in July to September. The October rains were sufficient, but there was an entire a section in Narombon (Proceedings). entire c ssation in November. The rainfall was again abnormally heavy in January and February. In the 24-Parganas there was, on the whole, a good harvest on the higher lands, but the low-lying areas, especially those in the Sundarbans tracts of the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions were flooded at the time of planting and the yield of winter rice was below the normal in consequence. In some parts of the district the heavy rain in May induced the people to sow jute, but the drought in June injured the crop. The rahi crops were also damaged by excessive rain. In Nadia both the bhadoi and winter rice crops are said to have suffered greatly. The rahi crops also fared badly in consequence of the heavy rains in February. In Murshidabad the bhadoi rice gave an outturn of 75 per cent., and rains in February. In Murshidabad the *bhadsi* rice gave an outturn of 75 per cent., and jute 115 per cent. The winter rice suffered from the cessation of rain in November, while the *rabi* crops were injured by the rain in February. In Jessore the heavy rain between July and September preven ed a full crop of winter rice from being sown. The outturn of July and September preven ed a full crop of winter rice from being sown. In Khulna both autumn and winter rice however was fair, but the rabi crops were poor. In Khulna much injury was done to the winter rice in the Bagerhat subdivision by an insect pest. In the Patna Division the mean ra ufall of the year was above the average in all the districts of the Division, especially in Darbhanga. The distribution was most uneven and therefore not favourable to the crops. There was delay in the commencement of the rains in June, and this was followed by very heavy rain from the middle of July till the end of September, which caused floods in almost all the districts of the Division with considerable damage to the bradoi crops. This rainfall was to some extent favourable to the paddy crop, although in some districts the newly transplanted seedling were washed away, and the fields had to be replanted. The outturn of the winter rice was on the whole good. The season was favourable for the rabi graps, and prospects were excellent at first, but the cloudy weather in for the sowing of the rabi crops, and prospects were excellent at first, but the cloudy weather in January and the untimely rain in February and in the beginning of March, accompanied by hail in certain districts, did some haim to the crops. The yield was, however, not unsatisfactory on the whole The rainfall in every district of the Bhagalpur Division was much in excess of the normal, but it was so unseasonably and unequally distributed that it practically benefited no kind of crop. May was unusually rainy everywhere, but in June the rains held off completely, and the monsoon did not set in until the beginning of July. From the middle of that month until towards the middle of September the fall was very heavy; but with the exception of some rain in the third week of October in certain localities, there was very little rain in that month and none fell in November. The weather continued fine

up to the third week of January when there was generally good rain in the Division, but in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Pargunas it was accompanied by a severe hailstorm which caused much damage to the standing crops. The rainfall in February was exceptionally beautiful to the standing crops. tionally heavy for the season and that of March was also unusual. The general result on the harvests of the year was that the bhadoi, after suffering from want of rain in June, was seriously damaged by the excessive fall in July and August: the winter rice except where rain fell in the middle of October, suffered generally from the early cessation of the rains; while the rabi crops suffered from want of moisture at sowing time and later on from the heavy rain in February, and in certain tracts also from the hailstorm of the 22nd January. In Monghyr the heavy rains in July and August seriously damaged the bhadoi and prolong diflooding of the northern part of the district destroyed not only the bhadoi, but also the winter rice crops in a large part of that area. The rabi crop was much damaged by unseasonable rain in February. The same causes, as in Monghyr, operated in Bhagalpur and there were floods in the Madhinur, and formula abdiriging. Owing however to rain in the third week rain in February. The same causes, as in Monghyr, operated in Bhagalpur and there were floods in the Madhipura and Sapaul subdivisions. Owing however to rain in the third week of October, the winter rice was nearly an average crop. In Purnea the harvests were on the whole better than in Bhagalpur, but the that is and rib were ensiderably below the average, owing to the heavy rain of July and August in the former case, and rain and cold in February in the latter. Maize and other bhadoi crops in the Sonthal Parganas suffered seriously, as elsewhere, from the heavy rain of July and August. The yield of the winter rice was decidedly poor in a good part of the district. The rabi crops suffered serious damage from the heavy rain in the spring and also, in part of the district, from hail. In Darjeeling the maize crop was poor throughout the fistrict, and particularly so in the Kalimpong subdivision. The winter rice was up to the average, but the rabi crops were poor. The outturn of opinm which is grown in Monghyr and Bhagalpur was 75 and 90 per cent., respectively, as against 70 and 100 in the previous year. Tobacco was was 75 and 90 per cent., respectively, as against 70 and 100 in the previous year Tobacco was a better crop than in the previous year. The cultivation of jute is being greatly ex en led in Purnea at the expense of rice and the crop was estimated at 94 per cent. as against only 81 in the preceding year. The outturn of indigo, the cultivation of which is gradually dying out, was generally poor. The yield of sugarcane, which is grown principally in Bhugalpur and the Sonthal Parganas, was on the whole satisfactory, especially in the latter district where it was a bumper crop. In Orissa the rainfall during the year was below the normal the latter district where it was a bumper crop. In Orissa the rainfall during the year was below the normal content of the latter district. in all the districts, and the lowest in the quinquennium excepting that of 1901-02. Except in Sambalpur the bhadoi, the winter rice, and the rabi crops throughout the Division suffered on account of the scanty rainfall. It was deficient both at the sowing time and during growth. Over a great part of the Division the rains stopped early in Ostober before the growth. Over a great part of the Division the rains stopped early in Ostober before the winter rice was in ear, and the outturn was diminished accordingly. A considerable area near the coast, however, received heavy rain in the latter part of Ostober and here the winter rice gave a good yield. The distribution of the rainfall was also uneven and resulted in the loss of crops on high lands. The rabi in the Cuttack district was damaged to some extent by the rain of February 1906, which in Angul, however, is reported to have somewhat improved the rabi. The total rainfall of the year in Sambalpur was only slightly below the normal. It was not, however, evenly distributed, and want of rain in October led to some shortage in the crops. The rainfall of the year was in excess of the normal in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbhum, and slightly below it in Hazaribigh and Manbhum. Its distribution, however, was everywhere most irregular and the crops suffered in constitution. bhum. Its distribution, however, was everywhere most irregular and the crops suffered in consequence. The heaviest downfall was in the month of July, while there was very little rain in October, November and December, when the winter rice was ripenning. The rahi crops were much damaged by excessive rain and cloudy weather in January and February.

184. Appendix XXIX shows the average prices of the principal food grains—rice, wheat, bailey, gram and maize—and of salt for the p st three years.

It will be seen that the prices of food-grains everywhere ruled much higher than in the preceding year except in the Sonthal Parganas where the price of common rice remained practically the same as before; in Balasore and Singhbhum there was a slight fall in the price of wheat, while in Angul it was stationary; the price of barley fell in the districts of Hooghly and Nadia, and in Singhbhum it was the same as in the previous year; in Khulna, Puri and Sambulpur there was a decline in the price of gram, while in Cuttack it remained the same as in the previous year; the price of maize continued to rise except in Manbhum where there was a very slight fell. The cause of the high price of rice in the Burdwan Division is attributed to exports in large quantities in consequence of the failure of crops in other parts of the country; the rise in price of other food-grops was due to the poor cutturn. The short harvest in the di-tricts of Backergunge and Burdwan prevented the usual importation of rice into the Presidency Division, and the result was a rise in the price of common rice as well as other food-grains. In the Patra Division the rise is attributed to the export of grains to other provinces where there has been scarcity rather than to any decrease in the local outturn during the year. The chief cause of the high level of prices in the Bhagalpur Division is said to be the heavy exports to Eastern Bengal and elsewhere. In Darjeeling and the castern part of Purnea, however, prices rose high before this export set in, and there they are attributed to local deficiency in outturn, the failure of the maize crop having been serious in part of Darjeeling and jute cultivation having largely extended in the Kissenganj subdivision of Parnea at the expense of rice.

Circumstances generally have been such as to lead grain merchants to hold up stocks. Owing to the low outturn of the bhadoi and winter rice crops in the Orissa Division and to large exports to other places beyond the Division, the price of rice raied high throughout the year. The price of common rice in Ranchi was abnormally high owing to successive bad harvests. Wheat, gram and barley are generally imported to Ranchi from the Gava district and then prices depend on the prices ruling there. In Hazaribagh the high prices of the principal food-grains are escribed partly to a large export trade owing to higher prices elsewhere; and many cultivators are said to have held on to their stocks in the hope of higher prices later on. The rise in the price of barley and gram in the Manbhum district was due to the damage done to these crops by heavy rains. There was a fall in the price of salt throughout the province except in Sambalpur, and this is due to the reduction of the duty on this commodity.

185. Wages show an upward tendency in several localities. In Bankura the rise as in the previous year was due to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which has given extra employment in the district and facilities for obtaining employment elsewhere. In Hooghly and Howrah the continued rise was due to the great demand for labour in mills and factories, and the same cause produce I a similar result in the Barrackpore subdivision of the 24-Parganas. In the Diamond Hurbour subdivision there was a large demand for common labourers in connection with the Mograhat-Karupekur drainage scheme. In Jessore mon labourers in connection with the Mograhat-Ka ripskur drainage scheme. In Jessore and Khulna there was a considerable rise in the prices of labour during the year. The Collector of Jessore ascribes it to the rise in the prices of fool-grain as well as to the Swadeshi movement which it is said, has led many artisans and weavers to resume their former occupations in preference to working for wages. The Collector of Khulna attributes it to the rise in the prices of food-grains, to the greater denial for masons and carpenters, to the improvement in the general condition of the people and to the demand for labourers in the jute season. In the Patna Division the difficulty of obtaining a skilled labour at the old customary rates is becoming more and more apparent. Pais is probably due to the old customary rates is becoming more and more apparent. Phis is probably due to the increase in the number of people who emigrate to large towas, or mills, or to places where railway-construction work is in progress and where tray can so are perhaps double the wages offered to them at home. In the towa of Desglur the wages of common masses and superior blacksmiths showed a clight rice emigrate the output of building construction. superior blacksmiths showed a slight rise owing to the extension of building operations that is taking place there and elsewhere along the chord line. There was a slight rise in Purlowing to the high price of rice and the demand for labour in the town. In Ranchi the wages of ordinary labourers rose owing to the demand for labour for the high price of the Ranchi-Purulia Railway line, and of several public buildings. Unskilled labour now earns three annas a day while on railway work four annas are paid. In Manbhum also there was an upward tendency owing to the development of Railways and the coal industry and to increased commercial activity in other directions.

186. There was no appreciable change in the material condition of the people in the Material condition of the people district of Burdwan. In Birbhum the lower classes suffered (including inter-district immigration and emigration).

not get as much local labour as usual, and wages remained the same, while the prices of food-grains rose considerably. The, condition of the middle classes was fairly satisfactory. In Bank ira the people are generally poor, all the zimindars except the Burdwan Raj are encumbered and consequently give very little assistance to their tenants, who are compelled, when necessary, to borrow money from the local mulajane at an exorbitant rate of interest The Commissioner states that the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies will benefit such people immensely; two such societies have been created in this district, and he hopes the Collector will be able to induce the cultivators to start others. The condition of the people of Midnapore was good, though prices were comparations. tively high throughout the district towards the latter part of the year owing to larg; exports. The condition of the people generally in the Hooghly district continued satisfactory, except in portions of Arambagh, where a large tract is subject to periodical inundations. Many of the raiyats are heavily indebted. The weavers in Arambagh and other places did very Many well during the year owing to the greater demand for India-made cloth due to the Swadeshi movement. Heavy floods in the Hooghly and the Damedar rivers in July caused damage to the crops in parts of the Hooghly and How all districts The produce of food-grains was below the average and prices ruled higher than usual.

187. The material condition of the agricultural classes was not as satisfic ory as in the previous year in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore. The rise in the price of food-grains was met in Jessore and Khulna by a rise of wages. In the Sadar subdivision of Jessore the rate of unskilled labour is reported to have risen from 5 anuas to 8 annas a day. In Murshidabad the barvests were on the whole better than in the previous year, and there was no deterioration in the condition of the agricultural propulation. The Collector of Khulna says that the harvests in his district, though not so good as in the preceding year, were average, and the high prices were actually advantageous to the agriculturists condition of the labouring classes in the manufacturing centres in the 24-Parganas continued to be prosperous. Mr. Bernard notices the general immunity from disease enjoyed by these people, which he attributes to the improved sanitary conditions under which they live. Artisans and skilled labourers are much in request in the 24-Parganas, and their condition is generally satisfactory. The Collector reports that the condition of the middle landless classes is deteriorating for want of sufficiently remunerative employment. This remark, the Commissioner states, is probably equally true for other districts. The Collector of Nadia states that in the Kushtia subdivision the weaving industry received an impetus from the Swadeshi movement and the weavers have prospered in consequence. He remarks that the whole body of artisans in his district constitute only 4.34 per cent. of the population, and the material condition of the people generally has not been much affected. The Collector of Je sore (Mr. B. C. Sen) also notices the effects of the Swadeshi movement on the district industries. industries. He says :-

"The native weavers, who had given up their calling owing to competition of foreign piece-goods, resumed their former avocation in view of the sudden demand for cloths made in the country. The hand looms are now in full swing in some places, but there is yet no sign of improvement in the quality of the cloths manufactured, and unless cloths of equally good quality can be offered as cheap as foreign cloths, the movement is do med to ultimate failure. The sugar industry at Kotchandpur, which was almost in a moribund condition, also received an impetus from the Swadeshi movement. The new industry of curing tobacco, started by Mr. Macieod, was in a flourishing condition. Another industry, that of manufacturing safety matches, which found a ready market, was started in the Narail subdivision, and is making fair progress."

There was an outbreak of cholera in the Diamond Harbour subdivision and in parts of the Basirhat and Barrackpore subdivisions in the 24 Parganas. The last named subdivision was also visited by an epidemic of small-pox, but plague, from which it had suffered in the previous year, was happily almost entirely absent. Apart from tuese visitations the district was healthier than usual. As usual, Nadia and Jessore suffered much from malarial fever. Plague appeared in an epidemic form in the town of Santipur in the former district and the

latter was visited by cholera which claimed many victims.

188. The majority of the people in the Patna Division are dependent on agriculture or agricultural labour, and their material condition is consequently directly dependent on the vicissitudes of the season. The poor outturn of the bhidoi crops caused some distress, but as the winter paddy and rabi yielded a fair outturn, the year was not, on the whole, unfavou able for the agricultural classes, although the landless labourers and people of small means have suffered considerably on account of the high prices of food-grains which have ruled generally. The public health has, generally speaking, been up to the normal standard. Plague was of less extent and intensity than in former years, though the actual cases have in many places taken a very severe and fatal form. This disease was worst in the districts of Patra, Gaya, Shahabad and Saran. In Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga it was not so widespread. In Champaran there were only 3+ cases of plague, but fever and cholera were responsible for about 36,000 deaths. There were also our beaks of cholera in Gaya, Shahabat and Muzaffarpur. Tuere was no change in the stantard of living among the different classes

of the community.

189. The condition of the people in the Bhagalpur Division has everywhere been depressed, while there has been considerable stress in certain tracts, particularly in the northern half of the Sonthal Pargauas and the adjoining portion of Bhagalpur, in the areas in North Monghyr and North Bhagalpur where the crops were to a great extent lost by prolonged inuudation from the hill rivers, and in the eastern portion of the Darjeeling district. Added to this, the prices of food grains maintained an exceptionally high level in the latter and this cause I much distress among the labouring class and those whose part of the year, and this cause I much distress among the labouring class and those whose income is fixed. The rise came too late to benefit the agriculturists who had surplus produce to sell, except in the east of Purnea where prices were forced up early owing to the extension of jute cultivation at the expense of rice. The people there were enriched by the jute crop, and so could afford to pay a high price for their food. The strain has been greatest in the Sonthal Parganas, where the harvests have been unsuti-factory for the past two or three years, and the mahua crop, which was being looked forward to relieve the tension, turned years, and the mahua crop, which was being looked forward to relieve the tension, turned years, and the mahua crop, which was being looked forward to relieve the district, and the back prices, proved a compensating feature in the eastern portion of the district, and the high prices, proved a compensating feature in the eastern portion of the district, and the stone quarries there have provided a certain amount of employment. In the Jamtara subdivision the poorer classes find a good demand for their labour in the coal-fields of adjoining districts. In the tracts that suffered from inundation in North Monghyr and North Bhagalpur, timely relief was afforded by advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and also by a grant from Babu Rambal Mukerjee's Fund. In the Government estates known as Rajanpur in the Madhapura subdivision the suspension of one fourth of the contributions. Rajanpur in the Madhepura subdivision the suspension of one-fourth of the rent demand until October next has been sanctioned. As regards Darjeeling, the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J H. E. Garrett, left on record the following remarks:-

"All classes have felt the high prices which have ruled during the year, though he cultivators have suffered most. In the newly-surveyed tract of the Kalimpon; khas in the far more of the raivats than usual emigrated for the cold weather seeking work."

Relief was afforded by advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in the Kalimpong sub-livision—an unusual occurrence in the district of Darjeeling. In the towns of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Jamalpur, and also in the rural portion of the Monghyr district, plague appeared in epidemic form, though the visitation was not quite so severe or prolonged as in the previous year. It caused much dislocation of business of all kinds and serious inconvenience to the people who deserted the infected localities in large numbers. In the Purnea district there was a severe outbreak of cholera in the autumn, but malarial fever. worked much less havoe than in the preceding year.

In the Orissa Division the condition of the people on the whole was not unsatis-190. In the Orissa Division the condition of the people on the whole was not discovery, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from a province of the year was not a prosperous one from a gricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from a gricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from a gricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from a gricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from a gricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous one from a gricultural point of view-factory, although the year was not a prosperous of yea